liforn
onal
ity

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/scientifictouris02walfiala

Obelisk at Golspie near Dunrobin Castle in Sutherland.

THE

Scientific

TOURIST

THROUGH

ENGLAND, WALES & SCOTLAND

By

Thomas Walford, Esq.r F.A.S. F.L.S

In which the Traveller is directed to the principal objects

OF

Antiquity, Art, Science & the Picturesque,

including the Minerals Fosils, Plants, &c. in each County.

View of the Maini Kirion of Cudyn glas near the Summit of Penman mawr.

Alexander Esq.r del.

Hall sculp.t

VOL. II.

LONDON, PRINTED FOR JOHN BOOTH, DUKE STREET, PORTLAND PLAC

1818.

DA
625
W17
v. 2

CONTENTS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

ENGLAND.

NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Cheshire.
Cumberland.
Isle of Man.
Derbyshire.
Durham.
Lancashire.
Leicestershire.
Lincolnshire.
Northumberland.
Nottinghamshire.
Rutlandshire.
Staffordshire.
Westmoreland.
Yorkshire.

WALES,

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Anglesey (Isle of)
Brecknockshire.
Caermarthenshire.
Caernarvonshire.
Cardiganshire.
Denbighshire.
Flintshire.
Glamorganshire.
Merionethshire.
Montgomeryshire.
Pembrokeshire.
Radnorshire.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire or Mar.
Angus-shire or Forfarshire.
Argyleshire or Inverary.
Ayrshire.
Banffshire.
Berwickshire.
Buteshire.
Caithness-shire.
Clackmannanshire.
Dumbartonshire.
Dumfries-shire.
Edinburghshire or Mid Lothian.
Fifeshire.
Haddingtonshire.
Inverness-shire.

ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

Hebrides or Western Isles.
Isle of Sky.—Lewis.—Harris.—Mull.—Staffa.—Iona.—Jura.—Islay.—Colonsay.—Orkney.—Shetland.
Kincardineshire.
Kinross-shire.
Kirkcudbrightshire.
Lanarkshire.
Linlithgowshire.
Moravshire or Elgin.
Nairnshire.
Peebles-shire.
Perthshire.
Renfrewshire.
Ross and Cromartyshire.
Roxburghshire.
Selkirkshire.
Stirlingshire.
Sutherlandshire.
Wigtonshire.
Pennant and Cordiner's Itinerary.
Towns for Post Horses in Scotland.
Index to Towns and Places.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—Gulfs formed by the Atlantic.—Gulfs formed by the North Sea.—Streights.—Lakes.—Rivers.
No. II.—Canals.
No. III.—Heights of Mountains in England, Wales, and Scotland.
No. IV.—Area, Fertility, and Population, of England and Wales.
No. V.—Area and Population of Scotland.
No. VI.—Population of the Principal Towns in Great Britain.
No. VII.—Comparative Measurement of Cathedrals, Churches, &c.
No. VIII.——————————— of Spires.
No. IX.——————————— of Halls, and Libraries.
No. X.——————————— of Bridges built with Stone, Iron, Wire, or Chain.
INDEX.

CONTENTS OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—Gulfs formed by the Atlantic.—Gulfs formed by the North Sea.—Streights.—Lakes.—Rivers.
No. II.—Canals, with their rise and fall.
No. III.—Heights of Mountains in England, Wales, and Scotland.
No. IV.—Area, Fertility, Population, &c. of England and Wales.
No. V.—Area and Population of Scotland.
No VI.—Population of the Principal Towns in Great Britain.
No. VII.—Comparative Measurement of Cathedrals, Churches, &c.
No. VIII.———————— of Spires, of Halls, and Libraries.
No. IX.———————— of Bridges built with Stone, Iron, Wire, or Chain.
No. X.—Times of High Water in different parts of England.
No. XI.—The Dioceses of England and Wales.
No. XII.—Circuits of the Judges.
Index to Places referred to in England and Wales, with their distances from London.
———————— referred to in Scotland, with their distances from Edinburgh.

PLATES, MAPS, AND TABLE.

I. Stone of Memorial, Cornwall ... } to face page 1
II. Druidical Circle, Cornwall ... }
III. Cromlech at Drewsteignton, Devon } 4
IV. Tolmen, Constantine, Cornwall }
V. Cairns or Carns } 7
VI. Tumulus or Barrow }
VII. Rocking or Logan Stone, Drewsteignton, Devon } 8
VIII. Rock Bason at Carnbre, in Cornwall }
IX. Rock Pillar, at Brimham, Yorkshire } 10
X. Rock Pillar, Stanton Moor, Derbyshire }
XI. British Camp, upon the Herefordshire Beacon } ... 11
XII. Roman Camp at Comerie ... }
XIII. Saxon Camp in Essex } ... 14
XIV. Norman Fortification at Clare in Suffolk }
XV. Ancient Arches, six specimens 21
XVI. Sculptured Obelisk at Golspie, Scotland; (frontispiece to Vol. II.)
XVII. Dover Castle; (frontispiece to Vol. I.)
Westminster Abbey and Hall; (vignette to Vol. I.)
A Druidical Circle; (vignette to Vol. II.)
Map of England, *to face* Bedfordshire.

Map of the Lakes, *to face* Cumberland.
——— North and South Wales *to face* Wales.
——— Scotland, *to face* Scotland.
Table of Products and Peculiarities of the Strata in the English Counties, &c. *to face page* 55 of the Geological Inquiries in the Introduction.

MAPS.

Travelling maps can be procured by the purchasers of the Scientific Tourist, with or without the work, upon a conveniently large scale, on which are marked all the direct and principal cross roads, routes of the mail coaches, the great rivers and navigable canals, with the distances between the towns.

England, *in sheet* 5*s.* 6*d.*	*in case* 7*s.* 6*d.*	
Ireland,	5*s.* 6*d.*	7*s.* 6*d.*
Scotland,	5*s.* 6*d.*	7*s.* 6*d.*

AS IT REGARDS THE BINDING OF THIS WORK.

If for the purpose of travelling, gentlemen will consider their own convenience and route, the work being printed purposely in separate counties—and it is recommended to the observant Tourist to have that portion of the book he takes with him, interleaved.

If bound in Two volumes, the division of the southern and northern counties of England, &c. as published, is recommended; or the Introduction and Appendix with the Index, could form one volume; the southern counties, another; and the northern, with Wales and Scotland, could form a third volume.

If for the library, it may be better that the English Counties should be arranged alphabetically. Wales and Scotland to follow, and bound in one volume.

*** The list of Watering Places in the Southern Counties is to be placed at the end of the first volume.

The list of Watering Places in the Northern Counties, for Wales, and for Scotland, is immediately to precede Wales in the second volume; and following the additional page for Yorkshire, with which it is printed.

CHESHIRE,

OR

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER,

Is bounded on the N. by Lancashire and Yorkshire; E. by Staffordshire and Derbyshire; on the S. by Shropshire and part of Flintshire; on the W. by Flintshire and the river Dee; and on the N.W. by the Irish Sea: its form is nearly oval, having two projecting points E. and W. from its N. side. From its extending points it is about 60 miles; in other parts about 40 long, and 30 broad; circumference 112, and has 1017 square miles. From the earliest records this district had peculiar privileges and a distinct government. The hills and rocks of this county are high and barren, but the greater portion of the surface is a level tract. The air, though often moist and damp, is mild and temperate. The river Dee was much venerated by the ancient inhabitants; besides which there are several rivers and lakes, with convenient inland navigation. The prominent natural productions of the county are fossil salt, and cheese. Its manufactures, cotton, muslin, silk, ribbons, leather, &c.

CHESTER.—Old bridge (1279). Remains of the old Castle. The very elegant entrance to the Castle and to the county jail, &c. The whole is in the pure Grecian style, by Mr. Harrison. Part of a Roman hypocaust at the back of a smith's shop, under the Feathers Inn in Bridge-street. In a field opposite the Castle is a figure of Minerva in bas-relief upon a sandstone rock. In the garden of Mr. Lawton, the figure of a Roman soldier, found in East Gate. A stone tile with the figure of a *retiarius* in bas-relief is now in the possession of Henry Potts, esq. St. John's Ch. has considerable remains of Saxon architecture. In the Cathedral (875) observe the Shrine of St. Werburgh; Bi-

shop's throne; and lid of a coffin in the Chapter House. In the Castle, Julius Cæsar's Tower and Hugh Lupus' Hall, likewise the crypt under Cæsar's Tower. The walks upon the walls a pleasant promenade. Water Tower. G. Curious ancient rows and fine view of the Dee. M.B.

GREAT NESTON, 10 m. N. of Chester.—Near is Park Gate, a fashionable bathing-place, where passengers take shipping for Ireland. B.E.

THURSTANTON, 5 m. N.W. by N. from Neston.—The Ch. has a Saxon doorway and a circular chancel. M.B.

NORTHWICH.—Here are the principal salt works or rock-salt pits, which when illuminated, the crystalline surface of the roof, pillars, and sides, make a glittering and magnificent appearance, that delights and astonishes the stranger, B.E. The one I descended rewarded my curiosity more than any subterranean sight I had seen in this kingdom. The largest is in the township of Witton, the form circular. 108 yards diameter, the roof supported by 25 pillars of vast dimensions. This is the most magnificent, most beautiful, and curious cavern in Great Britain.

RUNCORN, 6 m. N.N.W. from Frodsham.—A sea-bathing place; near are some fine stone quarries, and in the Ch. some handsome monuments by Bacon. M.B.

KNUTSFORD, 24 m. N.E. from Chester.—Upon Knutsford Moor is the *Saxifraga Hirculus*, a very rare plant, found in no other part of England; it flowers about the 20th of July. M.B.

MALPAS, 16 m. S.S.E. of Chester.—The keep of a Castle. The Ch. contains several fine monuments. M.B.

SHOCKLASH, 5 m. W. by N. of Malpas.—The earthworks of a Castle, and a very high mount. M.B.

WHITEGATE, 4 m. S.W. from Northwich.—Vale Royal, the seat of Thomas Cholmondeley, esq., has some fine portraits and Mss. of Nixon's Prophecies. M.B.

NANTWICH, 20 m. S.E. from Chester.—The Ch. is a beautiful Gothic building in the form of a cross; in it are some curious monuments. There is one salt-work in this town. M.B. The road from hence to Chester is paved.

ACTON, 1 m. N.E. from Nantwich.—Monuments in the Ch. worthy of notice. P.

DODINGTON, 5½ m. S.E. from Nantwich.—At Dodington Hall

Hall are the statues of Lord Audley and his four squires, cut in stone. P.

Beeston, 3 m. S.S.W. of Tarporley.—Grand ruins of the Castle, upon a lofty and in some places inaccessible precipice; in one of the courts are large stone quarries. M.B.

Bunbury, 7 m. from Nantwich.—In the Ch. is the fine monument of Sir Hugh de Calvely, and others. In the Ch.-yard are several very ancient monuments. M.B.

Barthomley, 8 m. E. of Nantwich.—Crew Hall, the seat of Lord Crew, a fine old mansion, being a complete specimen of the grand style of domestic building in 1636. M.B.

Little Budworth, 4 m. N.E. by E. of Tarporley.—Oulton Hall, a magnificent structure. In a summer-house are the Roman altars found at Chester; and not far from the lodge, part of Sandbach Cross curiously sculptured. M.B.

Cholmondeley, 8 m. W. from Nantwich.—Cholmondeley Castle, the elegant seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. Near the old Hall is a domestic chapel. M.B.

Stockport.—A circular building where the Castle stood, built for a market-house. In the Ch. several monuments. M.B.

Bramhall, 3 m. S.W. from Stockport.—Bramhall, an ancient seat; in one of the rooms is a wooden roof enriched with quatrefoils, and the wainscot painted with flowers, grotesque animals, and figures. M.B.

Altrincham, 8 m. W. of Stockport.—Dunham Massy, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Stamford, containing many pictures. Upon the oaks in the park is a heronry, also in the park some barrows. B.E.

Macclesfield.—Silk and cotton mills. A bridle for a scold. M.B.

Alderley, 6 m. N.W. from Macclesfield.—Alderley Hall, the seat of Sir J. Stanley, bart. The prospect from Alderley Edge Hill is beautiful and extensive. M.B.—Oxide of cobalt found here.

Lyme, 7 m. N.E. by N. of Macclesfield.—Lyme Hall, the magnificent seat of the ancient family of Legh. In the park is a herd of twenty wild cattle, chiefly white with red ears. M.B. Ancient Cross: and Duke of Bridgewater's canal. B.E.

Congleton.—The Corporation have one of those an-

cient instruments of punishment for a scold, called a bridle. M.B.

Astbury, 1 m. from Congleton.—In the Ch. several monuments, and in the Ch.-yard some very ancient ones. M.B.

Moreton, 3 m. s.w. from Congleton.—Little Moreton Hall, a remarkable old mansion of timber and plaster; the hall is singularly curious, built 1559. M.B.

Middlewich.—Harbours Field at Kinderton. An entrenchment. B.E.

Bostock, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Middlewich.—On Bostock Green is an ancient oak, which is said to mark the centre of the county. M.B.

Mottram, 7 m. N.E. by E. from Stockport.—Earthworks of Buckton Castle, from whence is a most extensive view. M.B.

MINERALS.

Fossil or rock-salt:—near Northwich.

Coal:—at Worth and Poynton are extensive collieries.

Copper, lead, and oxide of cobalt:—found at Alderley Edge and Peckforton hills (*B. M.* 340).

Iron:—found at Alderley Edge and Dunkenfield.

Freestone quarries:—at Runcorn, Manley, and Bebington (the Bebington stone is whiter than the others).

Millstones are manufactured at Mowcop-hill near Odd Rode.

Limestone:—found nowhere in Cheshire except at Newbold-Astbury. M.B.

RARE PLANTS.

Saxifraga Hirculus, Yellow Marsh Saxifrage:—Knutsford Moor, July 15th.

Veronica scutellata, Marsh Speedwell:—between Wrexham and Chester, 7, 8.

Utricularia vulgaris, Hooded Milfoil:—near Churton Heath, 7.

Utricularia minor, Lesser-hooded Milfoil:—bogs in Delamere Forest, 7.

Menyanthes nymphæoides, Fringed Buckbean:—bogs in Delamere Forest, 8.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian:—commons near Parkgate, 8, 9.

Gentiana

Gentiana campestris, Field Gentian:—near Hyde Lake and Parkgate, 9.

Sison inundatum, Water Honewort:—Backford Heath, 5.

Statice reticulata, Matted Thrift:—Hilbree Island, 7, 8.

Drosera anglica, Great Sundew:—marsh near Holmes-Chapel, 7, 8.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag:—near Holford Hall, 6.

Narthecium ossifragum, Lancashire Asphodel:—Delamere Forest, 7, 8.

Alisma ranunculoides, Small Water Plantain:—near Tarvin, 8.

Andromeda polifolia, Marsh Andromeda:—Delamere Forest, 6.

Saxifraga aizoides, Yellow Mountain Saxifrage:—Beeston Castle, 7, 8.

Stratiodes aloides, Water Aloe:—pools four miles from Holmes-Chapel, 7.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue:—banks of the Dee below Parkgate, 6, 7.

Dianthus deltoides, Maiden Pink:—in Wirral near West Kirby Ch. 7, 10.

Lathræa Squamaria, Great Toothwort:—by the Dane below Congleton, 4.

Bartsia viscosa, Yellow Bartsia:—near Hyle Lake, 7, 8.

Cochlearia danica, Danish Scurvy Grass:—at Parkgate, 5, 6.

Scutellaria minor, Lesser Skullcap:—bogs on Delamere Forest, 8.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:—Weston Hill, 5.

Geranium sanguineum, Bloody Crane's-bill:—near Parkgate by the river-side, 7, 9.

Fumaria claviculata, White climbing Fumitory:—Broxton and Sandy-way Head, 6, 7.

Lathyrus Nissolia, Crimson Lathyrus:—Blacon Point, 5.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—woods near Vale Royal, 7, 8.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort:—woods near Rock Savage, 7, 8.

Senecio saracenicus, Broad-leaved Groundsel:—banks of the Dee near Eaton-Boat, 7, 8.

Inula Helenium, Elecampane :—Eccleston, 7, 8.

Serapias palustris, Marsh Helleborine:—Blacon Point, 7, 8.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed :—Budworth Common near Oulton, 6.

Empetrum nigrum, Black Crow-berry : — Congleton Edge, 5.

Pilularia globifera, Pepper Grass :—Congleton Moss, 6, 9.

Lysimachia thyrsiflora, Tufted Loosestrife :—woods near Stockport, 7.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Bell-flower :—near the rivers Mersey and Tame at Stockport, 8.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower :—in a wood between Stayley Hall and Scout Mill, 5, 6.

Limosella aquatica, Mudwort :—near Frodsham, 7, 8.

Ophrys cordata, Least Twayblade :—Stayley moors, 7.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed :—hills above Stayley, 6, 7.

CUMBERLAND

Is bounded on the N. by Scotland; E. by Northumberland and Durham; and S. by Westmoreland and Lancashire. Its greatest length is nearly 80 miles; but its mean length about 60 miles; breadth 35, and circumference 218; and has 1497 square miles. The climate of this county is various, arising from the peculiarly mountainous face of the country; the higher grounds cold and piercing, while the lower are mild and temperate:—upon the whole this county is very healthy. The scenery arising from its lakes is extensive and magnificent, and the peculiarity of effect must ever render it picturesque and interesting; otherwise the scenery is but bleak and naked, as the woodlands are but few.

The rivers and canals are unimportant. The mineralogical productions of the county are numerous and important:—the produce, black-lead, coal, iron, &c. Manufactures, cotton, coarse cloths, and linen, glass bottles, &c.

PENRITH.—Fine ruins of a Castle. In the Ch.-yard is a singular monument, called the Giant's Grave:—near the above is another called the Giant's Thumb. A little N. of Penrith is a square stone building called the Beacon, commanding beautiful prospects. A short distance from Penrith is Arthur's Round Table, a curious entrenchment. A little to the N. of this, on the summit of a small hill, is Mayborough, a vast circular dike of loose stones, with an upright stone in the centre ten feet high. Almost opposite to Mayborough, on the Cumberland side of the Emmot, is a prodigious cairn or tumulus. 4 m. S.E. of Penrith are the Giants Caves, in a romantic situation. P.

DACRE, 4 m. W. from Penrith.—A noble Castle.—In the Ch. is the figure of a cross-legged knight, supposed one of the first Lord Dacres. In the Ch.-yard are 4 remarkable monuments, representing bears on their haunches clasping a ragged staff, on the backs of two of them a lynx. B.E.

GRAYSTOCK, 5 m. N.W. from Penrith.—Graystock Castle, a seat of the Duke of Norfolk: upon the river are several

ral artificial cascades: the plantations are extensive, with many ornamental buildings. The interior of the Castle is decorated with a choice collection of paintings. At Motherby, in this parish, a Druidical circle called Stone Carron or Redstone Camp. H.

HUTTON, 5 m. N. from Penrith.—Hutton Hall, a handsome seat of Sir F. Vane, bart. On Hutton Common are the remains of a fortification called Collinson Castle. 2 m. from Hutton Hall is the Roman station of Old Penrith. H.

KIRKOSWALD, 8 m. N.E. from Penrith.—Near the town are the ruins of an old Castle; the Ch. and belfry are detached buildings. 2 m. N.W. from Kirkoswald is Nunnery, the beautiful and romantic seat of R. Bamber, esq. The grounds are laid out with great taste, containing caves, cataracts, and all the rudeness of nature little assisted by art. A small distance from the mansion, in a field called Cross Close, is a pillar inscribed *Sanctuarium* in Saxon and Roman characters. B.E.

GREAT SALKELD, 3 m. S.W. of Kirkoswald.—A little distance from Force Mill Bridge is a romantic cascade. The form and construction of the Ch. tower are singular. At a place called the Dyke are vestiges of an encampment: near it is a circular pool of water. About a quarter of a mile further are considerable remains of a fortified station, called Aikton Castle; and near it a tumulus of stones called a Raise. Near the adjoining village of Little Salkeld is the famous Druidical circle called Long Meg and her Daughters, consisting of 67 stones near ten feet high:—this is one of the most extensive Druidical circles in the kingdom. B.E.

CUMREW, 6 m. N. by E. of Kirkoswald.—Upon the summit of Cumrew-fells is a prodigious Cairn called Cardumeth, and another about 300 yards from the Ch. Near are likewise some considerable ruins. B.E.

HIGH HESKET, 9 m. N. of Penrith.—Near is Nuns Close, Tarn Wadling a remarkable lake, and the ruins of Castle Hewin upon the N.E. side of the lake. Also Armathwaite Castle and Cascade. Near Armathwaite bridge are beautiful walks along the summit of the cliffs. B.E.

SOWERBY, 11 m. N.W. of Penrith.—On a lofty eminence called Castle Hill are the remains of an old fortress:—in this parish are three ancient works, called Castlesteeds, Whitestones,

stones, and Stone Raise. 3 m. N. of Sowerby are the ruins of Highhead Castle, and near them a circular hill. B.E.

ALDSTONE, 19 m. E. from Penrith.—The lead-mines in the vicinity are very numerous;—this is the only place where satin spar has been found. On Gildersdale Fell is a cavity called Tutman-hole, and likewise a pool covered with a slime used for painting yellow. H. 3 m. N. from Aldstone are Whitley Castle earthworks, where several antiquities have been discovered. N.D.E. From Aldstone return to Penrith, and begin the tour to the Lakes.

LAKES.—Mr. Housem recommends to those who arrive at Kendal or Penrith, particularly the latter, to take the Lakes in the following succession: Hawswater, Ulswater, Derwentwater, Basenthwaite-water, Buttermere-water, Crummock-water, Loweswater, Ennerdale-water, and Waste-water; then return to Keswick, and from thence proceed to Leathes-water, Grassmere-water, Rydal-water, Windermere-water, Esthwaite-water, and Coniston-water; and from thence to see the curiosities at Furness.

I shall mention the Lakes in the above order (which can be traced on the Map opposite), and what is worthy of notice near them.

HAWSWATER.—Those who are fond of botanizing will prefer the horse road [the carriage road from Kendal is by Shap] from Kendal to Hawswater, through Long-Sleddale 16 miles, where a variety of curious plants may be found; besides seeing many cataracts tumble over the precipices in various places. Hawswater is in Westmoreland, but so connected with the tour of the Lakes that I shall begin with it, as recommended by Mr. Housem.—It is situate about 3 m. S. of Bampton and 4 m. W. of Shap: many cascades and much beautiful scenery are met with in the ride round it, particularly on the south side, where is Wellow Crag a huge naked rock, and Thwaite Force a noble cataract.—Return to Penrith by Bampton and Lowther; at the latter see the carpet manufactory. H.

ULSWATER, 5 m. S.W. from Penrith.—The Sun Inn at Pooley will afford the tourist a good boat, guide, and other accommodations: the guide will point out the most proper situations for viewing the Lake, which by many is thought superior to any of the others. Upon the western side is Gowbarrow Park, a seat of the Duke of Norfolk: in the ground

see Lyulph's Tower, and a fine cascade a little distant from it. See Maiden Castle Camp, called Caer Thanock.

Derwent-water (at Keswick), or Keswick Lake, is close to the town of Keswick. Near the further end see Lodore waterfall, Castle Crag, and the Bowder stone. A walk up Borrowdale and to the top of Skiddaw mountain must not be omitted. In a field near the Lake is a spot which commands five beautiful views. At Keswick are two museums of minerals, plants, &c. Hutton the proprietor of one of them is a botanist and guide; and Crossthwaite the owner of the other museum is also a guide. 1½ m. from Keswick is a Druidical circle, in a field called Castle Rigg. A few miles also from Keswick are those deceiving rocks called the Castle Rocks of St. John. H.

Basenthwaite Lake, 3 m. N. from Keswick.—This lake is about four miles long, and in some parts one mile wide: the best general view is from Broadness, a round green hill behind the farm-house. H.

Buttermere—is about 1½ m. long and half a mile in breadth. Near is Gatesgarth Dale, a tremendous scene; and one mile and a half W. is Scale Force, a remarkable waterfall. B.E.

Crummock-water.—This lake is about four miles long and half a mile wide. A view of the whole may be taken in from the side of Buttermere-Hawse Hill. H.

Lowes-water.—A beautiful lake, about one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad; seen to the most advantage from a station through a gate that leads to the common. H.

Ennerdale-water.—This lake is guarded on every side except the west by wild and craggy heights. Those who have leisure and a taste for variety of mountain, sylvan, and pastoral scenes, will not be disappointed in a ride to Ennerdale. H.

Waste-water.—This lake, three miles in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth, is difficult of access, except on the side of Egremont. The scenery is very different from the other lakes.

Leathes-water, or Thirlmere.—A narrow piece of water about three miles in length, skirting the base of Helvellyn mountain. Many cascades are seen falling from a great height, but the streams are small. 2 m. above this lake and nine miles from Keswick is Dun-mail-raise Stones,

an

an alpine pass where is a large cairn or heap of stones, said to have been placed there to perpetuate the memory of the last king of Cumberland. H.

GRASSMERE. The favourite spot of Mr. Gray the poet, who was delighted with the first view of this small but handsome lake. H. Towards the southern end is

RYDAL-WATER—a smaller lake than the preceding, and inferior in point of beauty. At Rydal Hall, the seat of Sir Michael le Fleming, are two cascades worthy of notice: one a little distant from the house in a glen; this is a considerable stream tumbling from a great height; the other a small waterfall seen through the window of a summer-house, which gives it a beautiful effect. Ascend Rydal-Head, a mountain behind the Hall, for a fine view of the Lakes. H.

AMBLESIDE.—Between the town and the head of Winandermere are the vestiges of a Roman station. By the road to Bowness the fine plantations and elegant seat of the learned Bishop of Landaff. Lowood Inn is the best situation for examining the beauties of

WINDERMERE LAKE.—At Lowood Inn are boats for the tourist to visit the islands: the principal or Curwen's Island is opposite the inn; a cannon is also kept to surprise the curious with the astonishing echoes. This lake I thought superior to any of the lakes in England, but not equal to Loch Lomond in Scotland.

ESTHWAITE-WATER—upon the west side of, and not far from, Windermere—is about 2 m. in length and half a m. in breadth, in many places beautifully fringed with trees.

CONISTON-LAKE.— After passing through Hawkshead (near which are the remains of the Abbot of Furness's house) you come to Coniston Lake, six miles in length and three quarters of a mile broad: a fine cataract is seen falling from the mountain upon the opposite side of the lake. H.

Besides the above Lakes there are several smaller ones. Over-water, between Binsey and Colbeck-fells.—Burn Moor Tarn, at the head of Mitterdale.—Devock-water, 5 m. S.E. of Ravenglass.—Talkin Tarn and Tindale Tarn, S.E. of Brampton.—Tarn Wadling, near Armathwaite.

DALTON, 4 m. S.E. of Ulverston.—Here are the remains of a Castle, and many iron-mines in the neighbourhood.

One

One mile and a half from Dalton are the beautiful and venerable ruins of Furness Abbey: the best view of it is on the east side. On the summit of the hill over the Abbey are the remains of a beacon or watch-tower. H.

Duddon Bridge, near Broughton.—3 m. N W. from Duddon Bridge, among dreary mountains, is a Druidical temple called Sunken Kirk, in a meadow near a farm house; and not far from this is another circle of stones not so large or numerous as the above. Near the Duddon Sands is Millum Castle; on the west side is Black-coomb Mountain; from the summit may be seen seven English counties, and as many in Scotland, also the Isle of Man. H.

Bootle.—In the Ch. is an octagonal font of black marble. On Esk Meals Common vestiges of an encampment. At Armaside, near the sea, is a Druidical circle of twelve stones. Near Gutterby is the monument called Kirkstones, forming part of two circles: about 200 yards from this is a Cairn fifteen yards in diameter. 3 m. further S. are the Standing Stones. About one mile from Muncaster House are ruins, called the Old City of Barnscar. Upon Hardknot Mountain is the vestige of a fort or camp. H.

Ponsonby, 8 m. N. of Ravenglass.—Near Ponsonby are the beautiful ruins of Calder Abbey (*ante* 1134). J. Senhouse, esq. whose mansion is near, has a fine collection of Roman antiquities. At Ponsonby Hall is a curious carved bedstead, supposed to have been made in 1345. B.E.

Egremont, 5 m. S. of Whitehaven.—On the W. side of the town are the ruins of the Castle. On the common are several tumuli, a remarkable one of loose stones, near it is a circle of ten large stones. 3 m. S. upon a hill are the ruins of a fort called Cameron Castle. B.E.

Whitehaven.—Near is the noble mansion of the Earl of Lonsdale. The coal mines are not far from the sea, some of them carried under it. A packet boat sails weekly from Whitehaven to the Isle of Man. H. On the sea shore is the *Pulmonaria maritima*.

Moresby, 2 m. N. of Whitehaven.—A short distance from the village are the ruins of a Roman station, from hence is a fine view. Near Moresby are caverns called 's Holes. C.B.

RKINGTON, 6 m. N. of Whitehaven.—Workington Hall,

Hall, the seat of J. C. Curwen, esq. an extensive park and pleasure grounds, &c. Near are Seaton iron-works. H.

Cockermouth.—Ruins of a Castle; under one of the towers a vault or crypt supported by a single pillar. North of the bridge an artificial mount called Toot-hill. E.B. A little distance from Cockermouth is Pap Castle, one of the finest villages in the county; adjoining are the ruins of a Roman station. H.

Bridekirk, 2 m. N. of Cockermouth—is celebrated for its ancient font, having its sides ornamented with curious sculptures. H.

Maryport, 7 m. N. by W. of Cockermouth—is now become a fashionable bathing-place. Close to the town is a Roman station called Ellenborough Camp, and a hill called the Mote Hill. H.

Allonby, 6 m. N. from Maryport—is likewise a place of great resort for bathing. 6 m. N. of Allonby is Wolstey Castle, near the sea side. H.

Aspatria, 5 m. S.E. of Allonby.—Near this village is Brayton Hall, the seat of Sir G. Lawson, bart. where is a choice collection of paintings. 200 yards N. of the village is Beacon Hill; upon the summit was formerly a tumulus, which contained a number of Roman antiquities, late in the possession of Mr. Rigg the proprietor (they are figured in the 10th volume of the *Archæologia*.). A.

Wigton.—About a mile S. of Wigton are the remains of a Roman station, called Old Carlisle; some of the antiquities found in this station are in the possession of a gentleman at Wigton. H.

Burgh.—One mile from this village is the monument with an inscription to the memory of King Edward I., who died here in 1307. 4 m. N.W. is Drumburgh Castle, now a farm house. A short distance from Drumburgh is Severus's Wall and Ditch. B.E.

Great Orton, 3 m. S. from Burgh.—Near the Ch. is Parsons Thornfield, where the view commands 15 churches in Cumberland, and several in Scotland. B.E.

Carlisle.—The Castle, Cathedral (temp. Will. II.), walk upon the city walls, and cotton manufactory. At Stanwix a Roman station.

Dalston, 5 m. S.W. of Carlisle.—At the east end of the

village is a curious Cross. Dalston Hall is a venerable mansion. B.E.

WETHERAL, 5 m. E. from Carlisle.—The ruins of a Priory; and a little beyond is an ancient and curious cell hewn out of the rock, called Wetheral Safeguard or Constantine's Cell. Opposite Wetheral is Corby Castle, the seat of H. Howard, esq. In the dining-room an ancient stone, inscribed *Alfredus* DCCCLXXXI. a Roman altar. The grounds are extremely beautiful; in one of the walks are several spacious cells or grottos hewn out of the solid rock: the house contains a variety of excellent pictures. 3 m. S.E. of Corby Castle, at Cumwhitton, is an extensive Druidical circle called Grey Yards. H.

SCALEBY, 6 m. N.E. of Carlisle.—Scaleby Castle, one of the fortified houses which are numerous in this county; the ruins are grand. B.E.

ROSE CASTLE, 7 m. S.W. of Carlisle.—A seat of the Bishop of Carlisle. Not far from Rose Castle, by Shawkbeck brook, are several stone quarries; on the face of one of the rocks is cut a Roman inscription. B.E.

LONGTOWN, 9 m. N. of Carlisle.—Near this town is Netherby, the seat of Sir J. Graham, bart. who has a valuable collection of ancient and modern medals, and many Roman antiquities. Netherby was a Roman station. 2 m. from Netherby is Liddals Strength or Mote, a strong entrenchment on a lofty cliff commanding a fine view. B.E.

BRAMPTON, 9 m. E. of Carlisle.—At the east end of the town is a vast mount called the Moat or Castle Hill; the view from it is very extensive. About two miles from Brampton is the celebrated Roman inscription on the face of a rock overhanging the river Gelt. 2 m. W. of Brampton is Edmond Castle, the seat of J. Graham, esq. the grounds are embellished with taste. The Roman station of Watchcross is one mile and a half from Edmond Castle. Naxworth Castle, the property of the Earl of Carlisle, is two miles from Brampton, and extremely well worth the notice of the antiquary; not far from this castle are the fine ruins of Lanecost Priory (1169). Near the Picts Wall is Castlesteads a Roman station. H.

BEWCASTLE, 16 m. N.E. of Carlisle; situated in a wild district.—It is supposed to have been a Roman station; many vestiges

vestiges of ancient buildings remain. In the Ch.-yard is a curious sculptured obelisk with a Roman inscription. B.E.

Gilsland Spa, 8 m. S.E. of Bewcastle, in the vale of Irthing—is frequented by much company for the benefit of the waters. 1 m. W. of Gilsland Spa is the famous Roman Wall. H.

Castle Carrock, 5 m. S. from Brampton.—Near are the remains of two ancient fortifications in the meadows, one 40 yards east of the Ch., the other 40 rod towards the south.

Hesket New Market.—5 m. S. is Carrock-fell, upon which are stones laid in a singular manner, called the Sunken Kirks. At Calbeck near Hesket New Market, in the river Caldew, is a singular curiosity called the Howk, a waterfall. At a little distance is the Fairy Kettle, also two other cascades, and a cavern called Fairy Kirk. B.E.

Sebergham, 2 m. N.E. of Hesket Market and 13 m. from Penrith—is one of the most delightfully situated villages in the county. 3 m. E. of Sebergham are the ruins of Highhead Castle, and near on Broadfield Common, a barrow called Souden or Solden Hill, with a circle of granite stones on the top. Between one and two miles N. within the limits of Broadfield Common, are three ancient works about half a mile distant from each other, forming a triangle; viz. Castlesteads, Whitestones, and Stone Raise. B.E.

MINERALS.

At Alston Moor.— 1 m. from Alston, near the river, satin spar (*B. M.* 5); a variety of fluors, spars, carbonate of barytes (*B. M.* 454), and quartz crystals; also crystallized blende. Arborescent carbonate of lime (*B. M.* 427).

Keswick, or near.—Garnets; lithomarga or moidal, (*B. M.* 251), macle or schistolite (*B. M.* 116):—Skiddaw Mountain. Black lead (*B. M.* p. 267):—in Borrowdale. Blende or oxide of zinc:—in Borrowdale and Ousley. Wolfram, a particular species:—at Borrowdale Head. Schistus tabulated:—near Keswick and Gisland. Cobalt:—at Crossthwaite. Epidote (*B. M.* 451).

Egremont, or near.—Steatites:—at Hilltop and St. Johns. Iron ore:—near Crowgarth. Hæmatites:—at Langnor.

Calbeck, near Hesket New Market.—Oxide of Manga-

 nese:

nese :—at Calbeck. Copper ore :—in the mines near Calbeck. Sulphuret of molybdenum (*B. M.* 288) :—at Calbeck. Coal :—at Whitehaven and several other places. Gypsum, a variety of :—at Newbiggen. Marble with shells :—at Daere and Little Stainton. Asbestus :—in a lead-mine at Northend. Peroxide or hydrate of copper (*B. M.* 279) :—in Dalehead Mine. Kaolin or porcelain clay :—at Barrock near Nebsteps. Trap, whinstone, granite, and toadstone :—at many places.

RARE PLANTS.

Epimedium alpinum, Barrenwort :—Skiddaw and Carrock Fells on Saddleback, near Threlkeld, 5.

Alchemilla alpina, Alpine Ladies Mantle :—Borrowdale near Keswick, 7.

Alisma natans, Floating Water Plantain :—Keswick lake, 7, 8.

Salix herbacea, Least Willow :—Skiddaw mountain, 6.

Lobelia Dortmanna, Water Lobelia :—Ulswater, and other lakes, 7.

Thalictrum majus, Greater Meadow Rue :—banks of Ulswater lake, 6, 7.

Orobus sylvaticus, Wood Orobus :—Gamblesby, 10 m. N.E. of Penrith, under Cross Fell, 5, 6.

Meum athamanticum, Spignel :—mountainous pastures near Keswick vicarage, 5.

Empetrum nigrum, Crow- or Crakeberry :—mountainous heaths, Skiddaw and Cross Fell, 5.

Pulmonaria maritima, Sea Lungwort :—sea-shore near Whitehaven, Maryport, and Worthington, 7.

Tragopogon porrifolius, Purple Goats-beard :—fields near Carlisle and Rose Castle, 5, 6.

Vaccinium uliginosum, Great Bilberry :—between Hexham and Penrith and Alston Moor, 4, 5.

Circæa alpina, Mountain Enchanters Nightshade :—stony shady places on mountains, banks of Ulswater and Derwentwater, 7, 8.

Cistus guttatus, Spotted-flowered Cistus :—sandy places in the Isle of Man, 6, 7.

ISLE OF MAN.

THIS island is situated 10 leagues off Cumberland, centrically placed in the Irish Sea between England and Ireland; has the Isle of Anglesey to its S. with Scotland on the N. Its length is about 30 miles by 10 in its widest part: a high ridge of mountains runs through its centre, which occasions many springs and rivulets; the extremities of the land are good pasture. This island was well known to the ancients. Cæsar called it Mona; Ptolemy, Monœda; Pliny, Manabia; Orosius, Mevania; Nennius, Eubonia and Manow: the Britons, Menaw; and the natives, Manning. The inhabitants are superstitiously inclined, thought to be principally occasioned by the ranges of romantic and grotesque caverns, and the idle stories they have led to. A Packet-boat sails weekly from Whitehaven for the island, and also from Liverpool.

CASTLE TOWN.—In the centre of this town is Castle Rushen, the chief fortress in the island. Upon Longness Point are the ruins of a circular fort and chapel. B.E. Marble quarries. C.B.

CALF OF MAN, 9 m. S.W. from Castle Town.—This small island is about two furlongs from the southern extremity of the Isle of Man, it is fenced round by gloomy caverns and stupendous precipices. B.E.

BALA SALA, 2 m. from Castle Town.—Near are the ruins of Rushen Abbey, also the Abbey Bridge in a very romantic situation. B.E.

DOUGLAS.—At Douglas are snuff and tobacco manufactories. At a short distance is Nunnery, the elegant seat of Major Taubman. B.E. ½ m. N. is Mona Castle, a modern building, the seat of the Duke of Athol.

ONCON, N. of Douglas.—From the high grounds in this parish and from Clayhead are fine views of the sea:—from hence to Douglas a pleasant walk over the sands. Wo.

LAXEY.—Between Douglas and Laxey, two miles from the latter, near the road, is a Druidical temple of about

twelve stones, called the Cloven Stones. In the neighbourhood of Laxey are lead-mines. 3 m. N.W. is Snaffield Mountain, 380 yards high; from the summit may be seen England, Scotland, and Ireland. C.B.

MAUGHOLD.—Near the entrance of the Ch.-yard is a pillar 7 feet high, carved with the Crucifixion. Wo.

RAMSEA OR RAMSEY.—Several boats for passengers sail weekly from this port to Liverpool and Whitehaven. Between Ramsey and Maughold, near Port-le-veillen, by the road side, is a stone of considerable antiquity with five raised balls upon it, and other devices. Wo.

KIRK ANDREAS, 6 m. N. of Ramsea.—In this parish is an ancient entrenchment, at Ballachurry, of a square form, with a noble bastion at each angle, the whole in complete preservation. Many barrows are in the vicinity. In the Ch.-yard is a square pillar with a Runic inscription, translated *The son of Ulf of the Swedri (or Swedes) erected this Cross to the warrior Afterarin the son of Cunnu.* B.E.

KIRK MICHAEL.—Near the entrance of the Ch.-yard is a lofty pillar of blue stone with a Runic inscription. Within the Ch.-yard is another stone pillar with a Runic inscription. Several tumuli, particularly Cairn Viael, are in the parish. 1 m. from Kirk Michael is Bishops Court, the residence of the bishops of the see. B.E.

PEEL.—Among the rocks that form the north boundary of the bay is a range of grotesque caverns. Peel Castle is situate about 100 yards N. of the town. Here is likewise a Cathedral, having beneath the easternmost part an ecclesiastical prison. A little to the northward of the churches is a square pyramidical mount. In the vicinity of Peel a peculiar white marl is dug. About 3 m. S.E. of Peel is the famous Tynwald Mount, which is of the greatest antiquity, used for the promulgation of the laws. It is an artificial mound of earth, covered with turf, with a flight of steps on the S. side for ascending its summit: its form is that of an obtruncated cone, divided into three stages or circles, regularly advanced three feet above each other: the top does not exceed two yards in diameter. Here the governor was seated on days of ceremony, and on the lower circles were placed the different ranks of people. Facing the steps is a small Chapel dedicated to St. John, which has been rebuilt E.B

KIRK

KIRK JURLY, 4 m. N.E. of Kirk Michael.—A barrow in the Ch.-yard, and several in the parish. B.R.

KIRK BRIDE.—In the Ch.-yard is a stone Cross with Runic characters.

MINERALS.

Granite:—between Laxey and Ramsey.
Clay slate:—Sneifeldt and Mount Pellier.
Mica slate:—on Slieu-y-Carnane.
Greywacke:—Maugholdhead and Douglas-head.
Limestone:—Castle Town and Ball Fallack.
Magnesian limestone:—in Cas-ny-Hawin.
Amygdaloid:—Kraal Farance and Cromwell Walk.
Sandstone:—near Peel Town.
Porphyry:—beach at Airepoint.
Quartz:—Kirk Ballaugh.
Lead and galena:—Laxey and Foxdale, &c.
Garnets and hornblende:—at B. Wodden.
Garnets:—in Foxdale Mine.
Iron pyrites:—in the rocks.

FOSSILS.

Madrepores; entrochi; trochitæ; terebratula:—in the limestone rocks, &c.

Drigg tubes, a curious fossil:—found at Drigg 3 m. N. from Ravenglass.

DERBYSHIRE,

SITUATED nearly in the centre of the island, is bounded N.E. by Yorkshire, N.W. by Cheshire, E. by Nottinghamshire, S. by Leicestershire, S.W. and W. by Staffordshire. Its form is irregular, but approaches to a triangle: its greatest length is 55 miles, breadth 33, circumference 204, square miles 1077. The great irregularity of its surface, and boldness of its projection and height, give rise to great sublimity of character, to which we must add its wonderful natural excavations and curiosities, which render this part particularly interesting. The atmosphere is generally pure and healthful. The produce lead, iron, &c. The manufactures, stockings, calicoes, &c. The rivers are the Trent, Derwent, &c. Its inland navigation various and useful.

DERBY.—All Saints Ch. Manufactories of silk, cotton, Derbyshire spar and marble, porcelain, red lead, &c. On Nun's Green a bleaching-ground. Here are likewise mills for slitting and rolling iron, for making tinned plates, battering and rolling copper into sheets. Near the town are some pleasing walks. On Windmill Hill is a handsome Prospect-house, from which is a fine view. 3 m. from Derby is Mackworth Castle. 4 m. from Derby is Keddleston, the magnificent seat of Lord Scarsdale, with fine paintings. In the village of Keddleston is a medicinal spring. B.E.

OSMASTON, 3 m. S. by E. from Derby.—The handsome seat of Sir R. Wilmot, containing a fine library and a choice collection of paintings. E.E.

FOREMARK, 7 m. S.S.W. from Derby.—The seat of Sir F. Burdett. A quarter of a mile from Foremark is a curious rocky bank: in the centre where the rock projects is a rude door-way leading into several excavations or cells, called Anchor Ch. Between one and two miles E. of Foremark is Knowle Hills, a beautiful and retired ornamented spot, where is an ancient beech-tree of uncommon magnitude. E.E.

MEL-

Melbourne, 4 m. s.e. of Foremark.—A very curious ancient Ch. and font. A.

Repton, 8 m. s.e. from Derby.—Beneath the chancel of the Ch. is an ancient crypt supported by two rows of round Saxon pillars sculptured, supposed to have been built in the time of Alfred. B.E.

Ashbourn, 14 m. n.w. from Derby.—The Ch., in which are several ancient tombs, a curious inscription on a brass plate, and that beautiful tomb by Banks to the memory of a daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, which is the admiration of all travellers. From Ashbourn the tourist generally visits Dove Dale, a most curious and romantic spot; in the rocks are two caves called Reynard's Hall and Kitchen. B.E. 9 miles on the road to Lichfield is the venerable mansion Sudbury House, belonging to Lord Vernon (whose family have long possessed it); and the beautiful old Ch. finely mantled with ivy.

Newhaven Inn, 10 m. n.w. from Ashbourne.—One mile and half from this inn, opposite the Lodge Farm, is the famous Druidical circle called Arbor Lows. Near it a tumulus called in this country a Low. P.

Hartington, 3 m. w. of Newhaven Inn.—Upon Wolfs Cote Hill, one mile and a half from Hartington, is a large stone barrow. At Pilsbury in this parish, in a field called Castle Hills, are some ancient remains worth notice; and not far from Hartington is the famous Ecton Hill copper-mine.

Moneyash, 4 m. w. of Bakewell—are the Derbyshire marble quarries. B.E.

Chelmorton, 4 m. s. from Buxton.—Upon a high eminence at the back of this village are two large barrows or lows. About one mile from hence, in the Buxton road, is the Lover's Leap, in a beautiful and romantic dale. B.E.

Buxton.—Baths, and mineral waters. An elegant crescent, opposite which are pleasant walks upon Staincliff and Hanscliff to a low or barrow. Likewise some new walks at the end of the crescent. 2 m. s.w. is Diamond Hill, where those crystals are found called Buxton Diamonds. Between one and two miles from Buxton is Pooles Hole, the largest cavern in England except the Peak cavern; and near are some curious habitations called the Ass Hillocks

Hillocks. 3 m. N. the Marvel Stones. 3 m. N.W. near the northern extremity of Combe Moss, are some ancient military works. 5 m. S. of Buxton, near Wormhill village, in a romantic and deep hollow, the river Wye flows at the foot of a stupendous mass of rock called Chee Tor, nearly 400 feet high. B.E.

CASTLETON, 10 m. from Buxton.—The tourist will find more curiosities worthy his attention in this village than in any other in the kingdom; the botanist and mineralogist will be equally delighted. The ruins of the Castle (before the Conquest). The Devil's Cavern, which is superior to any other in Britain. Waterfall in the Navigation Mine which falls 90 feet, wide enough to admit a boat, the stream flowing from the entrance of the subterraneous passage to the celebrated waterfall—distance 300 yards. A romantic walk through what is now called the Town Ditch between limestone rocks, leads to the Basaltic Column. The Winnets are stupendous rocks with the road winding between them. Mam Tor or the Shivering Mountain has upon its summit an entrenchment; at the foot of it is Odin Mine, which produces that beautiful spar called Blue John, also blend, barytes, sulphate of iron, and manganese: there are many other mines in the neighbourhood that produce a variety of minerals and fossils. Many rare plants are found upon the rocks in this village. A guide may be had here by those who wish to visit Elden Hole, three miles distant. Upon Millstone Edge Moor, between Castleton and Hathersage, is the Carles Work. The road from Castleton to Buxton is very grand, with mountains on each side, of which Mam Tor or the Shivering Mountain is the most conspicuous.

HATHERSAGE, 5 m. E. of Castleton.—In the Ch.-yard two stones are shown, as pointing out the spot where Little John the companion of Robin Hood was buried. Above the Ch., on Camp Green, is a circular entrenchment. On Hathersage Moor is Cairs Works, consisting of rocking stones, rock basons, tumuli, and Cairs Chair. 300 yards from the above is Higgar Tor and rocking-stone. A.

TIDESWELL, 8 m. N.W. from Bakewell.—Ancient tombs in the Ch. Chee Tor near Wormhill. 3 m. from Tideswell is the ebbing and flowing Well.

EYAM, 1 m. N. of Stoney Middleton.—Stone Cross in the

the Ch.-yard, supposed Danish. Bossen Hole, and several other caverns. A collector of fossils for sale resides here.

Stoney Middleton, 5 m. s. of Hathersage.—Neat octagon Ch. Scenery in Middleton Dale. St. Martin's bath and warm springs in the Ch.-yard.

Ashford, 2 m. n. of Bakewell.—Between Ashford and Tideswell is Monsal Dale, admired for its charming romantic scenery, enriched by a beautiful cascade; ascend an eminence called the Great Finn, which overlooks the dale. In this village are large marble works.

Bakewell.—The west doorway of the Ch. is Saxon, withinside some curious monuments. In the Ch.-yard an ancient Cross rudely sculptured. See Watson's Collection of Minerals and Fossils. Near the town is a cotton-mill. 2 m. s. by e. is Haddon Hall, an ancient mansion. On Stanton Moor (two miles south of Haddon Hall and four miles from Bakewell) are rocking stones, rock basons, barrows, and Druidical circles. a. 3 m. from Bakewell is Chatsworth, the celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

Birchover, 2 m. n. from Winster.—Rowter rocks; ascend them by Rowter Hall. Bradley Tor a Tolmen. Carcliff rocks and Hermitage. Two upright stones called Robin Hood's Stride. ½ m. n. of these rocks are the Nine Ladies, a Druidical circle. 200 yards n. of the Nine Ladies is a circular work called Castle Ring. Gorse Stone. ¼ m. n. of Rowter is Andlestone, Cats-stone, and Echo Cave. Near Stanton a curious rock, with Latin inscriptions. a.

Winster, 5 m. w. of Matlock.—On the common are several cairns or stone barrows, and two or three earth barrows. Near this town is found black wad, an ore of manganese; if half a pound of this be dried before a fire, and afterwards suffered to cool for about an hour, and then two ounces of linseed oil gradually poured on it, mixing them loosely like barm with flour, little clots will be formed, and in something more than half an hour the whole will gradually grow hot, and at last burst into a flame.

Matlock.—The scenery at Matlock is grand, sublime, and beautiful. On an eminence above the Ch. is Hirst Stones like a cromlech. At Matlock Bath, the baths, Smedley's Cavern, Cumberland Cavern; Petrifying Spring, which turns wood into stone. Repository for spar ornaments

ments. Handsome walks called the Heights of Abraham, and a pleasant walk from the bridge by the river side. Cotton manufactory. Willersley Castle, the seat of Mr. Arkwright, son of the late Sir R. Arkwright. Between two and three miles from Matlock is the Lumbs smelting-house where red-lead is made. B.E.

ALFRETON.—2 m. S.E. of Alfreton is Swanwick, where a great variety of fossils is found, particularly impressions of plants, butterflies, beetles, &c.; Mr. Tatlow has a fine collection. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Alfreton are the remains of Codnor Castle; and 6½ m. N.E. by N. is Hardwick Hall, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, where may be seen some fine paintings. B.E. 2 m. W. from Alfreton are the beautiful ruins of Wingfield House.

CRICH, 4 m. W. from Alfreton.—In Linda Spring Wood near Crich are fifty-three pits, twenty-eight in one row and twenty-three in another, supposed to have been hiding-places of the Britons. A.

ASHOVER, 5 m. N.E. from Matlock.—In the Ch. is a very ancient font, and some ancient monuments. On the common is a rocking-stone called Robin Hood's Mark. About 200 yards from this, a rock called the Turning Stone. A.

WINGERWORTH, 3 m. N.E. from Ashover.—The Hall, a seat of Sir H. Hunloke, bart. On Stainedge Cliff are several rock basons, and two seats supposed augurial. A.

CHESTERFIELD.—Twisted spire to the Ch. Iron-works. In the iron-stone found here are many vegetable impressions. Carpet manufactory.

WHITTINGTON, 3 m. from Chesterfield.—The Revolution House, a public house, the sign of the Cock and Pynot. G.M.

BOLSOVER, 6 m. E. from Chesterfield.—The magnificent castle of the Duke of Portland: at the south end of the garden is a very curious decayed fountain, with a figure of Venus in alabaster. In the Ch. is a noble monument to Sir Ch. Cavendish (B.E.), and a curious carved stone near the altar. C.B.

DALE, 8 m. N.E. from Derby.—Ruins of the Abbey (temp. Hen. II.). The Chapel; and near is Baker's Hermitage or Cave.

HOPTON, 2 m. from Wirksworth.—Harborough Rocks,

Buttwood Tor rocks. s. end of Hartle Moor, on which are rock basons. A.

MINERALS.

Near Derby.—Quartz pebbles, hæmatites or bloodstones, magnesian limestone (*B. M.* 217) :—at Breedon *.

At Ricklow and Highlow near Moneyash.—Purple veined marble and bird's eye marble.

Near Buxton.—Balls of sulphate of barytes (*B. M.* 96.) Crystals called Buxton diamonds.

Chellaston near Derby.—Selenité and a variety of gypsums. Fibrous gypsum called Roche Plaster.

Castleton.—Stellated Stalactite. Varieties of fluor, selenites, crystals like Buxton diamonds, sulphur, asphaltum or hardened rock oil. Slickensides. Galena (*B. M.* 392). Elastic bitumen (*B. M.* 137.) Yellow ochre :—in Waterhall Cavern. Retepores, sea fan, spines of the echini. Entrochi. Anomiæ. Terebratulæ. Ostreopectines. Buccinites and wheat stone, also ore of cobalt.

Ashford.—Black marble. Threaded cauk or barytes. Petroleum or rock oil. Cornu Ammonis, &c.

Bakewell.—Petrosilex or chert. Rotten stone (*B. M.* 240). Arborescent and moss-like barytes (*B. M.* 428, 429).

Eyam.—Amber-coloured and transparent spar. Ramose white cauk or barytes. Arsenical pyrites. Cockscomb pyrites. Variety of lead ores. Potters lead ore. Sparry lead ore. Oxide of zinc or Calamine, coralloides, porpites. Moorstone. Blende.

Matlock.—Green stalactite. Honeycomb tophus. Green and blue tophus. Rhomboidal spar. Hexagonal spar. Hair or capillary gypsum. Plumose gypsum : the two last in Cumberland Mine. Smooth quartz. Pale amethystine and other quartz crystals. Green chert or petrosilex. Black chert. Dark green chert. Cubic lead ore :—upon Masson-hill. Plumose lead ore :—from Dimple Mine. Liver-coloured copper ore. Green satin copper ore. Dark brown ochre. Zinc crystallized. Bone calamine :—from Massons Hill. Dogstooth spar calamine. Stalactitical calamine. Madrepores. Entrochus. Anomiæ. Toadstone.

* Magnesian limestone is injurious to the agriculturalist, this at Breedon contains a fourth part of magnesia.

1 m. from Matlock, by the river side, greenish vitriolic pyrites. Carbonate of zinc in Rutland Cave Mine.

Wirkworth.—Dark brown stalactite. Stellated white barytes. Variety of lead ores. Friable white lead ochre or cerusse. Cavernous iron-stone or toft. Blende.

At Elton near Winster.—Black wad or ore of manganese.

Near Ashover.—Double refracting spar. Entrochi or screw-stones. Yellow fluor. Variety of pyrites. Galena. Slickensides.

Swanwick near Alfreton.—Pyrites in coal. Muscle shells. Iron-stone, with a great variety of impressions of plants, insects, &c. Stellated iron ore. On the common a red clay, used to colour deal so as to resemble mahogany. *Pilkington's Derbyshire.*

FOSSILS.

Coralloids:—at Eyam. Madrepores:—Matlock. Millepores:—Middleton Dale and Bonsal. Tubipores:—Middleton Dale and Bonsal. Fungitæ:—Hopton Moor. Retepores:—Castleton. Sea fan:—Castleton. Entrochus:—Castleton, Matlock, &c. Trochites:—Bonsal Ley. Cornu Ammonis:—Ashford. Anomiæ bivalve:—Castleton and Matlock:—Terebratulæ:—Castleton. Ostreopectines:—Castleton. Buccinites:—Castleton. Tellinæ:—Ashover and Hartington. Muscle shells in ironstone:—at Tupton and Chesterfield. Groups of flies in marble, a small alligator:—Ashford. A beetle in ironstone; a butterfly; a variety of vegetable impressions:—at Swanwich.

RARE PLANTS.

Myosurus minimus, Mouse-tail:—cornfields near Derby, 5.

Ornithogalum luteum, Yellow Star of Bethlehem:—copper mill meadows near Derby, 4.

Thlaspi alpestre, Alpine Shepherd's Purse:—Matlock Bath, 6, 7.

Cardamine impatiens, Impatient Lady's-smock:—Matlock Bath opposite Saxton's, 5, 6.

Draba muralis, Speedwell-leaved Whitlow-grass:—Matlock walls and rocks, 5.

Rubus saxatilis, Stone Bramble:—Matlock Bath, 6.

Lactuca virosa, Strong-scented Lettuce:—Matlock, 8, 9.

Serapias latifolia, Broad-leaved Helleborine:—Matlock, 7, 8.

Asplenium Ruta muraria, White Maiden-hair or Wall-rue:—Matlock rocks.

Viola grandiflora or *lutea*, Yellow Mountain Violet:—Poole's Hole near Buxton, 5, 9.

Montia fontana, Water Chickweed:—Buxton, Wirksworth, Pinxton, 4, 5.

Cardamine hirsuta, Hairy Ladies-smock:—mouth of Poole's Hole, Buxton, 5.

Prenanthes muralis, Ivy-leaved Lettuce:—near the Devil's Cavern, Castleton, 7.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow-rue:—Devil's Cavern, Castleton, 6, 7.

Cochlearia officinalis, Common Scurvy-grass:—Devil's Cavern, Castleton, 5.

Vaccinium Oxycoccus, Cranberry:—boggy mountains in the Peak, 6.

Vaccinium Vitis Idæa, Red Whortle Berry:—mountains in the Peak, 6.

Empetrum nigrum, Black Crowberry:—on the Peak mountains, 5.

Saxifraga hypnoides, Mossy Saxifrage:—hills at Castleton, 6.

Saxifraga palmata, Palmated Saxifrage:—hills at Castleton, 5, 6.

Saxifraga pedatifida, Pedatifid Saxifrage:—hills at Castleton, 5.

Erysimum cheiranthoides, Treacle Hedge Mustard:—near Ashborn, 7.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Bell-flower:—between Ashbourn and Dovedale, 8.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard:—between Ashbourn and Okeover, 5, 6.

Caucalis latifolia, Great Bur-parsley:—Dovedale, 7.

Comarum palustre, Marsh Cinquefoil:—Tideswell near the Well, 6, 7.

Rhamnus Frangula, Berry-bearing Alder:—Glasswell, 5.

Herniaria hirsuta, Hairy Rupture-wort:—Duffield, 7, 8.

Silene

Silene nutans, Nottingham Catchfly:—Middleton Dale, 6, 7.

Nymphæa lutea, Yellow Water Lily:—Trent and Wingerworth ponds, 7.

Scrophularia nodosa, Knotty-rooted Figwort:—Bolsover Castle, 7.

Hieracium murorum, Wall Hawkweed:—Pinxton near Alfreton, 7.

Satyrium hircinum, Lizard Satyrium:—Crich, 7.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—Dethick, 7.

Rosa villosa, Apple Rose:—hedges near Hathersage, 6.

Acorus Calamus, Myrtle Flag:—Culthorpe near Chesterfield, 6.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Motherwort:—Handley, 7, 8.

Myagrum sativum, Gold of Pleasure:—Normanton, 6.

Geranium moschatum, Musk Geranium:—Alfreton, 6, 7.

Serapias longifolia, Narrow-leaved Helleborine:—Newton Wood, 7, 8.

Myrica Gale, Sweet Gale:—Wingerworth, 5.

Asplenium viride, Green Maiden-hair:—Coxbench Wood.

Geum rivale, Water Avens with yellow flowers:—Matlock Bath, 6, 7.

DURHAM,

(Usually called the bishoprick of Durham,) had anciently considerable privileges, and yet has several. It is a maritime county; has Northumberland on the N. German Ocean on the E. Yorkshire on the S. and Cumberland on the W. Its figure is triangular; its circumference about 180 miles, and it contains 1040 square miles. The air is considered sharp and piercing, but more mild towards the sea, yet generally very healthful. The aspect is mountainous. A ridge of hills crossing the W. part is denominated the English Apennines, and was so called by the Romans. The collieries, manufactures of cannon and warlike implements, and various others, give great consequence to the county. The cattle are fine. The chief rivers communicating with the sea, are the Tyne, Wear, and Tees.

Darlington.—The Coll. Ch. Linen and woollen manufactories. A Mill for grinding optical glasses. 1 m. from Darlington is Grange Hall, the seat of G. Allen, esq. containing a very extensive Museum of Natural History, and some valuable paintings. B.E.

Stockton-upon-Tees, 10 m. S.E. from Sedgefield.—One of the handsomest towns in Durham. Near the Town-hall is a column. Sail cloth-manufactory. Elegant Bridge, and Salmon fishery. B.E.

Sedgefield, 10 m. N. from Stockton.—The Ch. ½ a mile W. is Hardwicke, the seat of M. Russel, esq. with beautiful plantations decorated with temples, ruins, &c. B.E.

Hartlepool, 12½ m. from Stockton.—A fashionable bathing-place. Near the Watergate is a chalybeate spring. 5 m. N. from Hartlepool are the Black Halls, the most singular and romantic cluster of cavernous rocks in the north of England. B.E.

Castle Eden, 10 m. E. by S. from Durham.—Here is a handsome

handsome seat of R. Burdon, esq. and some fine rock scenery called Castle Eden Dean. B.E.

SUNDERLAND.—The magnificent Iron Bridge. Chalybeate spring near the barracks. Glass manufactory: in the neighbourhood are freestone quarries. Very curious rocks between Sunderland and Shields, particularly Marston Rock. 3 m. from Sunderland is Hilton Castle (*circa* Hen. II.) and the ruins of a Chapel. B.E.

JARROW, 5 m. E. of Gateshead.—Ruins of the monastery (684), containing some Saxon ornaments. Within the Ch. curious inscription upon stone in the north wall; also the chair of Venerable Bede the historian. G.A.

GATESHEAD, adjoining Newcastle.—Curious tomb in the Ch. yard. Ruins of the Priory called St. Edmund's Hospital. Manufactory of cast iron. On Gateshead Fell are grindstone quarries, likewise some grand and beautiful rock scenery. 1 m. W. at Swalwell, are large iron-works. 5 m. S. by W. is Ravensworth Castle, the seat of Sir T. H. Liddel, bart. two of the towers partly in ruins and mantled with ivy. 2 m. from Ravensworth is Gibside, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, where is a fine painting of Rubens' wife in a fruit-shop. The grounds are extensive and highly ornamented. B.E.

TANFIELD, 6½ m. S.W. from Gateshead.—At Causey Burne is a remarkable arch over a romantic dell, the span is 103 feet. B.E.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, 6 m. N. by E. from Durham.—In the Coll. Ch. (1186) curious monuments of the Lumley family. Deanery House. In the neighbourhood are iron and coal works. 1 m. E. is Lumley Castle (about Hen. II.), a seat of the Earl of Scarborough, containing a great number of portraits. 1½ m. N.E. from Lumly Castle is Lambton Hall, having pleasant grounds; the ride through the hanging wood is beautiful. B.E.

LANCHESTER, 7¼ m. N.W. by W. from Durham.—In the Coll. Ch. (1283), painted glass. Half a mile S.W. from the village, upon a fine eminence, is a Roman station, the most perfect in the kingdom. At Greencroft, 1 m. from Lanchester, is one of the Roman Altars with an inscription; it stands against the W. wall of Sir T. Clavering's mansion: near it are some other relics from this station. At the

ford

ford are several rude sculptures in the garden wall found in this station. B.E.

DURHAM.—The Cathedral (995). On the octagonal tower the famous basso-relievo representing two persons and a cow, which occasioned the foundation of the cathedral. The Castle, now the Bishop's Palace. The Bridge. New County Jail. Fine view from St. Giles's Ch.-yard. Public walks called the Banks. Opposite Old Durham is Maiden Castle, a camp, from which is a fine prospect. B.E.

BEAR PARKS, 2 m. N.W. from Durham.—Grand ruins of an ancient mansion or villa of the Priors of Durham, and a Chapel. B.E.

FINCHALL, 4 m. N.N.E. from Durham.—Fine ruins of the Priory (1196). B.E.

BRANCEPETH, 4 m. W.S.W. from Durham.—The Castle and Ch. monuments: in the Castle is the cradle of the Earl of Westmoreland (1568). Between one and two miles from this castle is Brandon Hill, from which is a view of eight Castles; on the top is a remarkable tumulus. B.E.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.—A fine palace of the Bishop of Durham stands at the N. angle of the town. The Chapel. The Coll. Ch. was founded 1239. On the N.W. side of Bishop Auckland is Newton-Cap-Bridge, built about the year 1390. B.E.

BINCHESTER, 1 m. N. by E. from Bishop Auckland.—A Roman station nearly obliterated. —— Wren, esq. the lord of the manor, has a great collection of Roman antiquities found in this station. B.E.

MERRINGTON, 4 m. E. from Bishop Auckland.—The Ch. has many Saxon remains; the prospect from it is wonderfully extensive. 2 m. S. is Windleston, the seat of Sir J. Eden, bart. containing a valuable collection of antiquities. B.E.

WHITTON, 5 m. W. from Bishop Auckland.—A fine Castle. G.A.

STANHOPE.—The Castle Hill. Near the town on the north is a cavern. Stanhope Hall, a spacious old building. Lead mines. B.E.

ST. JOHNS WEARDALE.—Near Harehope Bourne is a singular piece of antiquity called the Castles, a kind of Camp encircled with loose pebbles. B.E.

MIDDLETON.

MIDDLETON.—2 m. from Middleton is Winch Bridge, suspended on two iron chains sixty feet in length, and fifty feet above the river, over a tremendous chasm. 3 m. further is the High Force, a grand cataract. 4 m. above High Force is Cauldron Snout, another cataract of great sublimity. Near are many curious plants.

EGLESTON, 5¼ m. N.N.W. from Barnard Castle.—At Egleston House are some beautiful grounds; in the garden a great collection of curious plants. In the vicinity are lead mines. The prospect from Nemel Edge is very fine. 1 m. N. are the Standing Stones and large barrow. H.E.

BARNARD CASTLE.—Fine ruins of the Castle. Curious font in the Ch. On Barnard Castle Moor is Bail Hill, fortified by a breastwork. It is worthy of remark that this neighbourhood is the scenery of Rokeby, a celebrated poem written by Walter Scott, esq.

STAINDROP or STAINTHORPE, 6 m. E. by N. from Barnard Castle.—In the Ch. (time of Hen. IV.) some fine monuments. 1 m. N. is Raby Castle (about Hen. II.), the magnificent seat of the Earl of Darlington. On Cockfield Fell, N. of Raby, are many ancient entrenchments. A place called the Dyke is esteemed curious. B.E.

MINERALS.

WOLSINGHAM, 6 m. S.E. by E. from Stanhope.—A beautiful black spotted limestone, and near are millstone quarries.

GATESHEAD.—Upon the Fell are grindstone quarries. Firestone in various parts of the county. Lead mines in Teesdale and Weardale.

SUNDERLAND.—Coal mines. Botryoidal limestone or swine stone, called building hill stone (*B. M.* 38).

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Salt works.

RARE PLANTS.

Schœnus Mariscus, Prickly Bog-rush:—Hell Kettles near Darlington, 7, 8.

Panicum viride, Green Panic-grass:—Sunderland ballast hills, 7.

Panicum sanguinale, Cock's-foot Panic-grass:—Sunderland ballast hills, 7.

Sesleria

Sesleria cærulea, Blue Moor-grass:—limestone hills between South Shields and Cleadon, 4.

Cynosurus echinatus, Rough Dogs-tail Grass:—St. Anthony ballast hills, 7.

Galium Witheringii, Rough-heath Bedstraw:—banks of ponds at Lambton, 7.

Pulmonaria officinalis, Common Lungwort:—Cliff Wood 6 miles from Darlington, 5.

Primula farinosa, Bird's-eye Primrose:—near Hilton castle and Egleston, 6, 7.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Bell-flower:—near Middleton and Barnard Castle, 8.

Ribes spicatum, Spiked Currants:—by the Tees between Piersbridge and Gainsford, 5.

Gentiana verna, Spring Gentian:—Teesdale Forest, 4.

Eryngium campestre, Field Eryngo:—Sunderland ballast hills, 7, 8.

Imperatoria Ostruthium, Masterwort:—at Newbiggen near Middleton, and Dardree Shield Wear, 6.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—Whey Sike, Teesdale Forest, 7, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mouse-tail:—fields near Darlington, 5.

Ornithogalum luteum, Yellow Star of Bethlehem:—near Greta Bridge, and Barnard Castle near the river, 4.

Trientalis europæa, Winter Green:—alum works near Carleton Gisborough, and Waskerly Park near Wolsingham, 5, 6.

Vaccinium uliginosum, Great Bilberry:—Meldon Fell and moor near Cronkley Fell, 4, 5.

Arbutus Uva-ursi, Red-berried Arbutus:—Cronkley Fell, near Caldron Snout, 6.

Pyrola rotundifolia, Round-leaved Winter-green:—N. branch of Castle Eden, Dean, and Birch Car, 7.

Pyrola minor, Lesser Winter-green:—Cocken Wood and Teesdale Forest, 7.

Saxifraga stellaris, Hairy Saxifrage:—Egleston Moor, 6, 7.

Saxifraga aizoides, Yellow Mountain Saxifrage:—banks of the Whey Sike, and Middleton Forest, 7, 8.

Scleranthus perennis, Perennial Knawel:—fields about Gateshead, 10, 11.

Silene

Silene anglica, English Catchfly:—Sunderland ballast hills, 7.

Silene noctiflora, Night-flowering Catchfly:—Sunderland ballast hills, 7.

Arenaria verna, Vernal Sandwort:—on Cronkley Fell and Caldron Snout, 5, 8.

Sedum villosum, Hairy Stonecrop:—Cronkley Fell, Sikes near Burley Ford, Weardale, Teesdale Forest, 6, 7.

Pyrus Aria, White Beam Tree:—wood near Whince bridge, 5.

Rosa villosa, Apple Rose:—banks of the Derwent, and near Darlington, 6.

Rubus Chæmæmorus, Mountain Raspberry:—Cronkley Fell, and Knoutberry Fell near Egleston, 6.

Potentilla fruticosa, Shrubby Cinquefoil:—at Wince Bridge, and Mickle Force in Teesdale, 6.

Dryas octopetala, Mountain Avens:—Cronkley Fell, 7, 8.

Cistus marifolius, Hoary dwarf Cistus:—Cronkley Fell, 5, 6.

Thalictrum alpinum, Alpine Meadow Rue:—Cronkley Fell and Caldron Snout, 6.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue:—Hartlepool, near Shields and Sunderland, 6, 7.

Thalictrum majus, Greater Meadow Rue:—Baydales, near Darlington, and hedges near Barnard Castle, 6, 7.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower:—woods in Weardale, near Morton, and Egleston, 5, 6.

Teucrium Chamædrys, Wall Germander:—bank near the Gateshead engine, 7.

Bartsia alpina, Alpine Bartsia:—banks of the Whey Sike, Teesdale Forest, and near Middleton, 7.

Antirrhinum repens, Creeping Snapdragon:—Hebburn ballast, 7, 9.

Draba incana, Twisted-podded Whitlow-grass:—Cronkley rocks and walls in Teesdale, 5, 6.

Alyssum sativum, Gold of Pleasure:—Willington ballast, 6.

Lepidium latifolium, Broad-leaved Pepperwort:—near Seaton and Durham Abbey, 7.

Thlaspi alpestre, Alpine Shepherd's Purse:—near Whince Bridge, 6, 7.

Cyrogonus

Coronopus didyma, Lesser Water Cress :—near Hartlepool, and St. Anthony's ballast quay, 7.

Erysimum cheiranthoides, Treacle Hedge Mustard:—Sunderland ballast hills, 7.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard :—Castle Eden Dean, walls above Middleton and Cleadon Hills, 5.

Geranium Phæum, Dusky Crane's-bill :—woods about Darlington, 5, 6.

Geranium sylvaticum, Wood Crane's-bill :—New Bridge Wood at Durham, Castle Eden and Scots Wood, 6, 7.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—woods near Barnard Castle and Egleston, 7, 8.

Astragalus hypoglottis, Purple Milk Vetch :—near Seaton, St. Anthony's ballast hills, near Shields, 6, 7.

Trifolium maritimum, Teasel-headed Trefoil :—Sunderland ballast hills, and Willington Ballast, 6, 7.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort:—near Darlington, 7, 8.

Crepis biennis, Rough Hawkweed :—Sunderland ballast hills, 6, 7.

Carduus heterophyllus, Melancholy Thistle:—near Burtry-ford, Weardale, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—Gateshead Fell and Teesdale Forest, 6, 7.

Erigeron canadense, Canada Fleabane:—Sunderland ballast hills, 8, 9.

Orchis ustulata, Dwarf Orchis :—s. side of Bolden hills, E. side of Cleadon hills, 6.

Satyrium albidum, White Satyrium :—near Winco Bridge, and the Wey Sike, Teesdale Forest, 6.

Ophrys cordata, Least Twayblade :—Gold Hill near Muggleswick, and among the ling in Charnberry, 7.

Ophrys muscifera, Fly Orchis :—s. branch of Castle Eden Dean, 6.

Malaxis paludosa, Marsh Twayblade:—Middleton in Teesdale, in Charnberry near Egleston, among bog moss, 7.

Cypripedium Calceolus, Ladies Slipper :—the N. branch of Castle Eden Dean, 6.

Serapias longifolia, Marsh Helleborine.—Castle Eden Dean opposite the Old Soldier's House, 7, 8.

Carex dioica, Separate-headed Carex:—Teesdale Forest, bogs at Hilton and near Darlington, 5, 6.

Urtica pilulifera, Roman Nettle:—Sunderland ballast hills, 4, 5.

Empetrum nigrum, Crowberry:—moors near Newcastle, on Beamish Moor, 5.

Rhodiola rosea, Rose Root:—Maes Beck, 5, 6.

Atriplex pedunculata, Sea Orache:—Hartlepool, 8, 9.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—woods about Newcastle.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort;— fields near Marsden rocks and moor above Beamish, 7.

Lycopodium selaginoides, Prickly Club Moss:—Gateshead Fell and Cronkley Fell.

Lycopodium alpinum, Alpine Club Moss:—Cronkley Fell and near Egleston.

Polypodium Phegopteris, Pale Mountain Polypody:—Cawsey Wood.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody:—Cawsey Wood.

Asplenium viride, Green Spleenwort:—near Middleton and Cronkley Scar.

Asplenium marinum, Sea Spleenwort:—rocks near Marsden rocks w. of Hartlepool.

Pteris crispa, Rock Brakes:—walls near Cronkley Fell, rocks at Cocken.

Cyathæa dentata, Toothed Cup Fern:—Cronkley Fell.

Anthemis maritima, Sea Chamomile:—sea-shore near Sunderland, 7.

Pyrola rosea, Rose-coloured Winter-green:— Hyndon Gill near Cockfield, 7.

LANCASHIRE.

This county is bounded on the N. by Westmoreland and part of Cumberland, on the E. by Yorkshire, on the W. by the Irish Sea, and on the S. by Cheshire:—part of this county is divided by the sea at Morecamb Bay; exclusive of this detached part its length is about 60 miles, and its breadth at its S. end about 45 miles, and contains 1806 square miles. The climate is found to be wet in proportion to others, arising from its locality to the Irish Sea and the range of hills which bounds its eastern border; it is nevertheless a very healthy county, and the inhabitants naturally vigorous, active, and long-lived. The scenery towards the north and detached part partakes of the romantic character of the adjoining counties. The county abounds in bogs, or what are generally called mosses, not yet rendered profitable or useful. The inland navigation of this county has rendered most important facilities and benefits to its numerous manufactories, the more immediate attention to which renders its agricultural consequence of inferior consideration.

Manchester.—Cotton manufactories and others of the greatest consequence, the largest in the kingdom. Infirmary; public baths. Commercial Building. Portico. Theatre. Collegiate Library and old Bridge. 2 m. is Ancoats, the ancient seat of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. 4 m. N. is Heaton House, the elegant seat of Lord Grey de Wilton; from the temple in the park is a fine view. H.

Ashton-under-Line, 7 m. E. from Manchester. 3 m. N. from Ashton is Hartshead Pike, formerly a beacon; from it a delightful and extensive view. H.

Burnley.—Near is Townley Hall, the beautiful seat of J. Townley, esq. with a fine collection of portraits. On Worsthorn Moor near Briercliff is an angular fort. On the top of Twist Hill is another fort or encampment, called Twist Castle: eastward of the latter is a circular entrenchment. B.F.

Chester.—Ch. monuments and font. Cotton manufacto-

ry. Emmet Hall, the seat of R. Emmet, esq. has many good portraits; near the house is a Cross and Cold Bath. B.E.

CLITHEROE.—Ruins of a Castle. 2 m. S. by E. is the lofty and celebrated Pendle Hill, one of the highest mountains in England; upon the summit are two large cairns, from which the views are very extensive: this mountain is between Clitheroe and Colne. B.E.

WHALLEY, 4 m. S. by W. from Clitheroe.—Fine ruins of its ancient Abbey (1296). In the Ch.-yard are three Crosses. The manor house of Henry Beaumont, esq. is extremely curious withinside (supposed to have been built in the reign of Hen. VII.).—Brow-sholme, the seat of T. L. Parker, esq. is a grand ancient building, containing a valuable collection of Roman and other antiquities; amongst the latter is the original silver seal of the Commonwealth, also some fine paintings and painted glass. Near Whalley is Clerk Hill, the seat of Lady Whalley Smythe Gardiner, finely situated, commanding a fine view of the Pendle mountains.

RIBCHESTER, 5½ m. N.N.W. from Blackburn.—Near the Ch. are the remains of a rampart and foss. Many very curious Roman antiquities have been found in this village. The parochial Chapel of Stede is worthy the notice of the antiquary. B.E.

MELLOR, 3m. N.W. from Blackburn.—At Wood Fold are the magnificent seat and beautiful grounds of *H. Sudell*, esq. The views from the two fronts are particularly pleasing. Opposite the S. front is a rock upon a bed of aluminous earth. 2 m. W. of this rock is the old mansion of Houghton Tower, now in ruins. B.E.

PRESTON.—An elegant town with beautiful Public Walks, Town Hall, Assembly Rooms, and New Bridge. The Jubilee or Carnival is every twenty years, the last was in 1802. B.E.

BLACKPOOL, 12 m. S.W. from Garstang.—This is a sea bathing-place with very extensive sands, in which the Sting-fish sometimes annoy the bather. Old house called Vauxhall. Pennystone. B.E.

GARSTANG, 11 m. S. by E. from Lancaster.—In the vicinity are several cotton and calico manufactories. 1 m. N.E. from the town are the ruins of Greenhaugh Castle. B.E.

LANCASTER.—The Castle and extensive view from the top.

top. Ch. Monuments. Shire Hall. John of Gaunt's Oven. Crown Hall. Elegant Bridge. Front of Mr. Noble's house. 1 m. N.E. is the grand Aqueduct Bridge. 3 m. S. is Ashton Hall, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton, with a fine collection of pictures. 4½ m. W. are the ruins of St. Patrick's Chapel. 8 m. N. upon Warton Crag is a British entrenchment with three walls; below these to the N.W. are three rocking stones. A.

Hornby, 10 m. N.E. from Lancaster.—Castle. Ch. tower. 2 m. N. is Thurland Castle. 5 m. N. at Overborough are the remains of a Roman entrenchment. In the road from Overborough to Lancaster is a Roman milestone with an inscription. 3 m. S.W. from Hornby, in the Lancaster road, is Mr. Gray's celebrated view of the Vale of Lonsdale. B.E.

Kellet, 6½ m. N. by E. from Lancaster.—Near this village is Dunal Mill Hole, not the most pleasant to explore.

Cartmel, 6½ m. E. from Ulverston.—Priory Ch. (1188) and fine monuments. Near is Holker Hall, the seat of Lord George Cavendish, containing some good paintings. On the summit of Warton Crag are a square entrenchment and the ruins of a beacon. H. Near are three rocking stones. A.

Ulverston.—A short distance is Coningshead Priory (temp. Hen. II.), the seat of W. Bradyll, esq. with beautiful gardens and grounds. 3 m. W. are Whitrig's iron-mines. H.

Dalton, 5½ m. from Ulverston.—Ruins of a Castle, and bold situation of the Ch. H.

Furness, 7½ m. S.W. from Ulverston.—Beautiful ruins of the Abbey (1127). Near are iron-mines. 5 m. S.W. is Peele Castle in the Isle of Walney. Near Adgarly are the ancient ruins of Gleaston Castle: from the beacon near Urswick are beautiful land and sea views. H. [For an account of the Lakes, see *Cumberland*].

Chorley, 8 m. N. from Wigan.—Painted glass in the Ch. In the neighbourhood are quarries of flag, slate, ashler and millstones; likewise lead and alum; also several cotton manufactories. 3 m. S. is Adlington Hall, the seat of Sir R. Clayton, bart. containing a valuable collection of pictures. 3 m. N.W. at Shaw Hall is a fine museum of Antiquities and Natural History. H.

North Meals, 8 m. N.N.W. from Ormskirk.—Southport in this parish is a fashionable bathing-place, with fine sands and a good inn. B.E.

Ormskirk.—The Ch. is singular, from having the steeple and tower detached; withinside are curious monuments. 2 m. N. are the remains of Burscough Priory (temp. Rich. I.). Lathom House, the seat of Edward Bootle Wilbraham, esq. is a magnificent building; in the park a chalybeate spring. Ashhurst Beacon, a sea-mark, crowns the summit of a hill, from which the views are extensive. B.E.

Sephton or Sefton, 8 m. N. from Liverpool or 12 m. from Manchester.—Ince Blundel, the seat of H. Blundel, esq. has a superb and valuable collection of statues, busts, basso-relievos, Roman antiquities, and marbles, also many fine pictures. B.E.

Liverpool.—Ch. Docks. Exchange Town Hall. Athenæum. Theatre. Assembly Rooms. Museum. Lyceum: and Botanic Garden. Upon Billinge Hill is an ancient beacon, from which is an extensive prospect. Several of the new churches have their Gothic ornaments made of cast iron. H. 5 m. E. at Speke Hall, in Childwell parish, is a curious carved chimney piece. A. Everton, 2 m. a beautiful village, and fine view of the river Mersey.

Prescot, 8 m. E. from Liverpool.—Manufactory of plate glass at Ravenhead is particularly worth notice: here are likewise manufactories of wire, small files, coarse earthenware, sail-cloth, and cotton; also copper works. Near is Knowsley Park, an ancient seat of the Earl of Derby, with a valuable collection of pictures. B.E.

Wigan.—Large pottery. Brass and pewter-works. Cannel coal toy manufactory. At the north end of the town is a monumental pillar. Spa spring. At Haigh, Aspinall, and Hindley, are the Cannel or Candle coal pits. This coal will bear a beautiful polish when made into snuff-boxes, &c. At Haigh Hall, the seat of the Earl of Balcarras, are many excellent pictures, and a summer-house built entirely with Cannel coal. B.E.

Newton, 5 m. N. from Warrington.—The windows of Newton Hall have much painted glass; behind the house the rock is hollowed out in a very singular manner. B.E.

Warrington.—Sail-cloth, pin, and glass manufactories. Iron-foundry, and navigable canal to Liverpool and Manchester. Large copper-works near the town, and sugar-houses. P.

Heysham, 4½ m. W. from Lancaster.—At Heysham are

five curious sepulchres hewn out of the solid rock. *Gent. Mag.* for 1791, p. 612.

Hest Bank, 3 m. N. from Lancaster.—A small sea bathing-place, with romantic scenery. H.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

Lead ore. Carbonate and sulphate of barytes:—at Anglesack near Chorley.

Mesotype or zeolite with crystals (*B. M.* p. 265). Iron ore:—near Dalton.

Hæmatitic iron ore:—at Staunton 5 m. from Ulverston (*B. M.* 179).

Red hæmatitic iron ore (*B. M.* p. 56):—at Silverstein.

Blue slate:—at Hawkshead.

Dendritical honestone or novaculite, called Mocoa stones (*B. M.* p. 355):—near Conistone.

Honestones (*B. M.* p. 355):—on Chorley Forest.

Cannel coal:—at Haigh near Wigan.

Bituminous coal with shells (*B. M.* 386):—near Wigan.

Flags and gray slate:—at Holland near Wigan.

Hard carbonate of lime or flos-ferri (*B. M.* 273):—at Dufton. (There is a Dufton in Westmoreland, but I find no place of that name in Lancashire; I presume Mr. Sowerby in his *British Mineralogy* means Dalton near Furness.)

Freestone quarries:—near Lancaster.

Limestone of a peculiar quality used for terras:—near Leigh and Ardwick by Manchester.

Scythestones:—at Rainford.

FOSSILS.

Impressions of vegetables:—in the coal-pits at Haigh.

Vertebræ of enchrinites:—at Whitton.

RARE PLANTS.

Circæa alpina, Alpine Enchanter's Nightshade:—roadside between Ulverston and Hawkshead, 7, 8.

Veronica spicata, Spiked Speedwell:—near Pennybridge, 7, 9.

Veronica hybrida, Welsh Speedwell:—on Umpherhead, a rock at Cartmel Fells, 7.

Eriophorum vaginatum, Single-headed Cotton-grass:—on Blackstone Edge and Pillan Moss, 3.

Galium

Galium boreale, Cross-leaved Bedstraw:—near Bolton Abbey and Strid Rocks, 7.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel:—at Newton Cartmel on the marshes, 6, 7.

Pulmonaria maritima, Sea Lungwort:—against Bigger and on the west shore of the Isle of Walney, 7.

Menyanthes nymphæoides, Fringed Buckbean:—Mo's River near Hawkshead, 8.

Lobelia Dortmanna, Water Lobelia:—in Coniston-water, 7.

Impatiens Noli-me-tangere, Yellow Balsam:—near Coniston-water, 8.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian:—Newton Heath near Manchester, 8, 9.

Selinum palustre, Milk Parsley:—sides of Ayside Tarn 3 m. N. of Cartmel, 7.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—on Ashton Moss, 7, 8.

Allium Schœnoprasum, Chives:—Cartmel Fell, 6.

Convallaria multiflora, Solomon's Seal:—Bigland Hall woods, Cartmel, and Holker, 5, 6.

Andromeda polifolia, Marsh Andromeda:—on Causeway Moss, and Rusland Moss, Furness Fells, and Middleton Moss near Lancaster, 6.

Saxifraga stellaris, Hairy Saxifrage:—on Coniston Fells, 6, 7.

Saxifraga aizoides, Yellow Mountain Saxifrage:—on Coniston Fells, 7, 8.

Saxifraga hypnoides, Mossy Saxifrage:—on Coniston Fells, 5, 6.

Asarum europæum, Asarabacca:—near Preston, 5.

Spiræa salicifolia, Willow-leaved Spiræa:—roadside between Pool Bridge and Colthouse near Hawkshead, 7.

Rubus saxatilis, Stone Bramble:—in Dob Bottom near Burnley, 6.

Papaver cambricum, Yellow Poppy:—near the Ferry-house, Winandermere, also at Holker and Brathy, 6.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower:—Borough Hall park and roadside near Dale Park in Furness, 5, 6.

Bartsia viscosa, Yellow Bartsia:—Latham near Ormskirk, and Allerton near Liverpool, 7, 8.

Lathræa

Lathræa Squamaria, Toothwort:—Deepdale Wood and Griesdale, 4.

Sisymbrium monense, Dwarf Sea-rocket:—Isle of Walney, 6, 7.

Geranium sylvaticum, Wood Crane's-bill:—near the head of Coniston-water, 6, 7.

Fumaria solida, Bulbous Fumitory:—near Ulverstone, and between Cartmel and Kendal, 4, 5.

Tragopogon porrifolius, Purple Goat's-beard:—on the banks of the Chalder 2 miles from Whalley, 5, 6.

Hypochæris maculata, Spotted Cat's-ear:—on Ompher-head Cartmel Fells, 7.

Serratula alpina, Alpine Saw-wort:—Brearcliff near Burnley, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—Yealand Common, 6, 7.

Senecio saracenicus, Broad-leaved Groundsel:—Newby Bridge, 7, 8.

Ophrys cordata, Least Tway-blade:—near the beacon on Pendle Hill, 7.

Malaxis paludosa, Marsh Tway-blade:—between Rusland Chapel and Thwaite Moss, in Furness Fells, 7.

Cypripedium Calceolus, Lady's Slipper:—Borough Hall park, 6.

Rhodiola rosea, Rose-root:—highest fell near Hawks-head rocks in Farn Fells, 5, 6.

Atriplex laciniata, Frosted Sea Orache:—Ramside opposite the Isle of Walney, 7.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern:—near Manchester and on Ashton Moss, 7, 8.

Lycopodium alpinum, Alpine Club Moss:—near the Holme 5 miles from Burnley, Coniston Fells.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody:—common in this county.

Asplenium marinum, Sea Spleenwort:—stone quarry near the road from Warrington to Winwick.

Pteris crispa, Rock Brakes:—Scouts near Burnley and near Lancaster.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Is bounded by the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Warwick, Northampton, Rutland, and Lincoln. Its length is about 35 miles, and its breadth 45 miles; contains 816 square miles, and is 100 miles in circumference. The climate is mild and temperate. The proportion of pasture land much exceeds that of arable. Cattle in its breeds and improvements occupy much of the attention of its agriculturists, and particularly its sheep. There are considerable manufactories for stockings; otherwise its commerce arises from its agricultural products. The principal rivers are the Welland, Soar, and Anker, and many considerable inland navigable canals.

HARBOROUGH.—On the E. side of the town are traces of an encampment, in an inclosure called King's Head Close. B.E.

KIBWORTH, 6 m. N.W. by N. from Harborough.—Near the hamlet of Kibworth Harcourt is an encampment with a large mount, and near the Meeting-house a large barrow. B.E.

HALLATON, 6 m. N.E. from Harborough.—1 m. W. of the town is an encampment with a lofty keep, called Castle Hill. A quarter of a m. S.W. are traces of another Camp. Ch. monuments, font, and stone seats. B.E.

NOSELEY, 7 m. N. from Harborough.—Ch. monuments, font, painted glass, and stone seats. At Noseley Hall, the seat of Sir A. Hesilrige, bart. are many fine pictures. B.E.

SKEFFINGTON, 9 m. E. by S. from Leicester.—In the Ch. a curious piscina, roodloft, and painted glass. Skeffington Hall, the seat of Sir Lumley St. George Skeffington, bart. has a good collection of paintings. B.E.

LODINGTON, 14 m. E. by S. from Leicester.—In Conduit Close is a curious building with a stone roof, it covers two wells; to the S. are several entrenchments. B.E.

BURROW-ON-THE-HILL, 6 m. S. from Melton Mowbray.—Ch. monuments, and font. Near are the remains of an entrenchment. In this neighbourhood in former time were seated the monastic institutions of Melton Mowbray, Burton Lazars, Kirkby Beler, Owston, &c. B.E.

STAPLEFORD,

Stapleford, 4½ m. E. by S. from Melton Mowbray.—Ch. monuments, one by Rysbrac. Stapleford Hall, the seat of the Earl of Harborough, ornamented with statues, basso-relievos, arms, &c. B.E.

Belvoir, 7 m. W. by S. from Grantham.—Belvoir Castle, the superb mansion of the Duke of Rutland, stands upon a steep hill, and commands a fine prospect. It is to be lamented that a fire in October 1816 burnt a portion of the ancient part of this fine building, with some of the valuable pictures.

Bottesford, 6 m. W.N.W. from Grantham.—In the Ch. are many costly monuments of the Rutland family. B.E.

Frisby, 5 m. W.S.W. from Melton Mowbray.—In this village are two ancient stone Crosses; one of them at the Hags is called Stump Cross. B.E.

Radcliffe-on-the-Wreke, 3 m. S.E. from Mount Sorrel.—Near is Shipley Hill, a very large tumulus. B.E.

Leicester.—A Roman milestone, with an inscription. Jewry Wall, a Roman ruin. Roman Pavement nearly opposite the town prison. Keep of the Castle. Magazine Gateway. Earthworks called Radykes or Rawdykes. Ruins of the Abbey (1143). Great Hall in the Newark. Assembly Rooms and Library. Ancient fonts in St. Mary's and All Saints churches. Theatre. The old house in which King Richard III. slept previous to the battle of Bosworth: his bedstead is shown at Temple, the seat of Mr. Babbington. The new Walk. Stocking manufactory. B.E.

Ratby, 4 m. N.W. from Leicester.—In this parish is a large entrenchment, from which is an extensive view. Near it a well called Holy Well. B.E.

Barrow-upon-Soar, 1¾ m. N. from Mount Sorrel,—is famed for a hard blue limestone, which makes a lime superior to terras. In the quarries are found fossil fish, cornua Ammonis, and many bivalve fossils. B.E.

Castle Donnington, 4 m. W. from Kegworth.—Donnington Park, the magnificent mansion of the Marquis of Hastings, has a very choice collection of pictures. To the N. is Donnington Cliff, a very picturesque object.—To

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.— Remains of Sir W. Hastings's Castle. Ch. monuments, and an instrument of punishment called a finger pillory. In former times there were several monastic institutions in this neighbourhood. B.E.

Market

MARKET BOSWORTH,—the field of battle between King Richard III. and Henry Earl of Richmond (1485)—is about 3 m. to the S.E. of the town (now inclosed). 3 m. N.W. from Bosworth is Goppeshall Hall, the elegant mansion of Baroness Howe, with a fine collection of pictures, and grounds highly ornamented. B.E. In Bosworth Ch. is shown a brass spur of Rich. III.

WILLOUGHBY, 5 m. N. from Lutterworth.—Near is a tumulus called Crophill: many Roman antiquities have been found near this village. N.D.E.

CAT-THORPE, 4½ m. S. by E. from Lutterworth.—At Castle Hills are vestiges of an encampment with the Roman road passing through the centre. S. of this is another Camp larger. B.E.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

Coal and lime:—in Charwood Forest.

Reddish granite:—at Mount Sorrel.

Limestone of a peculiarly good quality; (it makes a lime stronger than terras, and is generally used for the same purpose as terras):—at Barrow.

Fossil fish, fossil plants, cornua Ammonis, bivalves, and a variety of other fossils:—found at Barrow 1 mile from Mount Sorrel.

RARE PLANTS.

Scirpus sylvaticus, Wood Rush:—river side near Leicester Abbey, 7.

Arundo Calamagrostis, Small Reed:—Stocking Wood near Leicester, 7.

Campanula patula, Spreading Bell-flower:—drier parts of Buddon Wood and hedges adjoining, 7, 8.

Cuscuta Epithymum, Lesser Dodder:—on Nettles near Leicester, 8.

Gentiana campestris, Field Gentian:—about Glenfield near Leicester, Stamford and East Leke, 9.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—bogs on Charnwood Forest, 7, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mouse-tail:—Fish-pool Close and Turnhill Field near Loughborough, 5.

Fritillaria Meleagris, Fritillary:—near Leicester, 4.

Acorus Calamus, Myrtle Flag:—near the abbey at Leicester, about Normanton, 6.

Polygonum Bistorta, Great Bistort:—moist closes at Humberston and Evington near Leicester, 6.

Chrysosplenium alternifolium, Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage:—east end of the outwoods Loughborough, 5.

Mentha gentilis, Bushy Red Mint:—in the outwoods near Loughborough, 8.

Mentha Pulegium, Penny Royal:—about Quorndon in Charley Forest, 9.

Limosella aquatica, Mudwort:—in a roadway leading from the turnpike at Muston to Woolsthorpe, 7, 8.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:—on Beacon Hill and Swithland slate-pits, 5.

Cardamine impatiens, Impatient Ladies' Smock:—among crags on the summit of Beacon Hill, 5, 6.

Cardamine amara, Bitter Ladies'-smock:—in the outwoods near Loughborough, 4, 5.

Geranium pratense, Crowfoot-leaved Geranium:—near Loughborough and Leicester near the river, 6, 7.

Hyoseris minima, Swines Succory:—Swithland slate-pits, 6.

Carduus pratensis, Meadow Thistle:—swampy closes at Woodhouse near Buddon Wood, 6.

Gnaphalium sylvaticum, Highland Cudweed:—on Charley Forest near Beacon Hill and Waltham, 8.

Tussilago hybrida, Longer-stalked Coltsfoot:—Dixley Mill near Loughborough, 4.

Serapias longifolia, Marsh Helleborine:—Belvoir plantations, and Woodhouse near Buddon Wood, 7, 8.

Typha angustifolia, Lesser Reed Mace:—in the Soar near Leicester, 6, 7.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Branched Wood Horsetail:—in Buddon Wood. [Buddon Wood is near Woodhouse, not far from Mount Sorrel.]

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—closes between Oakley Wood and Long Whatton near Loughborough, 7.

Lycopodium inundatum, Marsh Club Moss:—in a bog near Beacon Hill, Charley or Charnwood Forest.

Asplenium viride, Green Maidenhair Spleenwort:—crags on Charley Forest, at Beacon Hill. [Beacon Hill on Charley or Charnwood Forest].

LINCOLNSHIRE.

This great county, the third with respect to size in the kingdom, is bounded by Yorkshire (from which it is separated by the Humber), by the German Ocean, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, and Cambridgeshire. Its length is 70 miles, its greatest breadth 45 miles, and it contains 2787 square miles, and is 260 miles in circumference. The unhealthy reputation of this county is vanishing daily, from the progress of draining and cultivation. Its soil is much varied, and its geographical features marked by many irregularities; and Lincolnshire may be said to present four great natural features, each of which has a specific and nearly uniform character:—these are the heaths and sandy lands, the wolds, the marshes and fens. The manufactories are very inconsiderable, and its chief trade is fat cattle. The principal rivers passing through the county are the Trent (which forms its N.W. boundary), the Ancholm, Witham, Welland, and Glen.

Stamford.—Churches, and magnificent monuments in St. Martin's Ch. Earthworks of a Castle. Curious ruins of St. Leonard's Pr. (temp. Hen. II.). Remains of the White Friary. Town-hall and Theatre. 1 m. from Stamford is the ancient and grand mansion of Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, with a noble collection of pictures. N.D.E. Hunnington Roman Camp, 5 m. N. from Grantham.

Lincoln.—Roman gateway called Newport Gate. Mint Wall, a part of the Roman wall. Ruins of a hypocaust. Roman Pavement in the area of the cathedral cloisters. Remains of the Castle. Cobs Hall and crypt under it. Cathedral, and crypt beneath the vestry (1072). The library contains several Roman antiquities. Two ancient Gateways in Eastgate-street. Pottergate. Priory Gate. Lucy Tower. Two watch-towers at the corner of the Chancellor's garden. Gray Friars has a curious staircase. The Jews house. Stonehow, a large tower gateway. The ancient bridge called High Bridge. Theatre. The Rev. Mr. Gordon's fine collection of Roman antiquities found in the vicinity of Lincoln.

coln. 1 m. E. are the stone quarries. C.B. 8 m. S. are the ruins of Somerton Castle. B.E. 5 m. S. is Dunstan's pillar. B.E. 7 m. is Coleby Hall, with beautiful plantations ornamented with temples.

TORKSEY, 7 m. S. by E. from Gainsborough.—Ruins of a Castle. B.E.

STOW.—3 m. S.E. from Gainsborough.—The Ch. has some curious remains of Saxon architecture in the doorways and chancel; the pulpit, font, and clock, are particularly worthy of notice. B.E.

GAINSBOROUGH.—Old hall called the Palace. Fine Bridge. ½ m. N. are earthworks called Castle Hills. At Marton may be seen three considerable pieces of the Roman causeway. C.B. 5 m. S. is Gate Burton, the seat of W. Hutton, esq. from the Chateau battery a beautiful view. B.E.

SPITTAL, 12 m. N. from Lincoln.—Near is Norton Place, the seat of the late J. Harrison, esq. M.P. now of Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart., with beautiful pleasure-grounds. B.E.

FILLINGHAM, 9 m. N. from Lincoln.—In this parish is Summer Castle, a fine mansion of the Wray family, commanding extensive views; in the grounds are traces of a Roman Camp. B.E.

BROUGHTON, 2½ m. N.W. from Glanford Bridge.—A tumulus or barrow, and near it a petrifying spring.

THORNHAM or THORNTON, 2 m. N. from Glanford Bridge.—Ruins of a Pr. (temp. Steph.) called Thornton College. B.E.

SCALBY and MANTON, 4 m. S.W. by W. from Glanford Bridge.—Between these two villages is an ancient encampment. B.E.

SANDTON, 5 m. N.W. by N. from Glanford Bridge.—Near are several barrows. B.E.

APPLEBY, 5 m. N. from Glanford Bridge.—A rampart or earthwork, called Julian's Bower. B.E.

AUKBOROUGH, 10½ m. W. from Barton-upon-Humber.—Earthworks of a Roman Camp called Countess Close; in it is a labyrinth called Julian's Bower. B.E.

BARROW, 5 m. E. from Barton-upon-Humber.—About 1 m. N.W. in a marsh, is a large earthwork supposed British, called the Castle. Near are several barrows. B.E.

THORNTON,

THORNTON, 8 m. E. from Barton.—Grand ruins of the Abbey or College (1139). On the downs west of Thornton is a large Roman encampment, commanding very extensive views. B.E.

BROCKLESBY, 8½ m. N. by E. from Castor.—Brocklesby Park, the elegant seat of Lord Yarborough, containing a fine collection of pictures. In the park are a handsome chapel and elegant mausoleum upon a tumulus. B.E.

CLEE, 2 m. S.E. from Great Grimsby.—Ancient Ch. and curious font. Near are the Blow Wells, deep circular pits. Cleethorpe is much resorted to as a sea bathing-place, having an excellent hotel. B.E.

LOUTH.—Elegant Ch. Vicarage Gardens. Theatre. Carpet and blanket manufactories. Amwell Spring and St. Helen's Well. 3½ m. S. from Louth, at Haugham, is Skirbeck Hill, from which issues a remarkable torrent of water, at particular times only. 2½ m. S.W. by S. at Tathwell, is the seat of C. Chaplin, esq. and six oblong barrows. 6 m. S.E. at Castle Carleton are the remains of a fortification called Castle Hills, commanding very extensive views. C.B.

MAPLETHORPE, 7 m. N.E. from Alford—Has a bathing-house, and accommodations for visitors. B.E.

BURGH, 6½ m. E. by S. from Spilsby—Has a handsome Ch.; near are two tumuli, one called Cockhill. N.D.E.

WELL, 1½ m. S.S.W. from Alford.—The Ch. is in form of a Grecian temple. On the heath are three curious barrows. 2½ m. from Alford is Belleau Abbey and ancient Ch. B.E.

TUPHOLME or TUPHAM, 5 m. W. from Horncastle.—Remains of a Priory (temp. Hen. II.). N.D.E.

REVESBY, 6½ m. S.S.E. from Horncastle.—Revesby Abbey (1142), the seat of Sir Joseph Banks, bart. Near is an encampment with a large lofty tumulus at each end. B.E. 2 m. from Horncastle, Scrivelsby, the seat of Mr. Dymoke, who by virtue of the tenure of this manor is the champion of England, which has descended to him from the Marmions; the ancient gateway is well worth notice.

SOMERSBY, 6 m. from Horncastle.—In the Ch.-yard a curious ancient Cross. A.

TATTERSHALL.—Coll. Ch. (17th of Hen. VI.) and painted glass. Fine remains of a Castle (1433) by Lord Treasurer

Cromwell. On a marsh 4 m. distant is Moor Tower, an octagonal brick building. 3 m. is Kirkstead Abbey (1139). B.E.

Boston.—Elegant Ch. and Altar-piece; the steeple is one of the most beautiful in England. Theatre. Iron Bridge. B.E.

Algarkirk, 8 m. N.N.E. from Spalding—Has a handsome Ch. In the Ch.-yard is a statue, said to be Algar Earl of Mercia, A.D. 870. B.E.

Gedney, 1½ m. from Holbeach.—Beautiful Ch. and painted glass. 2 m. N. of South Sea Bank, in a field called the High Doles, is an encampment with a double foss; two others are in view, one at Sutton St. Edmond, the other at Aswic Grange. B.E.

Temple Breun, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Sleaford.—Curious ruins of the Knights Templars Institution (*ante* 1185). N D.E.

Croyland, 7 m. E. from Market Deeping.—Abbey ruins (948). Triangular bridge, one of the most curious in England. St. Guthlac's Cross, between Croyland and Spalding, near Brotherhouse. 5½ m. S.E. by E. is Thorney Abbey. B.E.

Bourn, 7 m. N. from Market Deeping.—Earthworks of a Castle; near is a medicinal spring. 4 m. N.W. is Grimsthorpe Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lindsey. C.B.

Holbeach, 7 m. E. from Spalding.—Near are rocks of sandstone, and vast pits. C.B.

Ingoldby, 4 m. N. from Corby.—A circular entrenchment and tumuli called Round Hills. B.E.

Grantham.—Ch. font, under the south aisle is a crypt. The front of the Angel inn is curiously ornamented with grotesque figures. 2 m. N. is Belton House, the seat of the Earl of Brownlow, with many good pictures, and fine carving by Gibbons. In Bolton Ch. are some grand monuments and painted glass. 3 m. S.W. is Harlaxton Manor-house, a curious mansion decorated with painted glass. B.E.

Folkingham.—S.E. of the town is a large encampment, in the area a square keep; the whole site claims attention. B.E.

Edenham, 3½ m. W.N.W. from Bourn.—Ch. monuments. Grimsthorpe Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lindsey, has a beautiful chapel and fine collection of paintings. B.E.

MID LEAL.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

I find no mention of any particular minerals in Lincolnshire;—different species of clay, sandstone, building-stone, and pyrites, are the principal.

A species of variegated spotted marble is found near Stratton, between Lincoln and Gainsborough.

Building-stone quarries:—1 m. from Lincoln.

Sandstone rocks:—near Holbeach.

Pyrites:—are found in the clay.

The stone upon the western cliffs is said to abound with fossil shells.

Cornua Ammonis or snakestones; Astroites or starstones:—near Belvoir Castle.

RARE PLANTS.

Arundo epigejos, Wood Reed:—ditches near Gainsborough, 7.

Arundo Calamagrostis, Small Reed:—fen near Revesby Abbey, 7.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Thorow-wax:—Carlby between Stamford and Bourn, 7.

Bupleurum tenuissimum, Slender Thorow-wax:—sea banks near Boston, 7, 8.

Caucalis daucoides, Small Bur Parsley:—Carlby near Stamford, 6.

Selinum palustre, Marsh Milk Parsley:—East Fen near Revesby Abbey, 7.

Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock;—East Fen near Revesby Abbey, 8.

Statice reticulata, Matted Thrift:—salt marshes near Frieston, Leverton, and Fosdyke Wash, 7, 8.

Asparagus officinalis, Common Asparagus:—meadows near Holbeach, 8.

Monotropa Hypopitys, Yellow Birds-nest:—Summer Castle fir woods, 6.

Silene anglica, English Catchfly:—among turnips on the Wolds, 7.

Stratiotes aloides, Water Aloe or Soldier:—near the new bridge at Gainsborough, and fen ditches, 7.

Anemone pulsatilla, Pasque Flower:—Kerrak and Lincoln heaths, 5.

Leeds

Stachys germanica, Downy Woundwort:—near Colterswerth 8 m. from Grantham, 7.

Astragalus hypoglottis, Mountain Milk-vetch:—Grantham Heath, 6, 7.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—Grantham Heath, 6, 7.

Senecio paludosus, Marsh Groundsel:—near Hare Booth by the river Witham, near Bradford-water ½ m. from Lincoln, 6, 7.

Cineraria palustris, Marsh Fleawort:—East Fen near Revesby, 6, 7.

Orchis ustulata, Dwarf Orchis:—Bernak Heath near Stamford, 6.

Ophrys aranifera, Spider Ophrys:—old stone-pit near Barneck, 4.

Myriophyllum verticillatum, Verticillate Water Milfoil:—near Boston, 7.

Hippophäe rhamnoides, Sea Buckthorn:—sea beach at Skegness, 5.

Atriplex pedunculata, Pedunculated Sea Orach:—near Skirbeck Ch.-yard ½ m. from Boston, 8, 9.

Osmunda lunaria, Moonwort:—Lincoln Heath, 7.

NORTHUMBERLAND,

THE most northern county in England, is bounded by the German Ocean, Scotland, and Cumberland. Its length is 70 miles, its breadth 40; and contains 1089 square miles. The climate of this county, however subject to variation as it regards temperature, is not unhealthy. The views and scenery of the country are mostly sterile and naked, yet there are luxuriant and fertile tracts:—the agriculture of the county has of late much improved. The immense and valuable collieries form a leading feature in the county, upon which all its manufactures depend. The principal rivers are, the Tyne, Blyth, Wansbeck, Coquet, Aln, and the Tweed.

NEWCASTLE.—Black Gate. Great Tower and Chapel of the Castle. New Courts. West Gate and New Gate. Bridge. St. Nicholas Ch. Library and Monuments. Hot and cold baths in a beautiful garden. Exchange, and pictures in the Guildhall. Curious carved chimney-piece in the Merchants Court. In the Mayor's Chamber is an engine called the Branks, used as a punishment for scolding women. Picture of Falstaff in the Assembly-rooms. New Institution. Theatre. 2½ m. N.N.E. is Gosforth House, the seat of C. J. Brandling, esq. containing many good portraits; the grounds are handsome. A few miles distant from Newcastle is a stone pillar called Pigs Folly. P.

WALLSEND, 3½ m. E.N.E. from Newcastle.—This was a Roman station; near is a fort called Wall Laws: some Roman altars were found here; they are now at the rectory of Ryton, 7 m. W.N.W. from Gateshead.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, 7 m. W.N.W. from Newcastle. —East end of the Ch. pure Norman architecture. There are curious tumuli at Heddon Law and Dewly Law. B.E.

SEATON DELAVAL, 6 m. N. from North Shields.—Beautiful little Chapel in the pure Norman style, the most perfect specimen of Norman architecture in the kingdom; within are two ancient monuments. Delaval House or Cas-

tle

dle is a magnificent building, with some fine pictures and highly ornamented grounds; in the latter a fine obelisk and mausoleum. At Seaton Sluice are copperas- and glass-works, also a fine harbour. B.E.

TINEMOUTH, 9 m. E. from Newcastle.—Ruins of a Castle and Priory. Oratory in the Ch.-yard. This village is much frequented in the bathing season, having hot and cold baths, also machines for bathing in the sea. 1½ m. N is Cullercoats, a small bathing-town. 2 m. N.W. from Cullercoats, at Monkseaton, is the Monk's Stone, inscribed—"*O horror to kill a man for a piges head.*" B.E.

MORPETH.—Ruins of the Castle.—2½ m. W. by S. are the remains of Mitford Castle. 3 m. E. is Bothal Castle: in Bothal Ch. is a curious tomb and genealogical table. B.E.

WHALTON, 7 m. S.W. by W. from Morpeth.—The village is remarkably neat, the rectory surrounded by pleasure-grounds. A little to the E. is a curious Camp. 2 m. S. are the remains of Ogle Castle. B.E.

BOLAM, 9½ m. W.S.W. from Morpeth.—Ch. monuments W. of the town is an ancient Camp. Gallow Hill. On Bolam Moor is a tumulus between two stones of memorial. Belsay Castle is in this parish; above the Castle is an ancient Cross; in a field to the S. a domestic Chapel. B.E.

HARTBURN, 8½ m. W. by N. from Morpeth.—A Gothic tower mantled with ivy. Beautiful walks in the vicarage grounds. B.E.

BRINKBURNE, 9¾ m. N.N.W. from Morpeth.—Ruins of the Priory (temp. Hen. I.), and seat of Major Hodgson. B.E.

STAMFORDHAM, a market town.—12 m. N.W. by N. from Newcastle. Ch. monuments. In a field adjoining West Matfen is a circular mount, and near it a stone 9 feet high, called the Stob Stone. B.E.

WARKWORTH, 7 m. S.E. from Alnwick.—Saxon architecture and monuments in the Ch. Bridge. Fine remains of the Castle. ½ m. above the castle is the celebrated Hermitage. B.E.

COQUET ISLAND, 11 m. S.E. from Alnwick.—Ruins of St. Cuthbert's Oratory. B.E.

LEMMINGTON, 5 m. W.S.W. from Alnwick.—Manufactories of crown and flint glass, and iron-works. B.E.

ALNWICK, a market town, 34¼ m. N. by W. from Newcastle.

castle.—Magnificent Castle of the Duke of Northumberland (temp. Hen. II.), contains some fine pictures, and a beautiful Chapel. Town Hall. Clock House. Gateway of the Abbey (1147). 3 m. above Alnwick are the handsome ruins of Hulne Abbey (1242), in a delightful situation. B.E.

Rothbury, 11 m. s.w. by w. from Alnwick.—Very curious font in the Ch. On the top of a hill between this town and Thropton is a circular Camp with double ditch and vallum, called Old Rothbury: near it a large cave. B.E.

Edlingham, 6 m. w.s.w. from Alnwick.—Ruins of a Castle: near is a mineral water, and below it Kimmere, a lake bordered with Dutch myrtle or *Myrica Gale*. B.E.

Callaley, 11 m. w. by s. from Alnwick.—Upon the summit of Castle Hill is a fortification: there are several other Camps in this neighbourhood. Glatton Pike is an exploratory hill, in sight of the curious circular Camps upon Clinch Hill and Ingram Hill. By the road-side upon Hedgeley Moor is a stone pillar called Percy's Cross. B.E.

Harbottle, 20 m. w.s.w. from Alnwick.—Ruins of a Castle. B.E.

Howick, 6 m. N.E. by E. from Alnwick.—The elegant seat of Earl Grey. B.E.

Dunstanborough, 8 m. N.E. from Alnwick.—Earthworks and ruins of the Castle. Hexangular crystals, called Dunstanborough Diamonds, are found here. B.E.

Bamborough, 4¾ m. E. by N. from Belford.—Grand remains of the Castle (before the Conquest) standing upon a basaltic rock sprinkled with lichens; within is a room hung with tapestry, and Dr. Sharpe's Library. Ch. monuments. Near Spindeston is a Camp with triple foss and ramparts; a little west of it is another in form of a crescent, with triple foss and ramparts. B.E.

Farn Islands are opposite Bamborough.—Upon one of them are the ruins of a Priory and lighthouse: the naturalist will here find the following variety of birds: Eider Ducks, Puffins, Auks, Guillemots, Little Auks, Sheil Ducks, Shags, Corvorants, Black and White Gulls, Brown and White Gulls, Herring Gulls, Common Gulls, Kittiwakes Gull, Pewit Gulls, Great Terns, Sea Pies, Sea Larks, Rock Pigeons, Rock Larks. P.

Belford, a market town.—1 m. s.w. is an encampment with a wide foss and double rampart. B.E.

Holy

Holy Island.—Ruins of St. Cuthbert's Monastery. Entrochi are found here, called St. Cuthbert's Beads.

Berwick.—Ch. Town Hall. Bridge. Pier. Ruins of the Castle, and salmon fisheries. P.

Norham.—Remains of the Castle. 3 m. s. by N. is Twizell Castle (*circa* Hen. II.), the unfinished seat of Sir F. Blake. Near Twizle Bridge is a petrifying fountain, and further down the ruins of Tilmouth Chapel. Tilmouth House, the seat of Sir F. Blake, contains a valuable collection of pictures. Near Tilmouth Cross is a square Camp called Haly Chesters. R.E.

Cornhill, 2½ m. E. by N. from Coldstream and 12 m. from Wooler.—½ m. from the Bridge are traces of a fort, called Castle Stone Nick. In a wood S. of Cornhill is a mineral spring. R.E. At or near Branxton, 2 m. E. by S. from Cornhill, is the Pillar to commemorate the battle of Flodden Field. King James's body was found in Branxton parish. C.R.

Wark, 2 m. W. from Cornhill.—Site of a Castle. Beautiful walk near the river called Maiden Walk. Kemb, an entrenchment. Fine ruins of St. Giles's Chapel. Battle Place and Gallow Hill. R.E.

Etal, 10 m. N. from Wooler.—Venerable remains of a Castle, and elegant seat of the Earl of Glasgow. On the highest part of Flodden Hill is a rock called the King's Chair. R.E.

Yevering, 3 m. W. by N. from Wooler.—On the south side of the village is a whinstone column to record a battle in 1414. The mountain called Yevering Bell has in the centre of the summit a cairn. S. of the Bell about half a mile is a cairn called Tim Tallon's Grave. On Newton Tor are entrenchments and a cairn; and on Hacklaw at Paston, a Camp with a double rampart and foss. R.E.

Wooler, a market town.—Near, on a round hill, is an Old Tower. In this neighbourhood are several remarkable entrenchments and cairns; viz. Maiden Castle, Trodden Cazes, and Green Castle with a cairn. On Redrigs near the Toll Bar a whinstone pillar, to record a battle in 1302.

Chillingham, 5 m. E. from Wooler.—Chillingham Castle (temp. Hen. I.), the grand mansion of the Earl of Tankerville. There is a marble chimney-piece, in sawing of which

which it is said a live toad was found. In the park are a breed of wild cattle called the White Scottish Bison. B.E.

Lilburne, 3½ m. S.E. by E. from Wooler.—Lilburne Tower and Chapel ruins. B.E.

Ilderton, 4 m. S. from Wooler.—Upon Rosedon Edge is a large Roman Camp. 3 m. to the E. on Berwick Hill, is a semicircular Camp with double foss and vallum. At Hacrup-burn half a mile further E. is a smaller semicircular Camp. Near Three Stone Burn, N. of Hedge Hope, one of the highest of the Cheviot Mountains, is a Druidical circle. A few miles S. of this place, about 4 m. W. from Ingram, is Linhope Spout, a cataract that falls 56 feet. B.E.

Riechester or Rochester, 25 m. N.N.W. from Wrexham.—This was a Roman station; the fort has three ramparts of earth, and part of a wall. Near is a small tumulus. Many Roman altars have been found here, some of them are now at Camperville. In a field near are the remains of one with an inscription. B.E.

Elsdon, 21 m. W.N.W. from Morpeth.—On the N. side of the village is Mote Hill, supposed an exploratory hill of the Romans. Roman altar in the Ch. C.B.

Otterburne, 21 m. N. by W. from Hexham.—About 1 m. S.E. from Bereness Chapel are three stone pillars in a triangle. In this district are several cairns, tumuli, and Druidical circles. B.E.

Chipchase, 9 m. N.N.W. from Hexham.—Ruins of a Castle; part of it now an elegant mansion, with extensive plantations and beautiful scenery. B.E.

Hexham.—Magnificent Ch. and monuments. In a crypt beneath are two Roman altars with inscriptions. Ancient gateway to the Abbey (674), and old towers. At Newborough, 4 m. W.N.W. Mrs. Bacon has a fine collection of Roman antiquities.

St. John Lee, 1¼ m. N.N.E. from Hexham.—Below the Ch. is a hermitage, which nature and art have rendered charming. Near is Beaufront, the seat of J. Errington, esq. with elegant grounds. B.E.

Corbridge, a market town, 4½ m. E. from Hexham.—Ch. and old Tower. ½ m. W. is the Roman station Corchester. Many Roman altars and other curiosities are in the possession of the gentlemen at Corbridge.

AYDON CASTLE, 5½ m. E. by N. from Hexham.—Ruins of a Castle, and an arched stable, with stone mangers. B.E.

LANGLEY CASTLE, 6 m. W. from Hexham.—The most perfect ruins of a Castle in the county. B.E.

CARROWBURGH, 8 m. N.W. from Hexham.—A Roman station with large heaps of ruins. ½ m. S.W. is Broom Dykes, a summer fort of the Romans. B.E.

SHEWING SHIELDS, 9 m. N.W. from Hexham.—Site of a Castle. Cavern. Rude stone called King Ethels Chair.

HOUSESTEADS, 11 m. W.N.W. from Hexham (near the 30-milestone from Newcastle to Carlisle).—A Roman station, called by Dr. Stukeley "the Palmyra of Britain:" it contains the remains of numerous buildings. Some ruins on Chapel Hill. At a house below the station is a Roman altar in the jamb of the chimney. Near Housesteads is Busy Gap, a break in the mountains. B.E.

HOUGHTON CASTLE, 7 m. N. from Hexham.—Houghton Castle, the seat of W. Smith, esq. Near is a Chapel in ruins. Paper Mills. B.E.

BELLINGHAM, a market town, N.N.W. from Wrexham.—Monuments in the Chapel. 5 m. from this place is Falstone Chapel. 7 m. further is Keeldel Castle, a shooting-box of the Duke of Northumberland; upon the moors are many cairns, tumuli, and Druidical remains. B.E.

RISINGHAM, 13 m. N. from Hexham.—A Roman station: the walls are high ridges of ruins. In *Camden's* Map this is *Habitancum*: many altars have been found here. See the bas-relief of a Roman Archer called Robin of Risingham; it is near the park-head, about 1½ m. from the station:—inquire in the neighbourhood for Roman altars, &c. B.E.

EAST OR WALWICK CHESTERS, 5 m. N. by W. from Hexham (the ancient *Silurnum*, near the 22-milestone from Newcastle to Carlisle).—Site of a Roman station; behind Mr. Clayton's house several yards of the Roman wall. In Mr. Clayton's summer-house are several antiquities found in this station. Chesters, the seat of —— Clayton, esq. is finely situated. Many Roman antiquities from this station are in the garden wall at Walwick Grange, from whence is a fine prospect. B.E.

SIMONBURN, 9 m. N.W. by N. from Hexham.—Simonburn Castle. Nunwick, a handsome seat and park. 3 m

N.W. is Park End, the seat of T. Ridley, esq. surrounded by fine scenery.

HALTWHISTLE, 14 m. W. from Hexham, a market town —Ch. monuments. Curious oval mound, called Castle Banks, and another called Schill Hill. Two old turreted buildings. ½ m. E. is a large Roman Camp, called Whitchester. Opposite Hartwhistle are the remains of Bellester Castle. On the W. side of the Tipal are the ruins of Blenkinsop Castle. In the garden wall of the inn at Glenwhelt are some curious Roman remains. Featherstone-haugh Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. T. Wallace, is a fine castellated mansion. Ruins of Thirlwall Castle. In sight of this Castle to the S. is a Camp with single foss and vallum, and ¼ m. W. is another Camp. The scenery about Staward-le-Peel, an ancient fortress, is strikingly picturesque.

CAERVORAN.—A Roman station, situated about 12 or 13 chains within both walls, and near the western boundary of the county, has produced a great number of Roman antiquities, many of them now to be seen upon Mr. Carrick's premises. The finest remains of the Roman Wall is between this place and Shewing Shields. At Great Chesters, or *Æsica*, another station, 1½ m. N. from Hartwhistle, numerous Roman altars and other curiosities have been found, some of them may be seen in the neighbourhood; likewise many barrows or tumuli. Little Chesters, or the Bowers, is another station, with considerable foundations of buildings, and a hill called Chapilsteads. At Codley Gate is a mile pillar 7 feet high, at the foot of a large tumulus; a mile further up the causeway is another broken in two. B.E.

KIRKHAUGH, 19 m. W.S.W. from Hexham, and 3 m. N. from Alston in Cumberland.—Opposite the Ch. is Whitley Castle, a Roman station; at the inn near by are two curious Roman altars, one of them over the stable door. B.E.

LAMBLEY, 4 m. N. of Kirkhaugh.—Opposite Harpertown is an old fortress, called Castle Hill. B.E.

PRUDHOE, 2½ m. W. by S. from Newcastle.—Ruins of a Castle.

BLANCHLAND, 9½ m. S. by E. from Hexham.—Abbey and Gate (1165). 1 m. from it, near Hunstanworth Chapel, is a curious vault. P.

HALTON CHESTERS, 5 m. N.E. by E. from Hexham.—Roman station called Silver Hill. B.E.

BYWELL, 8 m. E.S.E. from Hexham.—The situation of this place is the most interesting of any in the county. The woody banks of the river, the Waterfall, the Castle, and two Churches, are pleasing objects, improved by the handsome seat of Mr. Hodgsons. B. E. [A great number of the Roman altars found in this county are figured in *Gough's Camden.*]

MINERALS.

Coal; limestone:—near Newcastle.

Basalt:—at Walker, in Long Beaton parish.

Lead ore, calamine, iron stone:—Coalclough and Allenhead mines at Sheldon; Fallowfield in St. John Lee, and Houghton near Bamborough.

Blende or black Jack:—Coalclough mines.

Pyrites:—at Eglingham.

Schistus, with impressions of plants:—between Bywell and Alnemouth.

FOSSILS.

Petrified trees:—near Kenton, where is a stone seat hewn from one.

Cathead fossils, with impressions of plants:—at Kenton, 3 m. N.N.W. from Newcastle, also at Newbiggen 1 m. from Kenton.

Entrochi:—Holy Island.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica humifusa, a variety of Smooth Speedwell:—Cheviot, 5, 6.

Utricularia minor, Lesser-hooded Milfoil:—Prestwick Car, 7.

Eriophorum vaginatum, Single-headed Cotton-grass:—Prestwick Car, and near Shewing Shields, 3.

Melica nutans, Mountain Melic-grass:—Teckel Wood at Simonburn, 6, 7.

Galium boreale, Cross-leaved Bedstraw:—banks of the river at Wardrew and Wylam, 7.

Cornus suecica, Dwarf Cornel Tree.—on the Cheviot hills, 6.

Potamogeton.

Potamogeton heterophyllum, Various-leaved Pondweed: Prestwick Car, 7.

Ruppia maritima, Sea Ruppia:—Hartley Pans, 7.

Anchusa officinalis, Common Alkanet:—links near Hartley Pans, 6, 7.

Pulmonaria officinalis, Common Lungwort:—in a wood at Howick, 5.

Chironia littoralis, Tufted Centaury:—sea coast near Hartley, and links at Bamburgh and Holy Island, 6.

Salsola fruticosa, Shrubby Salt-wort:—Cold Dean, North Shields, 7, 8.

Gentiana campestris, Field Gentian:—links near Bamburgh, w. side of Shewing Shields, 9.

Eryngium campestre, Field Eryngo:—shore called Friars Goose near Newcastle, 7, 8.

Ligusticum scoticum, Scottish Lovage:—rocks north of Dunstonburgh Castle, 7.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—banks of Prestwick Car, 7, 8.

Drosera anglica, Great Sundew:—banks of Prestwick Car, 7, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mousetail:—shores of the Tyne below Newcastle, 5.

Leucojum æstivum, Summer Snow-flake:—in Rennoldson's mill-dam near Heaton, 5.

Allium oleraceum, Streaked Field Garlic:—banks of the Tyne below Wylam, 7.

Rumex maritimum, Golden Dock:—ballast on the Tyne, 7, 8.

Vaccinium Oxycoccus, Cranberry:—heathy part of Prestwick Car, 6.

Andromeda polifolia, Marsh Andromeda:—heathy part of Prestwick Car, near Dinnington, 6.

Pyrola minor, Lesser Wintergreen:—Scots Wood near Newcastle, Tacket Wood near Simonburn, 7.

Saxifraga stellaris, Hairy Saxifrage:—Cheviot, 6, 7.

Saxifraga aizoides, Yellow Mountain Saxifrage:—rocks above Wardrew, 7, 8.

Dianthus deltoides, Maiden Pink:—lane between Wooler and Earle, Gunnerton Fell, 8.

Arenaria verna, Vernal Sandwort:—old lead-mines in Allondale, 5, 8.

Sedum villosum, Hairy Stonecrop:—foot of Cheviot, 6, 7.

Cerastium tetrandrum, Tetrandrous Chickweed:—links at Hartley Pans, and Holy Island, 5, 6.

Euphorbia Cyparissias, Cypress Spurge:—walls of Huln Abbey near Alnwick, and hedges 3 m. s. from Alnwick, 5.

Rosa villosa, Apple Rose:—Spring Gardens, Newcastle, 6.

Rubus saxatilis, Stone Bramble:—w. side of Shewing Shields, and Irthing near Wardrew, 6.

Rubus Chamæmorus, Cloudberry:—Cheviot, 6.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue:—links near Bamburgh, 6, 7.

Ranunculus Lingua, Great Spearwort:—Prestwick Car, and Dilston ponds, 7.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower:—woods in Allondale, Heaton Wood, and Whitehill Dean near Ovingham, 5, 6.

Galeopsis versicolor, Large-flowered Hemp Nettle:—banks of the Tyne at Low Park, 7, 8.

Lepidium latifolium, Broad-leaved Pepperwort:—n. side of Prior's Haven, Tynemouth, 7.

Cardamine amara, Bitter Ladies-smock:—banks of Pont near Prestwick Car, 4, 5.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard:—walls and hedges near Ovingham, 5, 6.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard:—Castle walls at Shewing Shields, 5.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—woods on the Irthing above Wardrew, 7, 8.

Trifolium scabrum, Rough Trefoil:—rocks near Lindesfurn, Holy Island, 5, 6.

Carduus heterophyllus, Melancholy Thistle:—w. side of Shewing Shields, foot of Cheviot, Otterburn, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—Prestwick Car, 6, 7.

Pyrethrum maritimum, Sea Feverfew:—rocks at Dunstanburgh Castle, 7.

Satyrium repens, Creeping Satyrium:—mountainous woods, 7.

Carex pauciflora, Few-flowered Carex:—bog near the Roman Wall not far from Crag lake, 6.

Littorella lacustris, Shore-weed:—Prestwick Car, 6.

Juncus

Empetrum nigrum, Crowberry:—moors near Newcastle, and Prestwick Car, 5.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—woods near Newcastle.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—rocks near Shewing Shields, 7.

Lycopodium selaginoides, Prickly Club Moss:—Prestwick Car.

Lycopodium alpinum, Alpine Club Moss:—heath s.e. end of Crag lake and Cheviot.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody:—rocks w. of Shewing Shields and Cheviot.

Pilularia globulifera, Pillwort or Pepper-grass:—pond-side near Woolsington, 6, 9.

Isoëtes lacustris, Quillwort:—Prestwick Car.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Is bounded by Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire. Its length is 50 miles, its breadth 20 miles, and contains 110 square miles. This county is one of the most fertile, healthy, and pleasant, in the kingdom. The surface may be said generally to be hilly, although the hills do not rise much, but from a diversity of soil it offers a variety of appearance. The Norfolk mode of husbandry has been found very successful on the forest lands. The rivers are the Trent, Erwash, Soar, Idle, &c. and it is well intersected with inland canals. This county produces a good many hops; and its manufactory for hosiery and lace is well known.

NOTTINGHAM.—Castle (1130). Monuments in St. Mary's Ch. County Hall. General Hospital. Barracks. Bridge. Caves in the Park. Race Ground. Silk Mills. Stocking Weaving. White Lead Work. Iron Foundry. Lace Manufactory. Theatre. Thurland Hall, an ancient mansion. Plumtre House. Public walks, particularly to St. Ann's Well:—on the hill E. of St. Ann's Well is a labyrinth. Caves at Sneinton. 1 m. W.S.W. from Nottingham, Lenton Priory, (temp. Hen. I.) the seat of Mr. Stretton, who has a collection of curiosities; in the garden is a curious Saxon font and sepulchral memorials, in the house a portrait of Nell Gwynn. B.E.

COLWICK, 2½ m. E. from Nottingham.—Ch. monuments. Colwick Hall, the seat of the Musters family, has elegant plantations and a beautiful dog-kennel. B.E.

WOLLATON, 3 m. W. from Nottingham.—Ancient monuments in the Ch. Wollaton Hall, an elegant ancient mansion, has a fine collection of pictures; in the grounds is a grotto like a summer-house, with a water-house under it formed of shell- and rock-work. Between the hills behind Bramcote House is a curious insulated rugged mass of rock, called Hemlock Stone. B.E.

STRELLEY, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Nottingham.—Ch. monuments, ancient font, and handsome painted glass. Near is the seat of T. Edge, esq. with pleasing plantations. B.E.

CLIFTON,

CLIFTON, 4¼ m. S.W. by S. from Nottingham.—Ch. monuments, brasses, and armorial glass. Clifton Hall, the seat of Sir G. Clifton, bart. contains some good portraits near is a labyrinth cut in the turf. C.

HOLME PIERPOINT, 5 m. E by S. from Nottingham.—The monuments and brasses in the Ch. are particularly worthy of notice. B.E.

NUTHALL, 5 m. N.W. from Nottingham.—The Temple, the seat of the Hon. H. Sedley, is built in imitation of the Villa Capra near Vicenza in Italy. B.E.

TROWELL, 5½ m. W. from Nottingham.—Ancient font and painted glass in the Ch. B.E.

RADCLIFFE-UPON-TRENT, 5½ m. E. by S. from Nottingham.—In the Ch. is a wooden figure of the founder. The scenery round this village is very romantic, and commands some fine views. B.E.

BARTON, 6 m. S.W. by S. from Nottingham.—Upon a hill near is a Roman Camp, formerly British. B.E.

NEWSTEAD, 5 m. S. from Mansfield.—Newstead Abbey (*circa* 1170), the seat of Lord Byron, with a valuable collection of paintings; the cellars were an ancient crypt. In the vicinity is Robin Hood's Stable, a curious hollow rock. B.E.

MANSFIELD, a market town.—Ch. monuments. Theatre. Cotton Mills. Iron Foundry. Stone Quarries. Bowling Green. Cold Bath: near are domestic excavations in the rocks. About 1 m. distant is Sherwood Hall, with handsome grounds; also Berry Hall, with elegant grounds and extensive prospects. A ramble into the Forest towards Rufford will amuse the tourist. B.E.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, 1½ m. N. from Mansfield.—Upon Winnyhill are remains of a Roman Camp with double ditch and vallum. B E.

SKEGBY, 3 m. W. from Mansfield.—The Ch. monuments are worthy a visit. B.E.

PLEASLEY, 3¼ m. N.W. by N. from Mansfield.—Pleasley Forge. The scenery round this village is similar to Matlock and Dovedale in Derbyshire Passing along the valley you come to a handsome bridge which unites the two counties, ascend a hill, and when at its summit follow a path leading to a white gate on the right, which leads across three fields to a clump of trees surrounding a small building erected

SOUTH

some few years ago to preserve a tessellated Roman pavement. B.E.

TEVERSALL, 4½ m. W. by N. from Mansfield.—The Ch. is very ancient, and the south door particularly curious, being of Saxon architecture; within are some ancient monuments. B.E.

CLIPSTONE, 3 m. W.S.W. from Ollerton.—Ruins of King John's palace. 2 m. W.S.W. from Ollerton is Rufford Abbey (1148), an immense building with a numerous and valuable collection of paintings; the gardens and grounds are equally worthy of notice. B.E.

WELBECK, 3½ m. S.W. by S. from Worksop.—Welbeck Abbey (1153), the elegant mansion of the Duke of Portland, with many fine paintings. In the park are a number of noble oaks; the principal most worthy notice are, the Greendale Oak, Duke's Walking-stick, the Two Porters, and Seven Sisters; near the latter is a curious hollow tree supposed 300 years old. See also Radford Abbey Gate. C.B.

CLUMBER PARK (2 m. S. from Worksop)—The grand residence of the Duke of Newcastle, contains a choice collection of paintings. The best way to Thoresby Park, the seat of Earl Manvers, is to cross the bridge in Clumber Park, through some beautiful scenery which leads to the mansion, in which are some very fine pictures; the gardens are also very fine. B.E.

WORKSOP, a market town.—Fine Ch. and curious ruinous Chapel, ornamented pulpit and ancient monuments. Worksop Manor, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Norfolk, is rich in pictures; the gardens are decorated with hothouses and greenhouses. 3 m. distant are Creswell Craggs, well worth the tourist's notice. B.E.

BLYTHE, 6½ m. N.W. from Retford.—The Ch. is of high antiquity and contains many splendid monuments. A Pr. was founded here in 1088. Blythe Hall, the elegant seat of W. Mellish, esq. has some fine plantations. Serley Hall, the seat of Lord Galway, contains some fine pictures.

GRINDLEY-ON-THE-HILL, 7 m. N. from Retford.—Ch. and curious epitaph for Winifred Vernon. Near the Ch. are remains of a Danish or Saxon Camp. This place will afford a treat to the antiquarian tourist who has leisure to investigate its antiquities. B E.

RETFORD,

Retford, a market town.—Manufactories of hats, sail-cloth; mill for candlewicks, and paper mill. 1 m. from the town is a well called St. John's Well, formerly in medicinal repute. B.E.

Rampton, 6½ m. E.S.E. from Retford.—Ch. monuments and curious gateway. B.E.

Tuxford, a market town.—Ch. monuments and representation of St. Lawrence roasting on a gridiron. B.E.

Weston, 3 m. S.E. from Tuxford.—From the Ch.-yard is a fine view over Scarthing Moor, where is an elegant inn called Scarthing Moor Inn, with shrubbery and a corridor arranged as a greenhouse:—a pleasant situation for the tourist to make excursions from. B.E.

Ossington, 4½ m. S.E. from Tuxford.—Ossington Hall, the seat of J. Denison, esq. with handsome pleasure-grounds. The Ch. contains a magnificent mausoleum. B.E.

Holme, 3 m. from Newark.—Ch. and monuments are particularly worthy of notice. B.E.

Newark, a large market town.—Castle ruins with a very curious crypt under the hall. Ch. monuments, brasses, font, and heads upon the spouts. Town Hall. Cotton Mill. In Beacon Hill are extensive quarries of gypsum.

Kelham, 2 m. N.W. from Newark.—Lord Lexington's monument in the Ch. Kelham House, the seat of J. Sutton, esq. and curious bridge. B.E.

Balderton, 2 m. from Newark—Is remarkable for a curious Saxon porch and Ann Lake's epitaph. Near is the seat of J. Sykes, esq. B.E.

Carlton-upon-Trent, 6½ m. N. from Newark.—The mansion-house has a small but curious Chapel. By the roadside is a house with a large horse-shoe in brick-work, probably the whim of a blacksmith. B.E.

Staunton, 7 m. S.S.E. from Newark.—Ancient monuments in the Ch. and handsome seat of the Rev. Dr. Staunton, with beautiful pleasure-grounds. B.E.

Southwell, a market town.—On Burridge Hill are the remains of a Roman Camp. Elegant Minster, a part of which is Saxon (630), seen to great advantage through the Gothic gateway: the rich screen deserves particular attention, likewise the entrance into the Chapter House. Near are the ruins of the archbishop's Palace. See the public walk. P.L.

Normanton,

NORMANTON, near Southwell.—Edingley Chapel is ancient, and has an ornamented west entrance. B.E.

KIRKLINGTON, 3 m. N.W. by N. from Southwell.—Kirklington Hall, the seat of Mrs. Whitham. Near is Hexgrave, formerly a park, with faint remains of a Roman encampment. 3 m. S.W. from this at Combe's Farm, to the left of the Mansfield road, is another Camp commanding a most extensive view. B.E.

HOVERINGHAM, 5 m. S. from Southwell.—The Ch. has an ancient Saxon porch and a curious bas-relief of St. Michael and the Dragon; also a fine monument for Sir R. Gonsill. C.E.

OXTON, 5 m. W. by S. from Southwell.—Three large tumuli: one of them has been opened by Major Rook. B.E.

SCREVETON, 8½ m. S.W. by S. from Newark.—Ch. monuments and very curious old font. B.E.

BINGHAM, a market town.—The Ch. and monuments.

WHATTON, 2 m. E. from Bingham.—Ch. monuments and font. Cranmer's walk, and extensive view from the square mount. B.E.

WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, 11½ m. S.S.E. from Nottingham.—In the centre of the village is a lofty Cross. Ch. monuments. At Willoughby Brook is a tumulus called Cross Hill; near was a Roman station. B.E.

STANFORD, 15 m. [illegible] by W. from Nottingham.—Stanford Hall, the seat of C. V. Dashwood, esq. is a pleasing object, and contains some valuable paintings.

MINERALS.

Coal: quarries of reddish stone:—near Mansfield.
Limestone:—near Mansfield Woodhouse.
Building-stone:—at Maplewick.
Alabaster or gypsum:—at Gotham and Beacon Hill.
Plant-formed coal (*B. M.* 385):—near Wollerton.

RARE PLANTS.

Crocus vernus, Spring Crocus:—about Nottingham, 3.
Crocus nudiflorus, Naked-flowering Crocus:—between Nottingham Castle and the Trent, 10.
Dipsacus pilosus, Small Teasel:—Pleaseley Forges, 8.
Galium tricorne, Corn Bedstraw:—about Wollerton [illegible]

Cyclamen europæum, Spring Cyclamen:—at Langar near Earl Howe's seat, 4.

Campanula Rapunculus, Rampion Bell-flower:—in Bradford Hollows, 7, 8.

Verbascum Lychnitis, White Mullein:—at Clifton Hall, 7, 8.

Rhamnus catharticus, Purging Buckthorn:—Basford and Burwell lane at Gedling, 5, 6.

Chenopodium olidum, Stinking Goosefoot:—behind the alms-houses Nottingham, 8.

Peucedanum officinale, Sea Sulphur-wort:—wood at Colwick, 6, 7.

Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock:—in Nottingham park, 8.

Sambucus ebulus, Dwarf Elder:—in Bunny Lane and opposite Gumston 1½ m. from Nottingham, 7.

Myosurus minimus, Mousetail:—between Radford and Wollaton Park, 5.

Rumex sanguineus, Bloody-veined Dock:—farm yards at Mansfield, 7.

Colchicum autumnale, Meadow Saffron:—in Nottingham meadows near Trent Bridge, 9.

Alisma ranunculoides, Small Water Plantain:—Trent side near Clifton Hill, 8.

Chlora perfoliata, Yellow Centaury:—pastures near Radford Ch. and Mansfield, 7, 8.

Polygonum Bistorta, Great Bistort:—in a close between the Leen and Lenton church-yard, 6.

Paris quadrifolia, Herb Paris:—in Colwick Wood and Aspley, 5.

Saponaria officinalis, Soapwort:—near the bath at Mansfield, 8, 9.

Dianthus deltoides, Maiden Pink:—hollows of Lenton and Nottingham park, road to Derby, 8.

Silene nutans, Nottingham Catchfly:—on the rock of Nottingham Castle and Snenton Hermitage, 6, 7.

Lythrum hyssopifolium, Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife:—a little below Wilford Boat, 8.

Geum rivale, Water Avens:—close by Aspley House near Nottingham, 6, 7.

Ranunculus Lingua, Great Spear-wort:—in Basford Scottins, 7.

Mentha

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint:—near the bath at Mansfield, 8, 9.

Mentha Pulegium, Penny-royal:—Gunthorp and Yellow Green, 9.

Galeopsis villosa, Downy Hemp-nettle:—Newark, 7, 8.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Mother-wort:—on the right going into Barford from Nottingham, on the left of Lenton field going to the Abbey from Nottingham park, 7, 8.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:—in Nottingham park near the Dead Leap, and Radford Lings, 5.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard:—fields between Radford and Lenton, 5, 6.

Geranium Phæum, Dusky Cranes-bill:—beyond Nottingham in the way to Alfreton, 5, 6.

Geranium pratense, Crowfoot-leaved Crane's-bill:—between the two Cheney pools, 6, 7.

Lathyrus sylvestris, Narrow-leaved Lathyrus:—among the pales of Colwick park, 1 m. from Nottingham, 8.

Astragalus glycyphyllos, Sweet Milk Vetch:—Colwick Wood, and between Nottingham and the gallows, 6.

Lactuca saligna, Least Lettuce:—near Bingham Towns End, 8.

Tussilago hybrida, Longer-stalked Colt's-foot:—mill-yard at Lenton, 4.

Orchis ustulata, Dwarf Orchis:—between Nottingham and Southwell by the Trent side, 6.

Satyrium hircinum, Lizard Satyrium:—at the bottom of Clifton Hill and Colwick Wood, 7.

Ophrys muscifera, Fly Ophrys:—about Aspley, 6.

Ophrys apifera, Bee Ophrys:—about Aspley, 7.

Myriophyllum verticillatum, Verticillate Water Milfoil:—in the Trent below Colwick, opposite side.

Salix arenaria, Downy Mountain Willow:—Basford Bottom, 6.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—wood at Aspley and Colwick.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern:—in Leavers Close, Mansfield, 8.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—East wood, 7.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody:—rocks near Pleasley Forges.

RUTLANDSHIRE

Is surrounded by Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, and has the smallest portion of district of any English county, its length being from 14 to 15 miles, and breadth 10 to 12 miles; in circumference it is 45 miles, and contains 200 square miles. The climate and soil of this county are healthy, pleasant, and productive, and it is well watered. The surface is beautifully varied with gentle swells and depressions, which form some beautiful scenery, particularly in the well timbered parts. The rising grounds run E. and W. with valleys intervening about half a mile wide. The principal rivers are the Guash and Chater. The extension of the Melton Mowbray canal to Oakham is of great benefit to the county.

Daystoke or Stockedry, 3½ m. S.W. by S. from Uppingham.—Ch. monuments.

Uppingham, a market-town.—Extensive prospect from the Ch.-yard; within the church are some handsome monuments. Race-ground called The Brand. Near the town grows the *Urtica pilulifera* or Roman Nettle, and in the meadows *Satyrium viride*. B.E.

Ayston, 1½ m. from Uppingham.—Elegant window of painted glass in the Ch. and curious monumental remains in the Ch.-yard. B.E.

Hambleton, 4½ m. E.S.E. from Oakham.—At the Hall are several suits of plate armour. B.E.

Oakham, a market town.—Remains of the Castle. Horse Shoes upon the Castle-yard gate [A peer of the realm passing the precinct of this lordship for the first time, forfeits a shoe from the horse he rides upon, or commutes for the same in money.] and against the Jury box within the Castle. Handsome Ch., Bowling Green and Riding-house, near the seat of Col. Noel. From Rakesborough Hill is a fine prospect. Oakham Coll. (about 1398). 2m. was Brooke Ch. (temp. Rich. I.). 2½ m. Manton Coll. Ch. (temp. Edw. III.). 2½ m. N.E. by N. from Oakham is Burley-on-the-Hill, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Winchelsea, con-

taining some fine paintings. In the grounds is some rich scenery and a curious grotto. See the view from the terrace. B.E.

Ashwell, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Oakham.—Ch. monuments. B.E.

Exton, $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. by E. from Oakham.—Ch. monuments, particularly one by Nollekens. Ruins of Earl Gainsborough's mansion. Exton Hall, the seat of Sir Gerard Noel, bart. was partly destroyed by fire a few years ago; has many valuable paintings, handsome antique gardens, and in the park is a piece of water with a cascade. Ride to Five-mile Cross. B.E.

Essenden, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Stamford in Lincolnshire.—See the south doorway of the Ch. as a fine specimen of the early Saxon. B.E.

Tickencote, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Stamford.—The very ancient Saxon Ch., monuments, and font, should by no means be neglected by the antiquarian tourist:—the Ch. is supposed one of the oldest in England. B.E.

Bridge Casterton, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Stamford.—A curious monument in the Ch. Near Casterton grows the *Linum perenne*. B.E.

Normanton, 6 m. E. by S. from Oakham.—Normanton House, the seat of Sir G. Heathcote, bart.: here are some fine statues and pictures; from the grounds are beautiful prospects. Near is a famous chalybeate spring. B.E.

Ketton, 4 m. W.S.W. from Stamford.—Fine ancient Ch. with Saxon architecture. Stone quarries, from which is raised the freestone resembling the roe of fishes. B.E.

In this county were other monasteries, castles, &c. viz. Edith Weston Pr. (temp. Hen. I.), Morcot Hospital (temp. James I.), and Wissendine House.

MINERALS.

Freestone:—at Ketton.

Talc:—at Lynden.

Limestone with organic remains:—in the north part of the county.

RARE PLANTS.

Linum perenne, Perennial Flax:—near Bridge Casterton, 6, 7.

Lathræa Squamaria, Toothwort:—at Exton near Stamford, 4.

Urtica pilulifera, Roman Nettle:—near Uppingham, 6, 7.

Atropa Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade:—about North Luffenham, 6.

Dipsacus pilosus, Small Teasel:—in a lane near Edith Weston, 8.

Melampyrum cristatum, Crested Cow-wheat:—between Tolethorp and Ryhall, 7.

Nymphæa alba, White Water Lily:—in the river near Tixover, and pits in Tinwell meadows, 7.

Parnassia palustris, Grass of Parnassus:—on a bog between Normanton and Epingham, and at Manton, 9, 10.

Pinguicula vulgaris, Butterwort:—bog near North Luffenham, 5, 6.

Sambucus ebulus, Dwarf Elder:—in a field at the E. end of North Luffenham, 7.

STAFFORDSHIRE

Is bounded on the N. by Cheshire and Derbyshire, E. and S.E. by Derbyshire and Warwickshire, on the S. by Worcestershire, and on the W. and W.N.W. by Shropshire and Cheshire. Its length is about 55 miles, and breadth about 24; its circumference 143 miles, containing 1,196 square miles. The climate is rather inclining to wet, yet the air is good: but in the northern parts, where the hills prevail, it is cold and bleak. The middle and southern parts are in general agreeably diversified with wood, pasture, and arable:—both its agriculture and farming stock are in a progressive state of improvement. On the rich lands bordering on the Trent dairying is successfully pursued. Coal is found in abundance in various parts; and the county is rich in other mineral productions and valuable earths. The manufactures of the county are important and numerous.

The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Tame, and the Sow. The Grand Trunk Canal and its branches give much ease to the water carriage of the county.

TAMWORTH, a market town.—Ch. monuments and double stair-case in the steeple. Castle (about Hen. II.). 4 m. distant, at Seckindon, is the site of a Castle. P.

HINTS, 4 m. W. by S. from Tamwerth.—Grecian Ch. and monuments. Near the Ch. a large tumulus. B.E.

WILFORD, 4 m. S.S.E. from Litchfield.—Near is a large tumulus; also the fine mansion of the Swinsons family. B.L.

SHENSTONE, 3 m. S. from Litchfield.—Little Aston, a handsome mansion with a noble lake and elegant conservatory. On a small hill a fortification called Old Fort Castle. B.L.

LITCHFIELD.—Cathedral (about 1140) and curious sculpture in St. Mary's Chapel. Museum near the Registrar's house. Theatre. Ancient Tower near the close. St. Chad's Ch. monuments and font. St. Chad's Well. Monuments in St. Peter's Ch. Botanic Garden. The admirers of Dr. Johnson will have a pleasure in seeing the house where his father resided. *Campanula patula* grows near the Bath.

NOTON-

NOTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, 5½ m. W. by S. from Litchfield.—Manor-house of Little Wirley; in the hall some antique armour, &c. B.E.

CLIFTON CAMPVILLE, 5 m. N.E. by N. from Tamworth.—Ch. monuments and painted glass. B.E.

ELFORD, 4½ m. N. by W. from Tamworth.—Fine monuments and painted figures in the Ch. Near the park farm is a tumulus called Elford Low. 1 m. from the above is another;—both are called by the common people Robin Hood's Shooting Butts.

LONGDON, 5 m. N.W. by N. from Litchfield.—Near is Beaudesert, the princely seat of the Marquis of Anglesey. On the summit of a hill are traces of a large encampment called Castle Hill, supposed British, from whence is a fine view. In the vicinity of Longdon is found cannel coal. B.M.

ARMITAGE, 2½ m. E.S.E. from Rudgley.—Saxon architecture and painted glass in the Ch. In the pleasure-grounds of Mr. Lister the Grand Trunk Canal passes through a very noble subterraneous cavern or tunnel. B.P.

RUDGLEY, a handsome market town.—Near is the fine aqueduct belonging to the Grand Trunk Canal:—See also the Iron Forges and Colour Mills. 2 m. N. upon Cannock Chase is a celebrated cold bath. B.E.

WOLSELEY, 1½ m. N.W. from Rudgley.—The little bridge which leads from the park across the river is situate in one of the most sequestered spots in England. B.E.

COLWICH, 2 m. N. from Rudgley.—Monuments in the Ch. and Anson's Catacomb. Nothing can be more charming than the scenery around this village. B.E.

BLITHFIELD, 3½ m. N. from Rudgley.—The Ch. has a number of fine monuments. Near is the seat of the Bagot family, containing a splendid collection of paintings, and the Park some beautiful scenery. B.E.

FIFE RIDWARE, 3½ m. from Rudgley.—Ancient Ch. and curious old font. B.E.

HAMSTAL RIDWARE, 4 m. E.N.E. from Rudgley.—Ch. monuments and painted glass. Watch Tower. In the Manor-house is a coat of mail of King Charles's; also a curious Stone Hammer, and a very singular Iron Cage for the heads of scolding women. See Mr. Riley's Botanic Garden.

YOXALL, 6 m. N.N.E. from Litchfield.—Ch. and monuments. B.E.

WICHNOR, 5½ m. N.E. from Litchfield.—Fine view from the Ch.-yard. Noble range of aqueducts over the Trent. Vestiges of a Roman Camp in the inclosures of Wichnor Lodge. B.E.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, a market town.—Remains of the Abbey (1094). Near the Town Hall is a very remarkable old house, adorned with a number of wooden pillars curiously carved. Bowling Green. Ancient bridge of 36 arches, supposed as old as the Conquest. See the painted glass in the Ch. of Burton-under-Needwood. The fine ale of this town is much noted. B.E.

TUTBURY, a market town.—Ruins of the Castle. The west side of the Ch. has some Saxon sculpture. In Needwood Forest, by Ealand Lodge, is the famous Swilcar Oak, supposed 600 years old. B.E. At the Castle, now in ruins, Mary Queen of Scots was confined.

UTTOXETER, a market town.—Ch. Handsome Bridge. In the vicinity are many Iron Forges. At Checkley, 4½ m. E. from Uttoxeter, are the 11 Pyramidal Stones of Memorial in the Ch.-yard, supposed to commemorate a battle between the Danes and English. B.E.

ROCESTER, 4 m. N. by E. from Uttoxeter.—Ch. monuments. Curious Cross in the Ch.-yard. In an out-house near are the remains of a Cross. B.E.

CROXDEN, 5 m. N.N.W. from Uttoxeter.—Fine ruins of the Abbey (1166). Between Upper and Lower Tean is a spring called the Well in the Wall, ridiculously supposed to throw out small bones of birds all the year except in July and August. At Tean is an extensive rope manufactory. B.E.

ALVETON, 4 m. E. by S. from Cheadle.—Romantic ruins of the Castle. B.E.

CHEADLE, a market town.—Near are copper, brass, and tin-works. A pleasant walk in Cheadle Park. B.E.

OKLOVER, 3 m. N.W. from Ashbourne in Derbyshire.—Ch. monuments. Near is a handsome seat with a valuable collection of paintings. ¼ m. S. from the Ch. is an entrenchment called the Hallsteds, with tumuli. N.W. of the Ch. in Arbour Close are tumuli. B.E.

BLORE, 9 m. N.E. by E. from Cheadle.—Ch. monuments, &c. A Cross at Blore Heath, repaired in 1765.

ILAM,

Ilam, 9½ m. N.E. by E. from Cheadle, and 3½ from Ashbourne in Derbyshire—from the latter place it is generally visited.—The picturesque scenery at Ilam is superior to any in the county. Mr. Clive's pleasure-grounds are beautiful; in the garden two rivers rise from under the limestone rock. In a limestone grotto are exhibited specimens, supposed petrified fish. In another grotto near this place Congreve wrote his Comedy of the *Old Bachelor*. B.E.

Wetton, 7½ m. E. by S. from Leek, situate in the midst of romantic cliffs.—Near is Thor's Cave. B.

Ipstones, 4½ m. N.E. by E. from Cheadle. Plantations of J. Sneyd, esq. where the botanist may find a great variety of curious plants. B.E.

Leek, a market town.—Near are the remains of Dieulacre's Abbey (1214). Manufactories of silk, mohair, and buttons. In the church-yard is a stone of memorial, supposed Danish. 7 m. E. is Eeton Hill, in which is one of the most valuable copper-mines in England. At Ball Mine are found cuttle-head fossils, with impressions of leaves. B.E. Eeton Mine may be more conveniently visited from the New Haven Inn, between Ashbourne and Buxton in Derbyshire. Near Leek is Bat Haye, the seat of Dr. Hulme: in the grounds is a mineral spring. Between Horton and Bagnard is the reservoir for the canal, which covers 200 acres, and is beautifully wooded; the mechanism by which the water is discharged from the reservoir is very curious, and deserving the particular attention of the tourist. B.E.

Kniveton Spencer, 5 m. N.W. by N. from Leek.—A curious spring called St. Helen's Well, which conveys water to the adjoining cotton-works. B.E.

Biddulph, 5 m. W.N.W. from Leek.—Part of a Druidical circle called Bridestones. West of these a perfect one of an artificial cave or remains of a cromdech nearly similar to Kitt's Cotty House in Kent.

Burslem, a large market town.—The potteries near are superior to any in Europe. B.E.

Newcastle-under-Line, a large market town.—Site of a Castle. Hat manufactory. Keel Hall deserves particular attention. 1½ m. is Etruria, Mr. Wedgwood's house and manufactory. 2 m. W. at Hanley Green is found percock ore. 4 m. N.N.E. at Trentham is the noble seat of the Marquis of Stafford, with a handsome lake and beautiful grounds. B.

Bentley,

Betley, 7½ m. w. by N. from Newcastle.—The appearance of this village is extremely neat. Near are the seats of Mr. Tollet and Mr. Fletcher. 1 m. S.E. are the remains of Heyley Castle. B.E.

Maer, 6 m. N.N.W. from Eccleshall.—Near is a Saxon station called Bruff or Burgh, with double fess and rampire of stone. Opposite to this Camp are the Camp-Hills, near which are many tumuli; one of them called Copiow particularly claims attention. At Willow Bridge is a medicinal spring. B.E.

Swinnerton, 4 m. N. from Eccleshall.—The Schoolhouse contains a remarkable colossal figure of our Saviour, sitting. See also the Ch. monuments B.E.

Darlaston, 2 m. N.W. from Stone.—Near is Bury Bank with the ruins of a Castle. Aston Hall, a public place of amusement, with wilderness, bowling-green, and a mausoleum of Sir James Simeon. B.E.

Sandon, 4 m. N.N.E. from Stafford.—Ch. monuments and seat of the Earl of Harrowby. B.E.

Chartley, 6 m. N.E. by E. from Stafford.—Fine ruins of a Castle. B.E.

Stafford, a market town.—Monuments in St. Mary's Ch. and very curious font. Bully Hill. 1½ m. S.W. the remains of the Castle. Near Castle Ch. is some very picturesque scenery. 5 m. E. Shugborough, the charming seat and grounds of Lord Anson. 3 m. W. is Billington or Billington Berry, an ancient Camp with double fess, from whence is a beautiful and extensive prospect. Near is a Weeping Cross. *Gent. Mag.* vol. 73, p. 314.

Tixall, 4 m. S.E. from Stafford.—Ch. monuments and curious Pulpit. Ancient Gateway (a mixture of Grecian and Gothic) of the old Manor-house. On Tixall-Heath are two lows or tumuli, called the King's and Queen's Low. N.W. is Ingestre Hall, in the Elizabethian style. See Beacon Hill Rocks between Stafford and Hopton Heath.

Shugborough, 3 m. E. from Stafford.—The magnificent mansion of Lord Anson contains a great number of fine pictures, statues, &c. amongst the latter the two principal are an Adonis and Thalia. The gardens are superbly embellished with sculpture from Italy, and a fine monument. In the grounds are a Chinese house Temple of the Winds, &c.

Kenton, 3 m. s.e. from Eccleshall.—Remains of a Pr. (temp. Hen. II.).

Eccleshall, a market-town.—The Palace with elegant shrubbery. Stone Cross upon Blore Heath in commemoration of the battle between the House of York and Lancaster in 1459. B.E. 6 m. w.s.w. is Norbury Ch. Effigy in armour of General Rupert, and three other effigies within the communion rails. *Gent. Mag.* vol. 79, p. 20.

Shareshill, 5 m. n.n.e. from Wolverhampton.—In the Ch. several antique monuments. On the south and north side of the village are two Camps, supposed Roman.

Codsall, 4 m. n. by w. from Wolverhampton.—The Ch. is much admired. Near is a sulphureous well. B.E.

Wolverhampton, a large market-town.—Monuments, pulpit, font, &c. in St. Peter's Ch.; in the Chapel several old monuments; a brass statue of Sir Richard Levison, who fought the Spaniards under Sir Francis Drake. Old stone pulpit in the Ch. (*Biblioth. Top.*) Very curious ancient column in the Ch.-yard. Manufactories of locks and keys. 1 m. s.w. at Bilston, are furnaces for smelting iron ore, forges, and stilling mills; also a manufactory of japanned and enamelled goods. In the neighbourhood are mines of coal, iron-stone, quarry-stone, and clay. At Bradley a coal pit has been on fire 40 years and continues burning. Japan ware manufactory. 3 m. n. from Wolverhampton, Bushbury Ch. monuments and large tumulus are worthy of notice. B.E. 5½ m. w.s.w. at Seisdon, is Abbots or Apewood Castle, supposed a British fortification, commanding a charming view. B.E.

Pattingham, 3 m. s.w. from Wolverhampton.—Ch. monuments and ancient Cross in the Ch.-yard perfectly entire. 1 m. n. at Pateshall, is the seat of Lord Pigot. The inside of Pateshall Ch. is particularly worthy notice.

Sedgeley, 3 m. s. from Wolverhampton.—Extensive iron manufactories of different kinds. B.E.

Enville, 9½ m. s.w. by s. from Wolverhampton.—Ch. monuments, and noble mansion of the Earl of Stamford; in the grounds is a beautiful lake and a fine cascade. Shenstone's Chapel with painted glass. Rotunda and Shepherds Lodge, &c. B.E.

Kings Swinford, 7 m. s.s.w. from Wolverhampton.—Ch. monuments. Glass manufactory. Manor-house in the

the middle of the village. Near is Prestwood, a handsome seat with elegant pleasure-grounds. On Ashwood Heath the remains of a Roman Camp, called Church-yard. B.E.

KNIVER or KINVER, 3 m. N. from Kidderminster.—Ch. monuments and painted glass. Old armour in the Town Hall. Between the Warren House and Sandy Town are the remains of an ancient Camp, below it a tumulus, near it a stone of memorial about 6 feet high, called Baston or Bollstone. See Stourton Castle. 2 m. E. St. Kenelm's Chapel with curious sculpture. B.E.

OVER ARLEY, 3 m. W. from Kidderminster.—Ch. monuments and painted glass. In Arley Wood are the remains of a Roman Camp with triple foss on one side. B.E.

DUDLEY, 3 m. S. from Wednesbury.—Remains of a noble Castle (*circa* Hen. II.), the view from it very extensive. Tunnel and limestone quarries. Rev. J. Cartwright's fossils. The very rare fossil called *Pediculus marinus* is found here. At Tipton, see the red lead, white lead, metal sash-window, and iron manufactories. B.E.

WEDNESBURY, a market-town.—This town has many manufactories, among them enamel painting in the finest style. Handsome Ch. and monuments; the prospect from the Ch.-yard. Extensive coal-pits in this neighbourhood. Near this place is found the iron ore called Blond Metal. B.E.

WEST BROMWICH, 2½ m. S.E. from Wednesbury.—Near is Sandwell Park, the elegant seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, containing many valuable paintings. B.E.

WALSALL, a market-town.—Curious carving on the seats of the Ch. Near is Bescot Hall. B.E.

RUSHALL, 1 m. N.E. by N. from Walsall.—Ch. and curious old Cross in the Ch.-yard. Oval stones like honeycomb, containing liquor called Musk, drunk by the miners. B.E.

GREAT BAR, 3½ m. S.E. from Walsall.—Bar Beacon. Near is a seat of the Scots family, with very beautiful grounds, a cascade, &c. The Chapel is elegant, and contains some handsome painted glass.

HANDSWORTH, 4½ m. from Wednesbury.—Hamsted House has beautiful grounds, in which is a remarkably large lime-tree. In this neighbourhood stands Soho, the

most extensive manufactory for Birmingham ware in Europe. Soho House has handsome pleasure-grounds. Mr. Egginton's house is in this parish;—see his painted glass. B.E.

MINERALS.

Iron ore:—at Tipton, Bilston, and w. of Newcastle.

Iron ore called Blood metal:—at Wednesbury.

Iron-stone:—Bilston near Wolverhampton.

Copper ore:—at Ecton Hill, and Mixon near Leek.

Lead ore:—at Ecton-hill mine.

Slickensides Galena (*B. M.* 426):—Ecton mine.

A variety of Carbonate of lime (*B. M.* 275, 276):—Ecton Mine.

Spherical sulphate of barytes called Cauk (*B. M.* 96):—Ecton Mine near Leek.

Lenticular carbonate of lime called Brazils or Brasses (*B. M.* 426):—at Dudley in the coal.

Limestone:—at Dudley Castle and Sedgley.

Sand for casting metals:—Dudley.

Coal:—near Cheadle.

Peacock coal:—at Hanley Green 2 m. N.W. of Newcastle.

Canal or Candle coal:—near Longdon.

Free-stone:—at Tixall, Wrottesley, and Pendeford.

Race marble:—on Yelpesley Tor.

Gray marble:—at Stansop.

Black marble:—at Powke Hill.

Alabaster:—near Tutbury.

Black chalk:—in the beds of gray marble in Langley Close.

Red earth:—under a rock near Himley Green.

Potters clay:—near Newcastle.

Clay for the glass-houses:—King's Swinford and Amblecote.

FOSSILS.

Catheads with impressions of leaves and stems, &c.:—Ball Mine near Leek.

Cardiums, millepores, &c.:—in the limestone works near Caldon Low.

P[illegible] [illegible] House, a very rare fossil:—at [illegible]

RARE PLANTS.

Galium Witheringii, Rough Heath Bed-straw:—on the boggy parts of Handsworth Heath, 7.

Campanula patula, Spreading Bell-flower:—near the bath at Litchfield, 7, 8.

Viola lutea, Yellow Mountain Violet:—cornfields in the moorlands between Leek and Buxton, 6.

Verbascum Lychnitis, White Mullein:—Kinver near the Rock Houses, 7, 8.

Lonicera Caprifolium, Pale Perfoliate Honeysuckle:—in a wood near Elsfield, 5, 6.

Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock:—Kingston Pool near Stafford, 8.

Scandix odorata, Great Chervil:—at Tixall near Stafford, 5.

Pimpinella magna, Great Burnet Saxifrage:—hedges at Ilam, 7, 8.

Sambucus ebulus, Dwarf Elder:—Tutbury Castle and Tamworth Castle, 7.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—on the hillocks called Fiddle Bogs, and bog at Willow Bridge, 7, 8.

Fritillaria Meleagris, Common Fritillary:—in a meadow near Blymhill ¼ m. towards Wolsey Bridge to Stafford, 4.

Chlora perfoliata, Yellow Centaury:—Banton Abbey, 7, 8.

Vaccinium Vitis Idea, Red Whortle-berry:—Cannock-Heath, 6.

Vaccinium Oxycoccus, Cranberry:—Bishops Woods near Eccleshall, 6.

Daphne Mezereum, Mezereon:—Needwood Forest, 3, 4.

Polygonum Bistorta, Great Bistort:—near the Infirmary at Stafford, 6.

Monotropa Hypopitys, Yellow Bird's-nest:—Lord Stamford's woods at Enville, 6.

Chrysosplenium alternifolium, Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage:—Moorlands at Belmont, 5.

Euphorbia Cyparissias, Cypress Spurge:—Lord Stamford's woods at Enville, 5, 6.

Euphorbia Characias, Red Spurge:—in Heywood park, Needwood Forest, 3, 4.

Prunus Padus, Bird Cherry:—hedges at Penderford, 5.

Geum rivale, Water Avens:—at Ilam, 6, 7.

Cistus marifolius, Hoary-dwarf Cistus:—top of Weever Hill, 5, 6.

Ranunculus Lingua, Great Spear-wort:—Kineson Pool near Stafford, 7.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:— near Leek, 5.

Cardamine amara, Bitter Ladies Smock:—in the bog near the bath at Willow Bridge, 4, 5.

Geranium pratense, Crowfoot-leaved Cranes-bill:—meadows at Ham, 6, 7.

Lathyrus Nissolia, Crimson Lathyrus:—woods at Belmont and Cotton-field, Stafford, 5.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort:—woods near Burslem, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium margaritaceum, American Cudweed:—in a meadow at Longdon near Litchfield, 8.

Salix pentandra, Sweet Willow:—Willow Bays at Wolverhampton, 5, 6.

Carex stricta, Glaucous straight-leaved Carex:—Pitmoor pool dam, 4.

Empetrum nigrum, Crow- or Crakeberry:—on the bog at Willow Bridge, 5.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—Cotton Hall dingle and moorlands.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody:—between Cotton Hall moorlands and Oakamoor.

Polypodium, or *Cystheu fragilis*, Brittle Cup Fern:—on walls near the above.

WESTMORELAND

Is bounded on the N.W. and N. by Cumberland, on the E. by Durham and Yorkshire, and on the S. and S.W. by Lancashire. The length of this county is about 40 miles, and from 16 to 25 in breadth, containing 844 square miles. The climate of the county is generally moist; the air is however pure and healthy, but the winters are rather long and pinching. The county is divided into two baronies; that of Westmoreland, although abounding with hills and general inequalities of surface, is an open country compared with the barony of Kendal; this district abounds with mountains, many of which are bleak and barren, usually called Fells.

Scarcely one quarter of the county is under cultivation, and this is mostly for oats. On the hills are grazed large flocks of sheep and herds of black cattle, which are sent into the neighbouring counties. On the moors great quantities of geese are bred for distant markets. The mountains are stored with prodigious numbers of grouse, which cause an influx of sportsmen in the shooting season. The commerce and manufactures of Westmoreland are of considerable extent, particularly in coarse woollen cloth. The Eden, Emot, Loder, Ken, and Lune, are the principal rivers: there are besides several lakes, among which is Winander Mere, the largest in England.

BEETHAM or BYTHAM, 2 m. S. from Milthorpe.—Ruins of Helslack Tower and Arnside Tower, which is more perfect. Helslack Mosses are remarkable for ants; and in August, when they take wing, a thousand sea mews may be seen catching them, which the country people call the pismire fleet. Haverbrack Hall Park, and fine cascade, also Castle Banks. B.E.

LEVINS, 6 m. S. from Kendal.—Levins Hall has a beautiful park, near which by the river is a petrifying spring or dropping well, also a cascade called Levins Force; on the W. side of the Force is an iron forge. In the park are curious ruins of one of them called Kirkstead. B.E.

KENDAL,

KENDAL, a large market-town.—Ch monuments. Ruins of the Castle, and Castle Law Hill. Curious Museum. Marble manufactory. At the east end of Strammongate bridge is a curious house with a motto in front, *Pax hac domo*. Near Kirkbarrow a place called Anchorites House. 2¼ m. s. at Natland is Water Crook, a Roman station. Between Water Crook and Nether Bridge is a spot called Watchfield, from whence is a fine view. On the top of Helm Hill is a fort called Castlesteads, with triple foss. On Hay Fell is an exploratory Camp called Cony Beds commanding a most beautiful panoramic view. B.E.

SIZERGH, 5 m. s.s.w. from Kendal.—Sizergh Hall, the seat of T. Strickland, esq. contains several excellent portraits. B.E.

BORROWBRIDGE or BARROWBRIDGE, 9 m. N.E. by N. from Kendal.—100 yards s. of Borrowbridge is a Roman Camp, part of it walled, called Castle Howes. B.E.

LONG SLEDDLE, 8 m. N. by W. from Kendal.—In this dale is Ubery Hall, an ancient tower with massive walls, and many cataracts, particularly one called Gilforth Spout, which falls 100 yards in an unbroken sheet. See also Wrangdale Head slate quarries. In the vicinity of Long Sleddle are many curious plants; near the waterfalls is the *Alchemilla alpina*. B.E.

WINANDERMERE, 9 m. W.N.W. from Kendal.—Ch. monument. Low Wood Inn is one of the best situations for the tourist to survey the beauties of this charming lake. Calgarth plantations, which adorn the elegant mansion of the learned Bishop of Landaff, are particularly worthy the notice of those who are fond of planting. Burran's Ring, a Roman station, is near the head of Winandermere Lake.

AMBLESIDE, a market-town.— The scenery between Ambleside mills and High-groves by Stockgill Brooke, is well deserving the tourist's notice. 2 m. N. from Ambleside is Grassmere, a charming lake. At Rydall Hall are two handsome cascades. Not far from these is Dun-melwrays, a very curious heap of stones supposed to have been erected in memory of a battle in 946. Where the road turns off from Grassmere to Keswick is part of a Druids circle. B.E.

PATTERDALE, 7½ m. N. by E. from Ambleside.—This

Dale

Dale is much admired for the diversity and beauty of its scenery. Towards Ambleside is a remarkable heap of stones called Woundale-raise. B.E.

Bampton, a market-town.—In Codale is a place called the Old Church, formed with a slight vallum of stones and earth, having in its centre a cairn or pile of stones. On Burnbanks are the Giants Graves. The folds in the wood on Knype Scar are supposed the site of a British village. On Lowther Scar is a circle of large stones, probably Druidical. B.E.

Helton Flecket, 3 m. N. from Bampton.—Near Helton is a remarkable upright stone called Helton Copstone, and not far from it towards the N. is a Druids circle called Druids Cross. At the head of Ellerbeck is another Druids circle called the Cock-stones: there is also a large cairn called White-raise, in the descent from Moordavvock to Pooley. The high land immediately W. of Askham affords a most charming and extensive prospect. B.E.

Eamont, 12 m. W.N.W. from Appleby, and 1½ m. from Penrith in Cumberland. See Arthur's Round Table, a curious circle consisting of a high vallum of earth. Mayborough, on the W. side of Eamont bridge, is a circle of loose stones 15 feet high, in the centre is a column 12 feet high. B.E.

Brougham, 11½ m. N.W. by W. from Appleby, and 1½ m. S.E. from Penrith.—Ruins of the Castle, the lower apartment ornamented with grotesque heads. Curious painted glass in Brougham Hall, and beautiful prospect from the fine terraces. Opposite Brougham Ch. is the Giants Cave. C.B.

Lowther, 12 m. W. by N. from Appleby, and 4½ m. S. from Penrith. Lowther Castle, the magnificent mansion of Lord Lonsdale. The park and pleasure-grounds are extremely beautiful. The Ch. has some fine monuments. B.E.

Askham, 12 m. W. by N. from Appleby, and 4½ m. from Penrith.—The Ch. is one of the most remarkable in Westmoreland. Marble quarry near the bridge. The highlands W. of the village afford a most charming view. B.E.

Clifton, 2½ m. from Penrith.—Small painted window in the Ch. Medicinal Well. B.E.

Temple Sowerby, 9 m. N.W. from Appleby.—A well-built

built village, with a neat Chapel and Bridge. The 14th milestone from Brough stands near the village, 100 yards s. of it is a Roman mile pillar among furze on the hedge side. 1 m. E. is Acornbank, a seat of J. Bozeman, esq. with many excellent paintings. See also the ruins and vaults at Howgill Castle. 2 m. W. a prodigious oak called Three Brother Tree, and Pembroke's Pillar.

NEWBIGGEN, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Appleby.—Painted glass in the Ch. Inscriptions upon the Written Rock. ½ m. S.E. from the Written Rock, at Crawdundale-wath, are curious entrenchments called Loscar Crofts. B.E.

KIRBYTHORE, 4½ m. N.W. by N. from Appleby.—In the middle of the village a Roman station called High Burwens or Whelp Castle. Roman inscription in a wall before a house, beginning with IOVI SERAPI. On Burwens Hill is a Roman Camp. B.E.

DUFTON, 3½ m. N. from Appleby.—On the S. end of Dunfell is an entrenchment with deep fosses called Green Castle. At the foot of the mountain E. of Milborne are appearances of circular camps and entrenchments probably British.

APPLEBY, a market town.—Paintings and Clifford's armour in the Castle. Ch. monuments. Roman inscriptions upon the front of a house formerly Mr. Bainbrigg's. 2 m. N. from Appleby, by the way-side between Crackenthorpe and Kirkbythore, on the S. of the Roman Way is a Roman Camp, and a short distance from it a small fort called Maidenhold. 4 m. N.W. the ruins of Buley Castle.

CROSBY RAVENSWORTH, 5 m. N. from Orton.—Tombstone in the Ch. and Cross in the Ch.-yard. Penhurrock, part of a huge pile of rocks called Clints. A little above Oddendale is a Druids circle. 1 m. from Crosby is an entrenchment consisting of two square forts. B.E.

SHAP, 5½ m. N.W. from Orton.—Fine ruins of the Abbey (Gen. H.). Annoy Well, which ebbs and flows: a little above it is a petrifying spring. Near is a stupendous monument of antiquity called Carl Lafts, composed of two lines of huge obelisks of unhewn granite—one of these is called Guggleby Stone: the most perfect part of this curious monument is along the top of the line to be quarry between the lanes from Shap to Keld. Near is a tum. [illegible]

called

called Skellaw. 1 m. N.E. of Shap is a Druids circle in great perfection, it is called the Druids Temple. B.E.

ORTON, a market-town.—Upon the highest part of Orton Scar (which is famed for dotterels) are remains of a beacon; behind it is Castle Folds, an ancient fortification. Near Raisgill Hall is a tumulus in a circle. Near Tebay is a mount called Castle How, and in a field called Gallaber stands Brandreth Stone with crosses cut upon it. A little s. of Rountwaite is Condsdike Spring, which casts up small pieces of *jet*. B.E.

ASHBY, 7 m. N.E. from Orton.—St. Helen's Well. Near is Pate-hole, a curious cavern. 1 m. from Great Ashby in Sayle Bottom are several tumuli. B.E.

SANDFORD, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Brough.—Near is a small Camp and three or four tumuli. Upon a hill not far distant is another Camp. Near Coupland-beck Bridge are the ruins of a round fort. B.E.

BROUGH, a market-town.—Ruins of the Castle, Cross, and Well. 5 m. E. from Brough is Maiden Castle, and 2 m. farther towards Barnard Castle is a Roman Camp. At the turnpike house is a Roman altar, with COH. V. On Stainmoor, E. of Brough, is a Cross or pillar, being the boundary-stone between Yorkshire and Cumberland, set up in consequence of a treaty between the Emperor and the King of Scotland, and is decorated with their effigies. Vide *Britton's Arch. Antiq.* vol. I, p. 33.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, a market-town.—Ch. monuments. From the summit of Wildboar Fell is a very extensive prospect, and the view from its base at Green Law is exceedingly beautiful. From a rock near the Vicarage Garden is a charming view. Between Kirkby Stephen and Stainthred Bridge the rocks are picturesque, and the river forms a series of beautiful cascades, one of them about 20 feet high. The Limestone Rocks are honeycombed in a curious manner, one of the hollows is called Coop-karnal-hole. In the road to Pendragon see the ancient square tower called Lamerside Hall or the Dolorous Tower. B.E.

RAVENSTONDALE, 4½ m. S.S.W. from Kirkby Stephen.—At Rasate near Sunbiggen Tarn are two tumuli. Near Rothay Bridge, by the road leading to Kirkby Stephen, is a Druids circle. At the N. end of Newbiggen is St. Helen's Well. B.E.

PENDRAGON,

PENDRAGON, 5 m. s. from Kirkby Stephen.—Ruins of the Castle. On the opposite side of the river is a small Camp. B.E.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, a large market-town.—The Ch. has some Saxon architecture. From the Ch.-yard is a very beautiful view. The bridge is curious and handsome. See the Snuff Mill and Fulling Mill. B.E.

MINERALS.

Rock marle:—Bolton Common.

Gypsum:—at Acorn-bank 1 m. from Temple Sowerby.

Gray limestone, purple slate:—at Theif-hole between Ambleside and Low-wood.

Limestone, freestone, soft laminous schistus:—near Shap Abbey and a little below Knipe.

Red porphyry:—on the Demmings between Shap and Kendal.

Flesh-coloured granite, containing quartz and feldspar larger than common:—at Wastdale Crag near Kendal.

Greenish granite:—near the farm house in Wastdale.

Large blocks of rounded granite:—at Wastdale Crag near Wastdale-head house.

Basalt:—s. of Patterdale Chapel.

Gray Schistus:—on Kendal Fell.

Slate:—at Ambleside, Kentmere, &c.

Marble:—between Ambleside and Penrith.

Coal:—near Shap, Stainmoor Forest, &c.

Fibrous talc:—in Knipe Scar.

Flos-ferri or hard carbonate of lime (*B. M.* 233), globular carbonate of barytes (*B. M.* 239):—Dufton 3½ m. N. from Appleby.

Coral-like carbonate of lime (*B. M.* 239):—Kendal Fell.

Copper:—on Wastel Head and Ashby.

Lead:—at Hartley, Dufton, Dunfell mines, and Greenside mines near Patterdale.

Iron-stone:—Dunfell mines and near Shap.

FOSSILS.

Entrochi, trochitæ, and myctites:—at Threapland and Strickland-head near Shap.

Coralloides:—Helsfell near Kendal and near the river Lowther.

RARE PLANTS.

Circæa alpina, Mountain Nightshade:—about Dalham Tower and banks of Ulswater, 7, 8.

Veronica spicata, Spiked Speedwell:—Arnside park, 7, 9.

Utricularia minor, Lesser-hooded Milfoil:—Brigsteer Moss near Kendal, 7.

Melica natans, Mountain Melic Grass:—near Kendal, 6, 7.

Sesleria cærulea, Blue Meor Grass:—rocks about Conzick Scar and Barrowfield Wood near Kendal, 4.

Primula farinosa, Bird's-eye Primrose:—4 m. from Kendal towards Ambleside, 6, 7.

Anchusa sempervirens, Evergreen Alkanet:—between Kendal and Ambleside, 5, 6.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Bell-flower:—hedges near Kendal, 8.

Ribes petræum, Rock Currants:—between Kendal and Brough, 6.

Sel'num palustre, Marsh Milk Parsley:—between Kendal and Ambleside, 7.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—between Kendal and Bowness, 7, 8.

Leucojum æstivum, Snow-flake:—3 m. s. of Kendal upon an island in the river, and Gunpowder mill dam.

Ornithogalum luteum, Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem:—near Kendal, 4.

Andromeda polifolia, Marsh Andromeda:—Brigsteer Moss near Kendal, 5.

Saxifraga umbrosa, London Pride:—by Hawsbridge near Kendal, 6.

Arenaria verna, Vernal Sandwort:—about Kendal, 5, 8.

Papaver cambricum, Yellow Poppy:—near Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale, 6.

Cistus marifolius, Hoary-dwarf Cistus:—w. side of Betram Beeke 1 m. from Kendal, 5, 6.

Lathræa Squamaria, Toothwort:—thickets below Conzick Scar near Kendal, 4.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard:—walls of Kendal Castle, 5.

Geranium sylvaticum, Wood Cranes-bill:—meadows near Kendal, 6, 7.

Fumaria solida, Bulbous Fumitory:—in a clump of trees at Watsfield near Kendal, 4, 5.

Hypochæris maculata, Spotted Cats-ear:—between Kendal and Ambleside, 7.

Senecio saracenicus, Broad-leaved Groundsel:—in a moist lane between Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale near Preston Hall, 7, 8.

Satyrium viride, Frog Satyrium:—on Heils-fellnap near Kendal, 6, 7.

Ophrys Nidus-avis, Birdsnest Ophrys:—near Honey-bee-yate, Kendal, 5, 6.

Ophrys muscifera, Fly Ophrys:—in Barrow-field Wood near Kendal, 6.

Polypodium Phegopteris, Pale Mountain Polypody:—Barrow-field Wood, near Kendal.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody:—Barrow-field Wood near Kendal.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort:—highest part of Kendal Fell, Troutbeck, and Ambleside.

Pteris crispa, Curled or Rock Brakes:—Tenterfell near Kendal, and at Shap.

Schœnus monoicus, Monoecious Bog-rush:—in Birkdale in Appleby, 7, 8.

Festuca calamaria, Reed-like Fescue-grass:—near the waterfall behind the inn at Ambleside, 7.

Alchemilla alpina, Alpine Ladies Mantle:—mountains between Ulswater and Ambleside, 7.

Galium boreale, Cross-leaved Bedstraw:—under the bridge at Kirkby Lonsdale, near the ferry at Winandermere, 7.

Lobelia Dortmanna, Water Lobelia:—in Winandermere near the inn and Curwen's Island, 7.

Impatiens Noli-me-tangere, Yellow Balsam:—banks of Winandermere, brooks near Rydal Hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale bridge, and between the inn and cascade Ambleside, 8.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian:—Milburn and Milthorpe, 8, 9.

Gentiana verna, Spring Gentian:—in Birkdale in the parish of Appleby, 4.

Meum athamanticum, Spignel:—Dunmail-raise between Sedberg and Orton, 5.

Imperatoria Ostruthium, Masterwort:—in a meadow after

after crossing the Lune, between Brough and Middleton in Teesdale, 6.

Allium arenarium, Sand Garlic:—pastures and woods near Lowther, 7.

Allium carinatum, Mountain Garlic:—rocks in Long Sleadale, 7.

Convallaria multiflora, Common Solomon's Seal:—in Rydal park, opposite the house, 5, 6.

Juncus triglumis, Three-flowered Rush:—near Birkdale by Appleby, 7.

Polygonum viviparum, Alpine Bistort:—fields between Shap and Hardingdal, 6, 7.

Paris quadrifolia, Herb Paris:—islands in Winandermere, 5.

Arbutus Uva-ursi, Red-berried Arbutus:—Dalehead near Ulswater, 6.

Pyrola rotundifolia, Round-leaved Wintergreen:—banks of Stockgill Force near Ambleside, 7.

Saxifraga stellaris, Hairy Saxifrage:—in Long Sleadale and Over Kirkston, 6, 7.

Saxifraga oppositifolia, Yellow Saxifrage:—Patterdale, 7, 8.

Saxifraga moschata, Musky Alpine Saxifrage:—Kirkston near Ambleside, 6, 7.

Saponaria officinalis, Soapwort:—river banks at Kirkby Lonsdale, 8, 9.

Stellaria Nemorum, Wood Stitchwort:—near Casterton mill by Kirkby Lonsdale, 5, 6.

Sedum album, White Stonecrop:—mountains about Winandermere and Rydal, 7.

Asarum europæum, Asarabacca:—near Kirkby Lonsdale, Ramskin, and Martindale, 5.

Spiræa salicifolia, Willow-leaved Spiræa:—on the borders of Winandermere, 7.

Rubus Chamæmorus, Mountain Bramble:—peat bogs on the mountains, 6.

Actæa spicata, Herb Christopher:—mountainous pastures above Troutbeck near Ambleside, 5, 6.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue:—borders of Winandermere, 6, 7.

Thalictrum majus, Greater Meadow-rue:—banks of Ulswater, 6, 7.

Ranunculus Lingua, Great Spearwort:—by Thirlmere Water, 7.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower:—near Troutbeck by Ambleside, and near Shap, 5, 6.

Bartsia alpina, Alpine Bartsia:—by a rivulet near Orton in the road to Crosby, 7.

Sibthorpia europæa, Cornish Money-wort:—by Backbarrow Well in Long Sleadale, 7, 8.

Hesperis inodora, Dames Violet:—banks of rivulets near Grassmere, 5, 6.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—foot of the bridge at Kirkby Lonsdale and near Orton, 7, 8.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's-wort:—lane by Stockgill Force above Ambleside, 7, 8.

Hieracium Auricula, Umbel Mouse-ear Hawkweed:—Patterdale, 7, 8.

Carduus heterophyllus, Melancholy Thistle:—between Shap and Orton, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—Kendal Fell and Kirkston, 6, 7.

Cineraria palustris, Marsh Fleawort;—in Burton Moss, 6, 7.

Serapias cusifolia, Narrow-leaved Helleborine:—woods near Lowther, 6.

Rhodiola rosea, Roseroot:—Mazebeck Scar near Appleby, 5, 6.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern:—at Ambleside, 7, 8.

Lycopodium alpinum, Alpine Club Moss:—over Kirkston above Ambleside.

Lycopodium chamæcyparissus, Prickly Club Moss:—over Kirkston above Ambleside.

YORKSHIRE.

This district, comprising the three Ridings, is bounded on the N. by Durham and Westmoreland, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire, and on the S. by Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, extending itself in length 150 miles E. to W. and 90 miles in breadth N. to S.: its circumference is 460 miles, and contains 6,013 square miles. The climate and air are in some parts cold and sharp, but in general moderate and healthy; the eastern parts, from the prevalence of damps and fogs, are considered the most unhealthy. To this highly interesting and extensive country applies much of the delineation given to its surrounding counties: but from the great space and variety it embraces, and the small limit appropriated in the present work to this part, the editor must content himself with observing, that as an agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial county, it has the most important features and is of national consequence, being intrinsically rich in itself, and is the further enriched by a valuable and active-minded population. The 13th volume of the *Beauties of England and Wales, by Mr. Bigland*, will be found satisfactory to any who may have the desire to hear further of this county.

BAWTRY, 4 m. E. from Tickhill.—Dowager Galway's mansion; in the pleasure-grounds is a menagerie, with curious birds. B.E.

TICKHILL, 4 m. W. from Bawtry.—Ch. monuments. Site of the Castle with handsome walks. Ruins of the Pr. (1068). 2½ m. N.E. is Sanbeck, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Scarborough, with a fine lake and delightful plantations. Near are the picturesque ruins of Roche Abbey (1147). At a short distance is the famous quarry of Roche Abbey stone. B.E.

DONCASTER, one of the most beautiful towns in England.—Market and Butter Cross. Magdalene's Square. Mr. Passmore's manufactory of machines for cutting straw, grind-

ing, &c. Race-ground. 2 m. w. Cusworth Hall, the seat of W. Wrighton, esq. is worthy notice. 4 m. N.E. is Streethorpe, the seat of G. C. Yarborough, esq. with handsome plantations. B.E. 8 m. N. Askern or Askron, a fashionable water-drinking place. For the Cross and Roman Altar at this place, vide *Kaye's Collection in the Museum*.

Conisbrough, 6 m. S.W. from Doncaster.—In the Ch. a coffin-shaped stone with curious sculpture of men on horses with bows and arrows. *Gent. Mag.* vols. 60, 71, 72. The Castle (supposed British by Mr. King in his *Munimenta*) is one of the most curious remains in the kingdom. B.E. Near is Hengist's tumulus. H. In the Ch.-yard of the village adjoining Conisbrough, is a tomb thought to be coeval with the Castle, with most curious sculpture. *Gent. Mag.* 1806.

Melton-on-the-Hill, 5 m. S.W. from Doncaster.—Ch. monuments and painted glass. Near is the seat of R. Wilson, esq. commanding extensive prospects. L.E.

Bilham, 5 m. W. from Doncaster.—A seat of W. Hewit, esq.: in the grounds is an elegant building called the Belvidere or Bellevue, from which is the richest prospect in the west riding of Yorkshire. It is recorded that 70 churches may be seen from this building. B.E.

Sherbourne, 4 m. S.W. from Cawood.—This place is remarkable for the plum called the Wine-sour, which grows in the neighbourhood. B.E.

Berwick, 1 m. N. from Aberforth.—A mount called Hall Tower Hill, commanding an extensive view. On the N. side of the town a Roman Camp called Wendel Hill. B.E.

Tadcaster, a market town, 9 m. S.W. from York. Fine bridge. Carvings in front of a house near the Ch. and Gravestones with a Cross. Halswood Hall, 3 m. S. from Tadcaster, the seat of the Vavasors; the Chapel and extensive views are worthy notice.

Bishop Thorpe, 3½ m. S. by W. from York. The Bishop's Palace and Chapel. B.E.

York.—Cathedral. Ulphus's Horn, &c. in the Cathedral. Clifford's Tower (Will. the Conq. 1078). Micklegate Bar. Monk Bar. Walmgate Bar. Bootham Bar. The Mount. Multangular Tower. Fine ruins of the Abbey (1088). Priory Gateway near Micklegate Bar. Ouse Bridge. Six

Postems.

Posterns. Old Bailey. Town Walls. Painted glass in All Saints Ch. Porch of St. Margaret's Ch. County Gaol or Castle. Assembly Rooms. Miss Morrit's Needle Work. Race-ground. 1 m. distant is Severus's Hill. H.

SELBY, a market town 15 m. s. from York.—Porch, painted glass and remains of the Abbey (1069). B.E.

HOWDEN, a market town s.w. from Market Weighton.—Ch. Female figure cross-legged. Chapter House. Ruins of the Bishop's Palace. 4 m. N.W. are the fine remains of Wressel Castle. B.E.

SOUTH CAVE, a small market town 12 m. w. from Hull.—Cave Castle, the seat of H. Barnard, esq. contains a valuable collection of pictures; the gardens and pleasure-grounds are extensive. B.E.

MARKET WEIGHTON, 10 m. from Beverley.—Near the town are many tumuli. 5 m. w. is Everingham, the seat of M. Constable, esq. containing a fine picture of King Charles I. valued at 1000 guineas. Near the entrance into the gardens is a Saxon font curiously carved. 5 m. s.w. is Holme, the seat of the Hon. W. Stourton, with handsome pleasure-grounds. B.E.

COTTINGHAM, 5 m. N.W. from Hull.—Ch. monuments, and Castle Hill. B.E.

HASSLL, 4½ m. w. from Hull.—Hessle Cliff Docks. B.E.

HULL or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—Equestrian Statue of King Will. III. Theatre. Dock Yards. Iron Foundry. Sugar House. North Bridge. Battery. Trinity Ch. monuments. Mr. Wallis's Museum. Curiosities in the Trinity House. Paintings and models in the two Council Chambers. B.E.

HELSHAM, 4 m. N.W. from Patrington.—Here is a superb mausoleum for the Constable family, surrounded with a plantation. B.E.

BEVERLY, a beautiful town (founded by Athelstan).—Minster monuments, mutilated font and stone chair, painted glass, and Freed Stool. Walk on Westwood Common. About 1 m. distant is a Cross.

BURTON CONSTABLE, 2½ m. N.W. from Hull.—The seat of T. Constable, esq. is a fine ancient building, embellished with paintings, statues, and a valuable collection of natural curiosities. B.E.

SKIPSEA, 10½ m. E. by S. of great Driffield.—Between Skipsea

Skipsea and Brough is an artificial mount, formerly surmounted by a castle. On the w. side of the marsh is a stupendous rampart, on it the footmarks of two warriors. E.

Little Driffield, 1 m. from Great Driffield.—In the Ch. an inscription to the memory of King Alkfrid (Alfred), who lived in the Castle of Stanford, built the Ch. and died here. At Danes Dale 3 m. N.E. are several tumuli. At Wansford a carpet manufactory. 6 m. S. of Driffield are the ruins of Watton Nunnery (1150). B.E.

Rudstone, 5 M. W. from Bridlington.—In the Ch.-yard is a curious pyramidal stone of great height, supposed British or Roman, 24 feet above ground and 24 feet below, weight 40 tons. *Archæologia*, vol. 5.

Sledmere, 8 M. N.W. by W. from Driffield.—The elegant mansion of Sir M. M. Sykes, bart. whose grounds are highly ornamented with pavillions, hot-houses, greenhouses, &c. B.E.

Bridlington, a market-town and fashionable bathing-place.—See the curious Ch. (temp. Hen. I.). Priory Gate. Quay. Sir George Strickland's Pavillion. Roman Road. B.E.

Flamborough, 5 m. N.E. from Bridlington.—Danish Tower. Danes Dike, part of an ancient fortification. New Light House. Flamborough Head, a magnificent object, and one of the greatest curiosities in the kingdom. At the bottom of the cliffs are several extensive caverns; the principal ones are Dove Cote, Kirk Hole, and Robin Lythes Hole. B.E.

Wold Newton, 5 m. S.W. from Hunmanby.—Near this place a stone fell from the atmosphere, about two fields from Wold Cottage, the seat of Ed. Topham, esq. who erected an obelisk upon the spot. B.E.

Hunmanby, 8¼ m. S.S.E. from Scarborough.—Castle Hill with foundations of a fortress. Ch. monuments; and seat of H. Osbaldeston, esq. B.E.

Filey, 7¼ m. S.E. from Scarborough.—A retired bathing-place with a fine sandy beach. Natural rocks called Filey Bridge. B.E.

Scarborough.—One of the most beautiful sea-bathing places in England, with a sandy beach. Here is a mineral water called the Spa. Public Gardens with pleasant walks. Castle. Ch. Lady's Well under an arched vault. Assembly Room. Market Stone under a hedge a few yards S. of

M.

Mr. Billy's house. Ancient pillar. Market Cross. Dock Yard. 1 m. from the town is Oliver's Mount, which every tourist should ascend. 1 m. beyond the Spa is a very curious quarry called White Nab. B.E.

East Ayton, 4 m. s.w. by w. from Scarborough.—The road from Hackness to this village is delightfully romantic. 1 m. from Ayton is an iron forge surrounded with very grotesque scenery. B.E.

Hackness, 5½ m. w.n.w. from Scarborough.—The romantic scenery of Hackness and the pleasure-grounds of Lady Johnstone will amply reward the tourist's ride. T.F.

Hutton Bushel, 6 m. s.w. by w. from Scarborough.—Ch. monuments; and seat of Mrs. Osbaldeston. B.E.

Ebberston, 6½ m. E. by s. from Pickering.—Beautiful seat of the Hotham family, upon the plan of a Roman villa, with cascades and plantations: on the hill above the house a small cave called Alfred Hole: near the cave is a structure in memory of a Northumberland king, A.D. 705. B.E.

Wykeham, 7 m. s.w. from Scarborough.—Ruins of the Nunnery (1153), and seat of the Langley family. B.E.

New Malton, a market town.—Remains of a Castle. m. s.w. is Sheriff Hutton Castle.

Castle Howard, 5 m. w. by s. from Malton.—Magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, with a fine collection of statues, busts, and paintings; the grounds are extremely beautiful, and ornamented with obelisks, temples, and a superb mausoleum. B.E.

Pickering, 9 m. n. from Malton.—Ruins of a Castle. B.E.

Sheriff Hutton, 11 m. n.n.w. from York.—Venerable ruins of the Castle. B.E.

Helmsley, a small market-town.—Fine ruins of the Castle. Near is Duncombe Park, the seat of C. S. Duncombe, esq. containing a fine collection of paintings and very elegant grounds, with temples, cascades, &c. 1 m. s.w. from Helmsley are the noble remains of Rivaulx Abbey (1131), and near is a very fine terrace with a temple at each end, from which the abbey is seen to great advantage. T.F.

Kirkdale, 4½ m. n.e. from Helmsley.—Curious Saxon inscription over the Ch. door. B.E.

Kirkham, 6 m. s.w. by s. from Malton.—Ruins of the Pr.

Pr. (1124). 2½ m. from Kirkham is Howsham Hall, the seat of H. Cholmley, esq. with handsome pleasure-grounds. 3½ m. N.E. from Howsham is Bridsal, the seat of Lord Middleton, which has likewise some beautiful grounds. N.E.

Whitby, a market town.—Ruins of the Abbey (*circa* Will. the Con.). A variety of petrifactions in the alum rocks. In Whitby Scar cornua Ammonis or snake stones. 1 m. from the abbey are Robin Hood's Pillars. Alum-works at or near Strupe Brow and Peak. 1 m. S.E. a fine stone quarry. 3 m. N.W. the curious village of Runswick, and Kettleness alum-works, with the curious excavations in the rocks. 4 m. N. by W. are Sands Ends alum-works. 4 m. W. are Mulgrave Castle ruins, and near is the modern Mulgrave Castle, the seat of Lord Mulgrave, surrounded by picturesque scenery. S.E.

Cotham and Redcar, 2 m. N. from Kirkleatham.—Fashionable bathing-places with a fine sandy beach: here is a Theatre and a Circulating Library. See *Hutton's History of Cotham*. Parties are formed to drink tea at Seaton Inn, 5 m. distant.

Guisborough, a market town.—Is a charming situation for a few days residence. Near are the ruins of a Pr. (1129). 3½ m. N.E. is Skelton Castle, the seat of J. Wharton, esq. 2 m. W. from Skelton Castle is Lord Dundas's. 5 m. N.W. is Kirkleatham Hall, the seat of Sir Ch. Turner, bart. the grounds are laid out with great taste; in them is a beautiful octagon temple: at the end of Kirkleatham Ch. is a superb mausoleum. See Hospital, Library, and Museum. 4 m. S. by W. is Roseberry Topping, a mountain well worth ascending by the botanist and lover of prospects. 4 m. N.W. is a detached hill with an ancient encampment, having a double circle of loose stones, from whence is a most enchanting view. See Esten Nab, a Saxon encampment. S.E.

Yarm, 8 m. N.W. from Stokesley.—Famed glass in the Ch.

Northallerton, a market town.—At Sneaton 7 m. S. the prospects are uncommonly fine. 7 m. N.E. are the fine ruins of Mount Grace Priory, mantled with ivy: on the summit of the hill above the Priory are the ruins of Lady's Chapel. 5 m. N.E. the ruins of Harlesey Castle. N.E.

Thirsk, a market town.—Ch. monuments. Neat and compact

rampart of the Castle: handsome walk to Sowerby. 3 m. s. is Thirkleby Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Frankland, with handsome pleasure-grounds. B.E.

Ilkingwold, a market town.—4 m. E. are the remains of Crake Castle, commanding a fine view. B.E.

Boroughbridge, 7 m. N.E. from Knaresborough, a market town.—Near are three stones called the Devil's Arrows, and a Cross. 1 m. E. is Aldborough, a Roman station, where the tourist may purchase Roman coins and other antiquities. In one of the cottages is part of a Roman pavement. In the Ch.-yard a grave-stone with the figure of a woman in a Saxon dress. In the vestry wall a basso-relievo of Mercury. Between this place and Wetherby is Clare Hill, from which is a fine view. H. In Lakeby Car, near Boroughbridge, grow those two rare plants *Scheuchzeria palustris* and *Lysimachia thyrsiflla*.

Ripon.—In the market-place is a beautiful obelisk 90 feet high. Town-hall. Coll. Ch. (*circa* W. Conq.). Chapter House paintings. Stone pulpit. Crypt under the tower, altar-piece, painted glass, and monuments. At the end of the town a tumulus called Hil-shaw-hill.

Tanfield West, 6½ m. N. from Ripon.—Ch. Tomb of a knight in armour cross-legged, and two others; fine alabaster tomb with the effigy of a large man in armour and women—all these of the family of Marmion. Painted glass with the arms of Marmion, &c. *Bibl. Top.* No. 2. p. 164

Studley, 3 m. S.W. from Ripon.—Studley Park, the seat of Miss Lawrence, with charming pleasure-grounds, containing statues, Rotunda, Banqueting-House, Grotto, Fairy Bridge, Octagon Tower, Chinese Temple, and fine ruins of Fountains Abbey (1132). 200 yards W. at Fountains Hall, is a curious chimney-piece with painted glass.

Aldfield, 4 m. W. by S. from Ripon.—A water-drinking place, with sulphureous springs. B.E.

Copgrove, 4½ m. N. from Knaresborough.—The elegant mansion of H. Duncombe, esq. contains a valuable collection of paintings, busts, and other specimens of art. B.E.

Ripley, a market town 5 m. N.W. from Knaresborough.—Ch. monuments. In the Ch.-yard a curious pedestal of an ancient Cross. Castle, the seat of Sir J. Ingleby, bart. in it a fine window of stained glass. Between Ripley and

Pately

Pately Bridge, 7 m. from the former, are Brimham Rocks, an extremely curious assemblage of Druidical rocks, the principal one a Rock Idol. See *Archæologia*, where they are figured, vol. 8. p. 209.

NEWBY HALL, 4 m. S.E. from Ripon.—Newby Hall, the seat of Lord Grantham, contains some fine paintings, and one of the best collections of statues, busts, &c. in the kingdom; the grounds are laid out with great taste. B.E.

HACKFALL, 7 m. N.W. from Ripon.—The beautiful romantic walks at Hackfall, with the views, cascades, buildings, and river, are not equalled by any in England. Brimham Rocks above mentioned are only one mile from Hackfall, or they may be visited from Ripon, to which they are nearer than to Ripley. 1½ m. from these rocks, in the road to Ripon, is Lord Grantley's beautiful lake and cascade. B.E.

MIDDLEHAM, a market town.—Remains of a double Cross on a high flight of steps, and a large stone bason on two pedestals. *Gent. Mag.* July 1800. Remains of the Castle. B.E. Winsley Ch. near Middleham. In the vestry a curious Saxon bas-relief, and a sculptured Cross with birds and dragons, at the bottom the word *Donerid*. (*Gent. Mag.* 1800.)

COVERHAM ABBEY, 2 m. from Middleham.—In the Ch. curious doorways with ornamented inscriptions and devices, two cross-legged knights against the garden door. *Moore's Monastic Remains.*

BOLTON, 6½ m. W. from Middleham.—Ruins of the Castle. B.E.

RICHMOND, a market town.—Grand remains of the Castle (built by Allan Earl of Richmond, nephew of Will. the Conq.) and venerable ruins of the monastery (1158). B.E.

CATTERICK, 5 m. E. from Richmond.—Foundation walls, supposed Roman. B.E.

BOWES, a market town.—Fine ruins of a Castle. Remains of a bath and aqueduct, now overgrown with bushes, &c. prove this to have been a Roman station. 2 m. from Bowes is that curious natural arch called God's Bridge. 4 m. W. from Bowes on Stainmoor Forest is Roy Cross, said to have been erected in the time of Will. the Conq. Near the turnpike is a Roman milestone, it stands in a Roman Camp.

ROOKBY, near Greta Bridge, 3½ m. from Bowes.—At Rookby

Rookby is the seat of Sir T. Robinson, containing many fine busts, statues, and pictures. At Eggleston near Greta Bridge the botanist will be much entertained. N.D.E.

Newbiggen, 6 m. w. by N. from Romald Kirk on the banks of the Tees.—At a place called Dirt Pit is one of the most exquisite birds-eye landscapes in England. From hence the tourist will visit the High Force, a noble cascade; the whole bed of the Tees falls 60 feet. See *Durham*.

Muker, 19 m. w. by s. from Richmond.—4 m. to the w. is Sunner Hill, commanding a fine view: proceed eastward to Ivalet, where is a beautiful waterfall. B.E.

Hardrow or Hardlow, 5 m. w. of Askrigg.—Hardrow Force, a stupendous cascade that falls 90 feet; the scenery about it is magnificent. B.E.

Whitsondale, in Swale Dale, near Bowbridge.—In this dale are several extensive caverns, particularly Brian's Cave, also curious rocks called Coutherby Scar. 1 m. further is a cascade called Hogart Leap; below the bridge two other waterfalls. At Keld village is a cascade called Keld Force. To the S.E. is Kisdon mountain, having on the N. side a beautiful waterfall called Kisdon Force, which should be approached on the south side. Arkengarth Dale lead mines are worthy of notice. The moors of Wensley Dale and Swale Dale abound with moor game or grouse. B.E.

Aysgarth, 4 m. E. from Askrigg.—Several beautiful cascades and a grand fall called Aysgarth Force. The Ch. is in a romantic situation overlooking the waterfalls: near is a cavern. At Heaning 2 m. from Aysgarth is a very beautiful cascade. B.E.

Askrigg, 13 m. w. by N. from Middleham.—Near are some picturesque cascades, two of them, Mill Gill and Whitfield Gill are particularly worthy of notice. 4 m. s. by w. Semer Lake, about 1 m. square. In Bishops Dale is a cascade called Foss Gill. 5 m. w. is Hardraw Scar, and cascade, extremely beautiful.

Ingleton, 10¾ m. N.W. from Settle.—Thornton Scar. Thornton Force a fine cascade. Yorda's Cave. Weathercote Cave, in which is a cataract. Ascend Ingleborough Mountain for the vast prospect. 4 m. S.E. from Ingleborough is Pennigant Mountain, at its base are two frightful orifices called Huipit and Huntpit Holes. 6 m. N. of Ingle-

borough is Wharnside Mountain, the highest in England or Wales, the prospect from the summit is very extensive. On the s. side Gatekirk Cave, on the S.E. Greenside Cave. H.

SETTLE, a small market town.—Cotton Mills. From the top of the hill near the town is a beautiful prospect. 1 m. N.W. is the ebbing and flowing well. 2½ m. a cairn on Stackhouse Scar. B.E. In the vicinity of Settle the botanist will find a variety of curious plants.

MALHAM, 6 m. N.E. from Settle.—Malham Cove and Lake. B.E.

SKIPTON, a market town.—Fine remains of the Castle. 1 m. from the town a large stone quarry. 5½ m. from Skipton are the ruins of Bolton Pr. (1150).

KEIGHLEY, a market town.—In the Ch. an ancient gravestone with the date 1023. B.E.

BRADFORD, a market town.—3 m. S.E. are iron forges. 4½ m. N.E. at Fulneck, the settlement of the Moravian Brethren is worthy the tourist's notice. B.E.

HALIFAX, a large town.—On Golcar Hill a Rockingstone. At Warley on Salton Moor, a Rockingstone. At Rishworth, a Rockingstone or Rock Idol. At Sowerby, a Standingstone. M.A. At Stainmoor is another rocking-stone, called Tottering Stone, from its being so easily moved. New Bradfield, ¼ m. from the road to Grindlefield Bridge, on the left.

LEEDS.—Squares. Assembly Rooms. Theatre. Exhibition of pictures. Mixed Cloth Hall. White Cloth Hall. Carpet manufactory. Earthenware manufactory. 1 m. from the town flagstone quarries. 3 m. W. are the beautiful remains of Kirkstal Abbey. 4½ m. E. from Leeds is Temple Newsome, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford, with a choice collection of pictures. At Addle 5 m. from Leeds is a Roman Camp, and two Roman Altars in the vestry. B.E.

OTLEY, a small market town.—Ch. monuments and Chevin Hill. B.E.

FARNLEY, 3 m. N. from Otley.—Farnley Hall, the seat of W. Fawkes, esq. has a fine collection of pictures and an elegant window of stained glass. The gardens and pleasure grounds are handsome and extensive. B.E.

ILKLEY, 6 m. W. from Otley.—This place is frequented in the summer for the sake of its excellent cold bath. B.E.

HARLEWOOD, 8 m. E. from Otley and 6½ m. S.W. by W. from

from Wetherby.—Ch. Six very beautiful and rich tombs of Knights and Ladies; one is of Sir W. Gascoigne, who committed the Prince, afterwards Henry V. Harewood House, the superb mansion of Lord Harewood, with gardens and pleasure grounds that correspond. Tourists are permitted to see the house and grounds every Saturday. From the ruins of Harewood Castle is a fine view. B.E.

KNARESBOROUGH, a market town.—Remains of the Castle with its secret cell. Ch. monuments. Pr. ruins (temp. John). Cotton manufactory. Dropping Well. Walk from the well to the bridge. The Rock House. St. Robert's Chapel or Cave excavated from the rocks; at the entrance, on the right, figure of a knight cut in the rock. Hermitage formed of petrifactions and moss, above the Chapel. Fort Montague and Tea-room. 1 m. N.W. at Scriven is Conyngarth, an entrenchment. 1 m. further Gateshill Camp. B.E.

HARROWGATE, 3 m. W.S.W. from Knaresborough.—Famous for its chalybeate springs, which are much frequented in summer. Public walk. Conyngham House, the seat of the Countess of Conyngham, has beautiful pleasure-grounds, in which are an hermitage and cascade. B.E.

PLUMPTON, 3 m. S. from Knaresborough.—Here is a small lodge with beautiful grounds, fine lake, and romantic scenery. B.E.

RIBSTONE, 4 m. S.E. from Knaresborough.—Ribstone Hall, the seat of Sir H. Goodricke, bart. contains some fine pictures; in the Chapel-yard is that curious monument of the Standard-bearer to the ninth Roman legion. 3 m. E. is the famous Cowthorpe oak. B.E.

ALLERTON MAULEVERER, 4 m. E. by N. from Knaresborough.—Lord Stourton's seat; the park is very picturesque, with a beautiful Lake and handsome Octagon Tower, from which is a very extensive view. B.E.

WETHERBY, 7 m. N.W. from Tadcaster.—A fine bridge; above it the river forms a charming cascade. 1 m. from the town is Wetherby Grange, the seat of T. Tompson, esq. in the park is a heronry. 2 m. W. Stockfield Park, the seat of W. Middleton, esq. Not far from the house, near the high road, is a rock of a very singular shape. 3 m. N.W. from Wetherby are the ruins of Spofford Castle. B.E.

PONTEFRACT, 2 m. S.W. from Ferrybridge.—Altar-piece

in St. Giles's Ch. Ruins of Allhallows Ch. Remains of the Castle (1080). Liquorice Grounds. Several gentlemen's seats are in the vicinity of Pontefract. B.E. On the way-side between this and Ferrybridge, sculptured stone eagle and foliage, supposed Roman. *Gent. Mag.* 1806.

WAKEFIELD, a large market town.—Handsome bridge with an ancient elegant Chapel upon it. 2 m. S. are the remains of Sandal Castle. B.E.

ROTHERHAM.—Iron-works where cannon are cast. Tinned plates and steel-manufactories. Grindstone quarries. 4 m. N.W. is Wentworth House, the superb mansion of Earl Fitz-William; in the grounds a magnificent mausoleum and many ornamental buildings. In the house many valuable paintings, and a museum. B.E.

WENTWORTH, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Rotherham.—Wentworth Castle, the magnificent seat of H. Vernon, esq. B.E.

SHEFFIELD.—Manufactories of steel ware, knives, scissars, &c. Iron, brass, and white-metal foundries. Plated goods manufactory. Theatre. 6 m. N.W. is Warncliff Park, with beautiful and picturesque scenery. B.E.

MINERALS.

Silky filamentous sulphate of iron (*B. M.* 248), alum clay (*B. M.* 248), jet (*B. M.* 51):—at Whitby.

Carbonate of barytes (*B. M.* 76):—at Arkendale.

Sulphate of barytes (*B. M.* 294):—at Arkendale.

Iron pyrites with shells (*B. M.* 455):—near Halifax.

Red Jasper (*B. M.* 218):—near York.

Dendritical slate (*B. M.* 353):—Ingleton.

Magnesian limestone, called Rock Abbey Stone (*B. M.* 402):—Roche Abbey.

Schistose talc or chlorite with circles (*B. M.* 416):—Ingleborough.

Red sulphate of strontian in the banks of the river Nid: Knaresborough.

Iron ore:—Roseberry Topping Mountain near Newton 4 m. from Guisborough.

Alum rock:—near Whitby and Guisborough.

Lead:—near Richmond, several mines in Swale Dale.

Copper:—near Middleton Tyas.

Iron-

Iron-stone:—at Ayton 6 m. from Scarborough and near Whitby.

Freestone:—on Gatherly Moor near Richmond, and at Renton.

Limestone and marble of different sorts:—in the western moorlands.

Light red granite:—N.W. extremity of the North Riding.

Coal:—between Easingwold and Thirsk.

Jet:—side of Roseberry Topping near Newton.

FOSSILS.

Snake-stones, cornua Ammonis, and other petrifactions:—in Whitby Scar.

Escalop shells, cockles, and other bivalves:—halfway up Roseberry Topping Mountain from the village of Newton.

RARE PLANTS.

Chara flexilis, Smooth Chara:—Terrington Car near Castle Howard, 7, 8.

Veronica tryphyllos, Fingered Speedwell:—near Rossington, 4.

Utricularia minor, Lesser-hooded Milfoil:—Terrington Car, 7.

Crocus nudiflorus, Naked-flowering Crocus:—pastures near Halifax, 10.

Iris fœtidissima, Stinking Iris:—bank at Little Nunwick near Ripon, 7.

Sesleria cærulea, Blue Moor-grass:—about Settle and Ingleborough, 4.

Festuca bromoides, Barren Fescue-grass:—Ellashaw Hill near Ripon, 6.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum, Allseed:—near Hull, 5, 8.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel:—Houghton Moor, the side next Newbold, 6, 7.

Epimedium alpinum, Barren-wort:—Bingley woods, 5.

Cornus suecica, Dwarf Cornel Tree:—Hole of Huckham near Pickering, 6, 7.

Potamogeton gramineum, Grassy Pond-weed:—ponds at Castle Howard, 7.

Anchusa sempervirens, Evergreen Alkanet:—road between Settle and Ingleton, 5, 6.

Primula farinosa, Bird's-eye Primrose:—about Ingleton, Ripon, and Helmsley, 6, 7.

Lysimacha thyrsiflora, Tufted Loosestrife:—near York, and Lake by Car near Boroughbridge, 7.

Polemonium caruleum, Greek Valerian:—near Settle, Ingleton, and Malham Cove, 6.

Campanula Rapunculus, Rampion Bell-flower:—hedges at Wressle near Howden, 7, 8.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Bell-flower:—near Ripon, Settle and Leeds, 8.

Impatiens Noli-me-tangere, Yellow Balsam:—foot of Fountains Abbey walls, 8.

Viola lutea, Hairy Violet:—Attamine Cliffs near Settle, 5, 9.

Ribes alpinum, Mountain Currant:—walls of Fountains Abbey, 4, 5.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian:—Terrington Car near Castle Howard, 8, 9.

Gentiana verna, Spring Gentian:—on Cronkley Fell in Teesdale, 4.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, Thorow-wax:—fields at Copgrave, Ripon, and Barton, 7.

Selinum palustre, Milk Parsley:—marshes near Beverley, 7.

Meum athamanticum, Spignel:—meadows at Mossdale and Wensley Dale, 5.

Cicuta virosa, Water Hemlock:—river at Scrooby Bridge near Bawtry, 8.

Imperatoria Ostruthium, Masterwort:—Cotherston near Barnard Castle, 6.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—Harrowgate Bogs and Terrington Car, 7, 8.

Drosera anglica, Great Sundew:—bogs near Doncaster and Terrington Car, 7, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mouse-tail:—near York, and s.e. of Welburn, 5.

Narcissus biflorus, Pale Narcissus:—banks of the river at Thorpe Arch and near Halifax, 4, 5.

Allium carinatum, Mountain Garlic:—Conystone and Kilnsay rocks near Settle, 7.

Ornithogalum luteum, Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem:—Malham Cove and near Knaresborough Flat, 4.

Convallaria Polygonatum, Angular Solomon's Seal:—Helks Wood, Ingleton, and Sykes Wood, 5, 6.

Acorus Calamus, Sweet Flag:—Risby ponds near Beverley; near York, 6.

Trientalis europæa, Winter Green:—moors near Helmsley, Scarborough, and Harrowgate, 5, 6.

Vaccinium Vitis Idæa, Red Whortle Berry:—on Brimham rocks and Ingleborough Hill, 6.

Vaccinium Oxycoccos, Cranberry:—Terrington Car, bogs near Ripon and Leeds, 6.

Scheuchzeria palustris, Marsh Scheuchzeria:—Lakeby Car near Boroughbridge, 6.

Monotropa Hypopitys, Yellow Birdsnest:—wood near Everton, 6.

Andromeda polifolia, Marsh Andromeda:—bogs near Howden, and Black Moor near Leeds, 6.

Arbutus Uva Ursi, Trailing Arbutus:—at Hepstonstall near Halifax, 6.

Pyrola rotundifolia, Round-leaved Winter-green:—woods near Helmsley, Halifax, and Hackness, 7.

Pyrola minor, Lesser Winter-green:—Tennants Wood near Kilnsay, Hackfall woods, 7.

Saxifraga stellaris, Hairy Saxifrage:—Ingleborough, Malham Cove, and Hinklehaugh, 6, 7.

Saxifraga umbrosa, London Pride:—Reddins Gill near Keighley, and Arncliff, 6.

Saxifraga oppositifolia, Purple Saxifrage:—Ingleborough, and near Settle, 4.

Saxifraga aizoides, Yellow Saxifrage:—Ingleborough and Wensley Dale, 7, 8.

Saxifraga hypnoides, Mossy Saxifrage:—near Pateley Bridge by Ripon, and Wensley Dale, 5, 6.

Dianthus Caryophyllus, Clove Pink:—walls of Fountains Abbey, 7.

Silene nutans, Nottingham Catchfly:—Knaresborough Rocks, 7.

Silene noctiflora, Night-flowering Catchfly:—cornfields at Ripon, Wetherby, and Copgrave, 6, 7.

Sedum

Sedum villosum, Hairy Stonecrop:—bogs on Ingleborough, Malham Tarn, and Hartside Hill, 6, 7.

Sedum rupestre, Rock Stonecrop:—near Guisborough, 7.

Spiræa salicifolia, Willow-leaved Spiræa:—hedges between Green Hammerton and Knaresborough, 7.

Rosa villosa, Apple Rose:—Grass Wood near Kilnsay, and Coxwold hedges, 6

Rosa cinnamomea, Cinnamon Rose:—the wood in Aketon Pasture near Pontefract, 5.

Rubus saxatilis, Stone Bramble:—Sykes Wood and Helks Wood near Ingleton, 6.

Rubus Chamæmorus, Cloudberry:—Ingleborough, Hunklehaugh, 6.

Potentilla fruticosa, Shrubby Cinquefoil:—near Egleston Abbey and Mickleforce, 6.

Potentilla aurea, Golden Cinquefoil:—by Whince Bridge near Middleton, 7.

Dryas octopetala, Mountain Avens:—on Arncliff Clowder in Littendale, and near Settle, 7, 8.

Actæa spicata, Herb Christopher:—Arthur's Moss near Askrigg, on the limestone at the foot of Ingleborough, 5, 6.

Papaver cambricum, Yellow Poppy:—Monsdale-head in Wensley Dale, 6.

Cistus marifolius, Hoary Dwarf Cistus:—on Cronkley Fell above Middleton in Teesdale, 5, 6.

Stratiotes aloides, Water Soldier:—near Beverley, and in the Gyme near Thorn, 7.

Anemone Pulsatilla, Pasque Flower:—Ledston park near Pontefract and Abberford, 4, 5.

Thalictrum alpinum, Alpine Meadow Rue:—Cronkley Fell, 6.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower:—by Malham Cove and woods near Settle, 5, 6.

Galeopsis versicolor, Large-flowered Hemp-nettle:—cornfields near Copgrave, Ripon, and Scarborough, 7, 8.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Motherwort:—about Leeds, Melmerby, and Scotton, 7, 8.

Bartsia alpina, Alpine Bartsia:—Cronkley Fell in Teesdale, 7.

Lathræa Squamaria, Toothwort:—woods near Kirkham, Newburgh, Coxwold, &c. 4.

Scrophularia

Scrophularia vernalis, Yellow Figwort:—about Newburgh near Coxwold, 4, 5.

Limosella aquatica, Mudwort.—near Normanby Bridge, 7, 8.

Draba incana, Twisted-podded Whitlow-grass:—w. side of Ingleborough, near Settle ebbing well, 5, 8.

Draba muralis, Speedwell-leaved Whitlow-grass:—rocks at Settle, Ingleton, and Malham Cove, 5.

Alyssum saxatum, Gold of Pleasure:—cornfields at Esk near Beverley, Heslington fields near York, 6.

Lepidium petræum, Mountain Pepperwort:—rocks near the waterfall at Burton, in Bishopdale, 3, 4.

Thlaspi alpestre, Alpine Shepherd's Purse:—between Settle and Malham ½ m. of the Tarn, and Ingleborough, 6, 7.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:—Bulmer fields, quarries on Crook's Moor, Sheffield, 5.

Turritis glabra, Smooth Tower Mustard:—lanes near Thirsk, and near Ripon, 5, 6.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard:—walls at Coxwold and near Ripon Minster, 5.

Geranium phæum, Dusky Crane's-bill:—woods near Clapham, Ingleton, and Settle, 5, 6.

Geranium sylvaticum, Wood Crane's-bill:—about Settle, Ingleton, Helmsley, and Pateley Bridge, 6, 7.

Lathyrus Aphaca, Yellow Lathyrus:—Malton fields, and Monckton near Ripon, 6, 8.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—woods near Greta Bridge and Hovingham, 7, 8.

Vicia bithynica, Rough-podded Vetch:—gravelly cornfields near Doncaster, 7, 8.

Astragalus Hypoglottis, Purple Milk-vetch:—Gatton Dale near Scarborough, Thorp Arch, 6, 7.

Hypochæris maculata, Spotted Cat's-ear:—about Malham Cove and Otterwine Cove near Settle, 7.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—Bulmer and Wilburn Moors, Rosedale Head near Whitby, 6, 7.

Solidago Virgaurea, Golden Rod:—on and about Ingleborough, 7, 9.

Doronicum Pardalianches, Leopard's Bane:—near the World's End, Harrowgate, 5.

Centaurea

Centaurea solstitialis, St. Barnaby's Star Thistle:—dry pastures at Frystone, 7, 8.

Pyrethrum maritimum, Sea Feverfew:—Flamborough Head, 7.

Orchis ustulata, Dwarf Orchis:—dry meadows near Castle Howard, Ripon, Coxwold, Leeds, &c. 6.

Satyrium albidum, White Satyrium:—Dallow Gill, mountains N. of Helmsley, Malham, &c. 6.

Ophrys Nidus-avis, Bird's-nest Ophrys:—Laver banks by Ripon, Wetherby and Studley woods, 5, 6.

Ophrys cordata, Least Tway-blade:—on Hornby and Ingleborough hills near Scarborough, 7.

Ophrys aranifera, Spider Ophrys:—about Bramham and Tadcaster, 4.

Malaxis paludosa, Marsh Tway-blade:—w. of Middleton, 7.

Cypripedium Calceolus, Ladies' Slipper:—woods and hilly pastures about Kilnsay, Arncliff, Litten, and Kettlewell, between Ingleton and Chapel-in-the-Dale, 6.

Serapias ensifolia, Narrow-leaved Helleborine:—woods at Settle and Ingleton, 6.

Serapias rubra, Purple Helleborine:—mountain woods about Clapham and Ingleton, 6.

Typha angustifolia, Lesser Reedmace:—Seamer Meer near Scarborough, Market Weighton, 6, 7.

Carex teretiuscula, Lesser Panicled Carex:—bogs near Ripon, Arram Car near Beverley, and near Copgrave, 5.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed:—Terrington Car, Hutton Moor, Blackmoor near Leeds, 6.

Salix herbacea, Least Willow:—Ingleborough mountain, 6.

Empetrum nigrum, Crow or Crakeberry:—Brimham rocks, Earsley Moor, about Helmsley, Byland, and Wass, 5.

Rhodiola rosea, Rose Root:—on Ingleborough and Hardknot, 5, 6.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—brooks in Dandy Dale and Rose Dale near Whitby, Leeds, Laver Banks near Ripon.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—on the Mausoleum hill at Castle Howard, Richmond Race-ground, 7.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern :—plantation at Harrowgate, near Mixendale Mill by Halifax, 7, 8.

Lycopodium Selaginoides, Prickly Club Moss :—in Terrington Car, Welburn Moor.

Lycopodium alpinum, Alpine Club-moss :—near the top of Ingleborough, about Keighley and Whitby.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody :—near the waterfall at Hackfall, near Bolton Abbey Wharfdale.

Asplenium viride, Green Maiden-hair Spleenwort : — walls and rocks at Settle, near Leeds, Malham.

Asplenium septentrionale, Forked Spleenwort :—Ingleborough Hill.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort :— near Apperly Bridge.

Pteris crispa, Curled or Rock Brakes :—on Ingleborough, Haworth near Halifax, and Wensley Dale.

Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense, Tunbridge Filmy-leaf :— Foals Foot Rock on Ingleborough.

Pilularia globulifera, Pill-wort or Pepper-grass :—Terrington Car and Stockton Moor, 6, 9.

Scheuchzeria palustris, Marsh Scheuchzeria :—Lakeby Car near Boroughbridge, very rare, 6.

Minerals, Fossils, Crustacea, &c. found at Scarborough.

MINERALS.

Iron:—the shores of Scarborough abound with it in various combinations.

Jet:—in veins between the rocks near Scarborough.

Pyrites, four sorts:—near Scarborough.

Spar, rhomboidal, cuneiform, and efflorescent:—near Scarborough.

Mica in granite:—near Scarborough.

FOSSILS.

Snake-stones	*Cornu Ammonis*, 3 varieties.
Sea Hedge-hog	*Echinus*, 4 var. *Cordati*, *Orarii*, *Discoides*, and *Galeati*.
Crow-stones	*Gryphites*, 2 var.
Escallops	*Pectenitæ*.
Cockles	*Ceratæ*.
Top-shells	*Trochitæ*.
Welks	*Buccinites*.
Sea Ham or Wing	*Pinna fragilis*.
Sea Lily	*Entrochus*.
Fossil vertebræ.	

All the above in the vicinity of Scarborough.

CRUSTACEOUS FISH AND SHELLS

Found upon the coast at Scarborough.

The Cleanser Crab	*Cancer Depurator*.
Spider Crab	——— *araneus*.
The Plated Lobster	——— *strigosus*.
Hermit Crab	——— *Bernardus*.
Great Cuttle-fish	*Sepia Loligo*.
Small Cuttle-fish	—— *Sepiola*.
The Ink-fish	—— *officinalis*.
Sea Hedge-hog	*Echinus esculentus*.
Sea Egg	——— *Spatagus*.
Marginated Chiton	*Chiton marginatus*.
Smooth Chiton	—— *lævis*.

BIVALVE SHELLS.

The Piddock	*Pholas Dactylus*.
White Pholas	——— *candidus*.
Curled Pholas	——— *crispatus*.

The Pod Razor - -	*Solen Siliqua.*
Carnation Tellin - -	*Tellina incarnata.*
The aculeated Cockle -	*Cardium echinatum.*
Simpleton Mactra -	*Mactra Stultorum.*
Strong Mactra - -	——— *solida.*
Large Mactra - -	——— *lutraria.*
Yellow Donax - -	*Donax Trunculus.*
Commercial Venus or Clam - - -	*Venus mercenaria.*
The great Escallop -	*Pecten maximus.*
The great Muscle -	*Mytilus Modiolus.*

UNIVALVES.

Massy Whelk * - -	*Buccinum Lapillus.*
Waved Whelk - -	*Buccinum undatum.*
Striated Whelk - -	——— *striatum.*
Long Whelk - -	*Murex corneus.*
Despised Whelk - -	——— *despectus.*
Transparent Limpet -	*Patella pellucida.*

The above are from Mr. Hinderwell's *History of Scarborough*; yet I think these cannot be all the shells that are found upon the Scarborough coast: I have never been upon a sandy beach where turbos and trochuses were not found.

* This shell produces a purple dye. Under the broad part of the shell is a yellow vein; dip a pen in the vein and write your name upon a white handkerchief, lay it in the sun to dry, it will first turn green, afterwards to a reddish purple, and never wash out.

WATERING AND SEA BATHING-PLACES

IN THE

NORTHERN COUNTIES AND WALES.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.—Caernarvon; Denbighshire.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Aberystwith; Abergeilly.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Swansea; Newton, 5 m. s.w. from Bridge End.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—Barmouth, 10 m. from Dolgelly: Towyn, 12 m. from Machunleth.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—Tenby, 25 m. from Caermarthen.

RADNORSHIRE.—Llandrindod Wells, 8 m. from Rhyader and 7 m. from Builth.

CHESHIRE.—Park Gate, 10 m. from Chester.

CUMBERLAND.—Gilsland Spa, 14 m. E.N.E. from Brampton.

DERBYSHIRE.—Buxton; Matlock.

DURHAM.—Hartlepool, 12 m. from Stockton.

LANCASHIRE.—Blackpool, 17 m. from Preston.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Tinemouth, 9½ m. from Newcastle.

YORKSHIRE.—Askern, 8 m. from Doncaster; Cotham, 14 m. from Stokesley; Harrowgate, 3 m. from Knaresborough; Scarborough; Filey, 11 m. from Scarborough; Bridlington.

WATERING AND SEA BATHING PLACES

IN

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—Peterhead, famous for sea-bathing; and its mineral well esteemed for disorders of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, scrophula, &c.

AYRSHIRE.—Saltcoats, 18 m. from Ayr, on the coast of the Frith of Clyde; good sea bathing-quarters. 1 m. further is Ardwnan, town and harbour, elegant inn, and baths, erected by the Earl of Eglinton. 13 m. farther N.W. Largs, excellent bathing-quarters and the most romantic scenery.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—Helensburgh, 8 m. from Dumbarton, 22 m. from Glasgow; at the entrance of the river Clyde elegant inn and baths, with comfortable lodging-houses.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.—Moffat and Hartfell, celebrated for mineral waters, sulphureous and chalybeate, famous for their efficacy in scrophulous, herpetic, and rheumatic affections.

EDINBURGH-SHIRE.—Leith, 2 m. elegant baths, with good lodging-houses; Newhaven, 2 m. convenient for sea-bathing, lodging-houses, &c. Porto Bello, 3 m. S.E. of Edinburgh, a pleasant village, extensive sandy beach, hot and cold baths, with elegant and commodious dwellings; St. Bernard's Well, adjoining Edinburgh, a strong sulphureous spring of great medicinal virtues.

FIFESHIRE.—Burntisland, Kirkaldy, with several sea-bathing places of less note.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.—Blackness, 15 m. N.W. from Edinburgh on the Frith of Forth, but indifferent bathing-quarters.

PERTHSHIRE.—Dumblane, 6 m. N. of Stirling, some lately discovered mineral springs of great medicinal virtue. Pitcaithley, 6 m. S. of Perth, five mineral springs of the same quality, but different degrees of strength; efficacious in scrophulous and herpetic complaints: good accommodation for visitors.

RENFREWSHIRE.—Gourock, a small village 2 m. W. of Greenock; good sea-bathing, accommodation indifferent, a fine romantic situation.

WALES.

If the tourist has the wish to visit the most remarkable objects in the whole of the twelve Counties forming this Principality, it is recommended that the following order in travelling through the Counties should be observed; entering Wales from Monmouthshire into

SOUTH WALES,	NORTH WALES,
Glamorganshire	Montgomeryshire
Brecknockshire	Merionethshire
Caermarthenshire	Caernarvonshire
Pembrokeshire	Anglesey Island
Cardiganshire	Denbighshire
Radnorshire	Flintshire.

The Counties being separately printed, directions can be given to the bookbinder to form such arrangement as may be the most agreeable to the traveller.

The tourist may probably find it of use, in order to assist his determination, to have this outline of an Iter before him.

ROUTE.	COUNTIES.	MILES.
Cheltenham to	*Gloucester*	
Gloucester	———	8
Newnham	———	12
Lidney	———	8
Chepstow	*Monmouth*	8
Newport	———	16
Cardiff	*Glamorgan*	12
Llandaff	———	3
Cardiff to Caerphilly	———	7
Merthyr Tydvil	———	17
Pont Neath Vaughn, Pont Ned Vechan, or Pont Neath Vaughan	———	14
(*From this to Brecknock is 18 miles, at which place the tourist may radiate from for the tour of this county, and return to Pont Neath Vaughn.*)		
Neath	———	11
Swansea	———	9
By Oystermouth and Penrice to Cheriton	———	20

ROUTE.	COUNTIES.	MILES.
Llanelly cross the Bury -	- *Caermarthen*	7
Kidwelly - - -	- ———	9
Caermarthen - -	- ———	10
Llaugharne - -	- ———	12
Tenby - - -	- *Pembroke*	16
Pembroke - -	- ———	10
Return to Tenby -	- ———	—
Haverfordwest - -	- ———	20
St. Davids - -	- ———	16
Fishgard - - -	- ———	16
Newport - - -	- ———	7
Cardigan - - -	- *Cardigan*	11
Aberayron - - -	- ———	22
Aberystwith - -	- ———	15
Havod - - -	- ———	12
Machynllaith over Plinlimmon	- *Montgomery*	27
Talylyn - - -	- *Merioneth*	10
Dolgelly - - -	- ———	16
Barmouth - - -	- ———	8
Harlech - - -	- ———	10
Return to Barmouth -	- ———	—
Tan-y-bwlch by Dolgelly & Falls	- ———	28
Beddgelert - -	- *Caernarvon*	8
Llanberris over Snowdon -	- ———	16
Caernarvon - :	- ———	9
Plas-Newydd - -	- *Anglesey*	6
Bangor - - -	- *Caernarvon*	4
Conway -	———	11½
Abergele - - -	- *Denbigh*	11
St. Asaph - - -	- *Flintshire*	7
Denbigh - - -	- *Denbigh*	6
Ruthin - - -	- ———	8
Wrexham - - -	- ———	16
Ruabon - - -	- ———	6
Llangollen - - -	- ———	8
Oswestry - - -	- *Shropshire*	12
Welch Pool - -	- *Montgomery*	18
Montgomery - -	- ———	8
Bishops Castle - -	- *Shropshire*	9
Ludlow - - -	- *Hereford*	16
Leominster -	- ———	11
Hereford - - -	- ———	12
Ross - -	*Monmouth*	14
Monmouth -	———	—
Chepstow -	———	20

ANGLESEY ISLAND
(NORTH WALES)

Is the most N.W. division of North Wales, is separated from Caernarvonshire by the Menai Strait, and surrounded on the other sides by the Irish Sea. In length it is about 19 miles, in breadth 23, in circumference 80 miles, and contains 402 square miles. The air of the island is salubrious, excepting about autumn, when the fogs from the sea occasion a disposition to ague. The soil, though unpromising in appearance, being both rocky and mountainous, is remarkably fertile in barley and oats, and a part of it bordering the Menai is finely wooded. The copper-works of this island are of the greatest magnitude and value. This island was chosen by the Druids or British Priests, during the persecution of the Romans, as an asylum; but Roman ambition knew no bounds: they first invaded this Island in the reign of Nero, when it was bravely defended by the Britons. Julius Agricola added it finally to the Roman conquests. The English brought the Island under their subjection in the reign of Edward I. when it was first called Anglesey, or the English Island. There are now to be found, according to *Mr. Bingley's Tour*, 28 cromlechs, or the remains of cromlechs, viz.

Cromlechs.	*Parishes where found.*
Two at Plas Newydd	Llan Edwen
One at Bodowyr	Llanidan
One at Myfyrian	Llanidan
One at Trevor	Llanfadwrn
Two at Rhos Fawr	Llanfair yn Mathafarn
One at Marian Pant y Saer	Llanfair yn Mathafarn
One at Llugwy	Penrhos Llugwy
One at Parkiau	Penrhos Llugwy
Three on Bodafon mountain	Llanvihangle Tr'erbeirdd
Three at Boddeiniol	Llanbaleo
One at Cromlech	Llanfechell
One at Henblas	Llan Gristiolis
One at Tynewyddland	Llanfaelog
One partly demolished on Myndy-y-Cnwe	Llanfaelog

Three

Cromlechs.	*Parishes where found.*
Three small ones near Cryghle river	Llanfaelog
One near Towyn Trewen	Llanfihangel yneibwl
One near Llanallgo	Llanalgo
One at Cromlyn	Llandone
One at Bodlew	
One at Rhos-y-Ceryg	

Llan Edwin, 4 m. N. by E. from Caernarvon.—In this parish is Plas Newydd, the elegant mansion of the Marquis of Anglesey, containing some fine paintings: the grounds are highly ornamented; near the house are two perfect cromlechs. This and the adjoining parishes abound with Druidical circles, Altars, and monumental stones. Near a path leading into the road is a large Carnedd overgrown with grass. B.E. Upon a high hill about 1 m. N. of the mansion of the Marquis of Anglesey, a fine pillar is erecting in compliment to his Lordship; when finished, it will be a most beautiful object from the road between Bangor and Caernarvon.

Llan-fair-pwllgwymgyll, 6 m. S. by W. from Beaumaris.—Near the shore, upon a rocky eminence, is an ancient British fortification called Craig-y-dynas, opposite which are the Swelly Rocks. B.E.

Bodowyr, 2½ m. from Plas Newydd.—Near is a remarkable cromlech. B.E.

Tan-ben-Ceven, on the river Breint.—In this village are two large entrenchments; the one called Caer Cib has a double foss and vallum, supposed the outworks of Tre'r Dryw, the residence of the arch-Druid. His Bryn Gwyn, or Royal Tribunal, is a circular hollow 180 feet diameter, surrounded by an immense Agger of stones and earth. Near Tre'r Dryw are the reliques of a Druid circle with a cromlech in the centre. B.E.

Llanidan, 5 m. N. by E. from Caernarvon.—On the top of Gwydryn Hill is a fortification with triple foss and vallum, supposed British. B.E. In the Ch.-wall is a stone called Maen Mordhwyd or the Stone of the Thigh. P.

Newborough or Newburgh, a market town.—At Vronlog near Newborough is a stone of memorial with an inscription, supposed Danish. On Guidrin Hill are the ruins

of

of an ancient fortification. At Newbrugh is a Mat Manufactory. B.E.

LLANERCHYMEDD.—Not far from the road by the woods is a large cromlech called Arthur's Quoit. B.E.

LLANFAIR-YNGHORNWY, 8 m. S.W. from Amlwch.—At Monarchty in this parish are three stones of memorial, placed in a triangular form about 500 yards from each other, called Meini-hirion, and not far distant are two circular encampments called Castell-Crw. B.E.

HOLYHEAD.—On the summit of Pen Caer Cybi or Caertwr is an ancient circular building, supposed to have been a pharos. Near the Ch.-yard are massy walls with circular towers. Assembly Room and Baths. Light-house. Tre Head, a huge mass of rocks hollowed into magnificent caves, particularly one called the Parliament House. Packets from hence to Dublin every day except Thursday; the distance is 20 leagues or 60 miles. B.E. 2 m. E. from Holyhead, upon a mount on the common, are the ruins of Capel St. Ffraid. P.

RHOS COLYN, 5 m. S. by E. from Holyhead.—Near the Four-mile Bridge is a quarry of serpentine or marble, containing a green amianthus or brittle asbestos. B.E.

LLECH-CYNFARWY or LLECH-GWN-FARWYDD, 10 m. E. from Holyhead.—Near Presaddfed, the seat of Sir John Bulkeley, are two cromlechs, one standing, the other down; the table-stone of the former is supported by three others 6 feet high. On an eminence near-by is a stone of memorial 9 feet high, called Llech-gwen-farwyd. B.E.

PARY'S MOUNTAIN, 10 m. N.W. from Gwindy Inn.—Pary's Mine and Mona Mine: these two copper-mines are the most extraordinary in the kingdom, and the excavations are awfully grand. Near are smelting-houses. These mines produce black ore containing copper mixed with galena, calamine, and silver; malachite or green and blue carbonate of copper; native copper; sulphate of copper crystallized; sulphate of lead with silver; ore of zinc and native sulphur. Here is likewise an alum-work. B.E.

LLANFECHELL, 6 m. W. from Amlwch.—Here is a large fallen cromlech, and a fine quarry of very curious and beautiful marble, called Verd antiche. B.E.

LLANGEFNI, 10 m. W. from Beaumaris.—In this parish is Tre-garnedd, near which is an immense carnedd of stones, surrounded by a circle of upright ones. B.E.

Trecaian, 10 m. w.n.w. from Beaumaris.—The coast between Treathloch and Moelfapoint near Red Wharf Bay produces several kinds of excellent marble, black, gray, and mottled brown; also a variety of shells. P.

Pentraeth, 4 m. n.w. from Beaumaris.—Ch. in a very picturesque situation. ¼ m. distant is Plas Gwyn, the seat of the Panton family: in a field near the porter's lodge are two stones of memorial. B.E. 3 m. from Plas Gwyn, on the shore, are two mounts supposed Danish. P.

Llanfair-a-fern Eitholf, 7½ m. w. by n. from Beaumaris.—In the Ch.-yard is a modern carnedd, a place of interment for the Wynne family, also an immense large yew-tree. B.E.

Llan Babo, 5 m. w.n.w. from Llannerchy Medd.—Near is a stone of memorial with an inscription, called Maen Llanol; it is now broken. N.D.E.

Beaumaris.—Grand ruins of the Castle. Ch. monuments. Town-hall. Ball-room. Baron Hill, the elegant seat of Lord Bulkeley, with beautiful grounds ornamented with characteristic buildings. Near is a semicircular bastion commanding an enchanting view. 1 m. n.n.e. at Castell Aber Llienawg, are the vestiges of an ancient fort. 3½ m. n. by e. at Pen Mon, are the remains of a Pr. (1221). Quarries of millstone and limestone. The ancient Ch. and monuments are worthy the notice of the tourist. In Pen Mon Park is a very ancient curious ornamented British Cross. ¼ m. from Pen Mon on Priestholm Island, is an old square tower. B.E. 2½ m. near a house called Trevor is a double cromlech. M.A.

Llandonna, 3 m. w. from Beaumaris.—Near is a hill called Arthur's Round Table, upon which are the remains of an ancient fortification called Din or Dinas Sylwy, with double valla. In the vicinity is a curious rock called Nant-ye-dienyd. B.E.

Llanjestyn, 2 m. n. from Beaumaris.—In the Ch. is a tomb of curious workmanship. B.E.

Penmynnydd, 6 m. w. from Beaumaris.—In the Ch. is a magnificent monument. B.E.

Boddedern.—A curious cromlech in the 2d field opposite the 9th milestone from Holyhead.

MINERALS.

Native copper, copper, lead, galena, calamine, silver, malachite

malachite or green carbonate of copper, sulphate of copper crystallized, sulphate of lead with silver, native sulphur, ore of zinc, alum, aluminous slate, black gray chert, yellowish greasy clay containing lead ore:—Pary's Mountain mines.

Green magnesian slate:—between Holyhead and Cymlyn Bay.

Green amianthus or brittle asbestos in green marble:—near Rhos Collin.

Red ochre:—near Dulas Bay, 1.3 m. N.W. from Beaumaris.

Red and blue ochre:—3 m. E. from Cemlyn.

Freestone, serpentine, coal:—near Maldrath Creek 4 m. S.E. from Aberfraw.

Crystallized sulphate of lead, or native vitriol of lead (*B. M.* 129):—Pary's Mountain mine.

Red and green serpentine extremely beautiful:—at Mr. Bullock's quarry 6 m. from Pary's copper-mine.

The Island of Anglesey is celebrated for some rare marine productions, particularly for the variety of its Crabs and Shells, the former are principally obtained on the rocky coasts about Llanddwn, Roscolin, Holyhead, and Penmon; they are found at low water under the stones.

The shells are principally dredged up by the oyster-catchers betwixt Beaumaris and the Island of Priestholm, and in Redwharf Bay.

The following is a List of the principal of these Productions.

Pea Crab	*Cancer Pisum.*
Long-horned Crab	—— *longicornis.*
Velvet Crab	—— *velutinus.*
Great-clawed Crab	—— *platicheles.*
Long-clawed Crab	—— *Cassivelanus.*
Slender-legged Crab	—— *Phalangium.*
Black-clawed Crab	—— *pagurus.*
Common Blue Crab	—— *Mænas.*
Lobster	—— *Gammarus.*
Plated Lobster	—— *strigosus.*
Depilatory Aplysia	*Aplysia depilans.*
Amber Doris	*Doris electrina.*
Little Aphrodita	*Aphrodita minuta.*
Sulcated Actinia	*Actinia sulcata.*

Dotted

Dotted Starfish	*Asterias oculata.*
Hispid Starfish	——— *hispida.*
Lizard Starfish	——— *lacertosa.*
Bearded Starfish	——— *sphærulata.*

SHELLS.

Sea Hedge-hog	*Echinus esculentus.*
Scymetar Razor-shell	*Solen Vagina.*
Pellucid Razor-shell	—— *pellucidus.*
Sub-oval Razor-shell	—— *Legumen.*
Echinated Cockle	*Cardium echinatum.*
Smooth Cockle	——— *lævigatum.*
Common Cockle	——— *edule.*
Smooth Scallop	*Pecten lævis.*
Furrowed Scallop	——— *glaber.*
Crooked Muscle	*Mytilus incurvatus.*
Pellucid Muscle	——— *pellucidus.*
Umbilicated Muscle	——— *umbilicatus.*
Oval Volute	*Voluta tornatilis.*
Ribbed Whelk	*Murex costatus.*
Cinereous Top	*Trochus cinereus.*
Tuberculated Top	——— *major.*
Smooth Wreath	*Turbo lævis.*
Auger Wreath	—— *Terebra.*
Fasciated Wreath	—— *fasciatus.*
Inclining Limpet	*Patella intorta.*
Honey-comb Sabella	*Sabella alveolata.*

See Mr. Bingley's Tour.

RARE PLANTS.

Salvia pratensis, Meadow Clary:—dry meadows near Llanidan, 7.

Iris fœtidissima, Stinking Iris:—Priestholm Island, 6.

Knappia agrostidea, Early Knappia:—s.w. coast in sandy pastures, 3, 4.

Triticum loliaceum, Dwarf Sea-wheat Grass:—Beaumaris Green, 6, 7.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder:—sea rocks near Beaumaris, 6, 7.

Ruppia maritima, Sea Ruppia:—between Beaumaris and Penmon, 7.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel:—lake side near Bangor Ferry, 6, 7.

Pulmonaria

Pulmonaria maritima, Sea Lungwort :—between Trefarthen and Awl-y-Don, 7.

Lysimachia thyrsiflora, Tufted Loosestrife :—Llyn Llechylched, 7.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Marsh Gentian :—heathy commons, Rosmeirch, 8, 9.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew :—turf bogs, 7, 8.

Galanthus nivalis, Snowdrop :—Pentreath, 2.

Ornithogalum umbellatum, Star of Bethlehem :—Maes y Porth woods near Newborough, 4, 5.

Scilla verna, Vernal Squill :—cliffs on the sea shore, 4.

Asparagus officinalis, Asparagus :—sands at Llanfaelog, 8.

Polygonum minus, Small Creeping Persicaria :—Aberffraw Common, 9.

Cistus marifolius, Hoary Dwarf Cistus :—Arthur's Round Table, 5, 6.

Cistus guttatus, Spotted-flowered Cistus :—Holyhead mountain, and near Amlwch, 6, 7.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow-rue :—near the sea at Llanfaelog and Red Wharf, 6, 7.

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint :— Llanfair ynghornesy, and Bryn-Sieneyn, 8, 9.

Lepidium latifolium, Broad-leaved Pepperwort :—Aberffraw, 7.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft :—hedges at Pentreath, 5.

Crambe maritima, Sea Kale :—sea coast between Rhuddgaer and Llanddwyn, 5, 6.

Sisymbrium monense, Dwarf Sea Rocket :—Abermenai, 6, 7.

Cheiranthus sinuatus, Sea Stock :— on Newborough sands and Abermenai Ferry, 8.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard :—old walls and limestone rocks, 5.

Erodium moschatum, Sea Storks-bill :—between Beaumaris and Penmon, 6, 7.

Lavatera arborea, Tree Mallow :—islets in the s.w. coast, 7, 10.

Anthyllis vulneraria β, Kidney Vetch :—sand bank near Llanddwyn, 6, 8.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch :—Old Park near Beaumaris, 7, 8.

Trifolium

Trifolium ornithopodioides, Birds-foot Trefoil:—Beaumaris Green, 6, 7.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's-wort:—Old Park and hedges near Beaumaris, 7, 8.

Santolina maritima, Sea Cotton Weed:—Abermenai Ferry, 8, 9.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—heathy commons, 6, 7.

Inula crithmoides, Samphire-leaved Flea-bane:— sea rocks at Llanddwyn, 8.

Cineraria integrifolia, Mountain Fleawort:—declivities above the sea near Holyhead, 5, 7.

Ophrys muscifera, Fly Ophrys:—Bodecho and Llandyfnan, 6.

Carex dioica, Separate-headed Carex:—peat grounds and boggy meadows, 6.

Carex teretiuscula, Lesser-panicled Carex:—bogs at Llansadwrn and Llandegfan, 5.

Littorella lacustris, Shoreweed:—shallow lakes and inundated commons, 6.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—old pastures, 7.

Lycopodium selaginoides, Prickly Club Moss:—Aberffraw Common.

Asplenium marinum, Sea Spleenwort:— rocks about Priestholm Island and at Llanddwyn.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort:—Holyhead mountain.

Pilularia globulifera, Pillwort or Pepper-grass:—spongy meadows and ditches, 7, 8.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

(SOUTH WALES)

Is bounded by Radnorshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, Caermarthenshire, and Cardiganshire. This is one of the most mountainous counties in Wales: the immense ridges of hills which separate this from the neighbouring counties render the climate of this county very temperate, and certain spots extremely fertile. Its length and depth are 29 miles by 34, and it is 128 miles in circumference. This county is described as mountainous and grand, affording a sublimity of scenery, interspersed with large plots of cultivation, which attaches a peculiar character among the strongly marked features of South Wales; and it has much the appearance of an English county, in the cultivation, and manners of the people. Provisions are abundant and cheap.

CRICKHOWELL, a market town.—Ch. monuments. Ruins of the Castle. Remains of a castellated mansion. Near Llangenny, not far from Crickhowell, is a stone of memorial called Long-stone, about 13 feet high. B.E.

LLANGATTOCK, near Crickhowell.—In the romantic vale of Clydach are iron-works, and a grand aqueduct 80 feet above the river; also a waterfall called Y-Pistill-Mawr, or the Great Cascade: Glanwyse and Langottock Park, two seats worthy of notice. In the limestone rocks is a large cavern called Eglwys Faen or the Rock Church. B.E.

CRUG HYWELL, 13 m. S.E. from Brecknock.—Ch. monuments. Ancient gateway called Porth Mawr. About 2 m. N. from the town is a British fortress called Howel's Mount. Near the town is Gwernvale, the elegant seat of Mr. Everest; and not far from it, on Ty yn y wlad farm is a Roman stone with CIT . . TVRPILLIICIA . . PVVERITRILVNIdVNOIA . . TI . . . VIIIII upon it disposed in five lines.

TRETOWER or TRE'R TWR, 4 m. W. by N. from Crickhowell.—Fine ruins of a very ancient Castle. In this neighbourhood is a Roman encampment called the Gaer: there

is

is a stone, likewise, with an inscription beginning with *Catuchus hic jacet filius Tecrhacus*. In the road to Brecknock, on the top of a hill, is a large British Camp called Pennvarth. A little N. is another Camp. Upon a hill called Tresil Glas are some cairns. At the pass called Bwlch is a fine prospect. B.E.

Scethrog, 5 m. S.E. from Brecknock.—Scethrog House, the seat of J. Jones, esq. By the road-side a cylindrical stone with VICTORINI upon it. On the top of the hill called Mannest, not far from the road, is a cromlech called Ty Illtyd or Illtyds House. Between Scethrog and Llangorp is Llangors Pool, a large piece of water. H.C.

Brecknock or Brecon, the county town.—Fine ruins of the Castle. Public Walks. Small remains of the Pr. (temp. Hen. I.). Monuments and Saxon font in St. John's Ch. also monuments in Christ Ch. College (temp. Hen. VIII.). 2 m. N.W. from Brecon, at Pen y Crug, is a British Camp, the most perfect of any in Wales; it has four fosses. There are some remains of another Camp upon a hill called the Swlch. 3 m. S.E. is Penkelly Castle: and 3 m. W. by N. is Gaer or Caer Bannaw, a large Roman Camp with a part of the wall remaining: not far from it a stone called Maen y Morwynion or the Maid's Stone, with two figures and part of an inscription. 5 m. S.E. is Llangors or Brecknock Mere. B.E. Near Brecknock is the fine vale of Towey.

Llanvillo, 5 m. N.W. from Brecknock.—A little westward of the Ch. upon Alltfillo Hill is a large British Camp. B.E.

Brynllys, 7 m. N.E. from Brecknock.—Picturesque remains of the very ancient Castle, supposed by Mr. King (in his *Munimenta Antiq.*) to be British. M.A.

Talgarth, 8 m. S.W. from Hay.—In the vicinity are the ruins of Porthaml. 2 m. E. in a field called Croeslechaw, is a very remarkable cromlech. Upon a hill called Gader, or the Chair, are Druidical circles. B.E.

Glasbury, 4 m. W. by S. from Hay.—Tregoed, the seat of Viscount Hereford. Near the Ch. are some small remains of a British Camp. B.E.

Hay, a market town.—Ruins of the Castle. View from the Ch.-yard, in which is a stone effigy of a monk. Near the Ch. is a mount. B.E.

LLANGEDD CASTLE, 8 m. from Hay.—The seat of John Macnamara, esq. whose lady, Mrs. Macnamara, superintends a farm round the house of 1800 acres: the pleasure grounds to this seat are enriched with very picturesque scenery, and waterfalls. B.E.

BUILTH, a market town.—Ruins of the Castle. At Porth y cryws is a beautiful Saxon Cross placed in the wall of a house. At the park is a chalybeate spring. B.E.

LLANGAMMARCH, 8 m. w. from Builth.—Caeraw, the seat of the Lloyd family, and an artificial mount. B.E.

LLANWRTYD or LLANWORTHTID, 12 m. w. from Builth.—The chalybeate springs, similar to those at Harrowgate, are very much frequented in the summer season; here are hot and cold baths, with dressing-rooms, &c. Higher up the vale is Dinas, a seat of — Lloyd, esq. and near it a lofty mount thought to have been a military station. 1 m. S.E. from Llanworthtid, in a low ground, are two stones of memorial 9 feet high and 4 broad. B.E.

CASTLE MADOC, between Builth and Brecknock.—Near the mansion of Castle Madoc is an artificial mound of earth, supposed formerly to have contained the keep. On a hill in this neighbourhood, above Alltarnog, are some remains of a British Camp. B.E.

LLANDEVAILOG, 2 m. from Brecknock.—The Ch. is beautifully situated; the threshold of the Ch.-door has a Roman or British stone, bearing the letters CATVC. and another stone near the steeple has a figure and inscription upon it. Near the 12th milestone between Brecknock and Merthyr is a stone forming the corner of a gateway, inscribed TIR..VS...CATIRI... B.E.

DEVYNOCK, 9 m. w. by s. from Brecknock.—Ruins of the Castle called Rhyd y Briw Castle. On a hill at some distance westward, near the road from Y strad gynlais to Trecastle, is a large Druidical circle called Cerig duon or the Black Stones. B.E.

YSTRADFELLTE, 15 m. S.W. from Brecknock.—The scenery here is particularly wild and picturesque: near is an artificial mount. Half a mile from this is the remarkable cavern called Porthogof. Beyond this are two cascades of peculiar grandeur;—to be seen to advantage they should be approached from below. Another grand waterfall called Cil Hepste Waterfall, should not be omitted.

PONT NEATH VAUGHAN, (*in Glamorganshire, on the borders of Brecknockshire*), about 5 m. from Ystradfellte.—As there are a great many objects worthy the tourist's notice in this neighbourhood, he should make Pont Neath Vaughan his head-quarters, where he may procure a guide that will accompany him to all of them. Near is a noble cataract called Sew Enion Gam. Near Yniskedwin are smelting furnaces. The hills to the eastward of this vale contain Carnedds and a few small entrenchments. In the vale is another charming cascade called Sewd yr hen ryd: in ascending the vale of Ystradgynlais, the rocks form a natural wall; in one of them is a hermitage called Cradoc's Church.

All the above may be visited from Neath in Glamorganshire much better than from Brecon.

MINERALS.

Limestone:—at Abercynrig near Brecknock and Ffrwdrech.

Fire clay:—at Dinas Rock near Pont Neath Vaughan.

Lead:—at Dinas Rock and Coed Cymmer.

RARE PLANTS.

Campanula patula, Spreading Bellflower:—between Brecknock and Hay, and near Crickhowell, 7, 8.

Viola lutea, Yellow Violet:—on the Black Mountains, 5, 9.

Vaccinium Oxycoccos, Cranberry:—Black Mountains, 6.

Saxifraga hypnoides, Mossy Saxifrage:—on the Black Mountains, 5, 6.

Saponaria officinalis, Soapwort:—Llangattock near Crickhowell, 8, 9.

Arenaria verna, Vernal Sandwort:—Cader Arthur 3 m. from Brecon, 5, 8.

Geum rivale, Water Avens:—Usgoed Hendry, 6, 7.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower:—valleys of the Black Mountains, 5, 6.

Orobanche minor, Lesser Broomrape:—clover fields near Crickhowell, 7, 8.

Geranium pratense, Crowfoot-leaved Crane's-bill.—Istrad Veltid, 6, 7.

Orobus sylvaticus, Wood Pea:—near Brecknock, 5, 6.

Hypericum

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's-wort:—near Brecknock, 7, 8.

Inula Helenium, Elecampane:—near the iron-works 1 m. from Brecknock, 7, 8.

Salix herbacea, Least Willow:—on Beacon Mountain near Brecknock, 6.

Empetrum nigrum, Crowberry:—on the Black Mountains, 5.

Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense, Tunbridge Filmy-leaf:—rocks in the valleys of the Black Mountains.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE

(SOUTH WALES)

Is bounded by Cardiganshire, Brecknockshire, Pembrokeshire, Glamorganshire, and by the sea; is 45 miles long and 20 broad, and about 134 miles in circumference.

The general surface of Caermarthen is hilly, and about the N. and E. parts it is mountainous; the vales are narrow, and the hills rise abruptly from the skirts of small valleys, with which this district is almost every where intersected. The Vale of Towy is the principal level tract (about 30 miles), and abounds in picturesque beauties, which from the Grongar Hill and ruined castle of Dynevor afford the richest prospects.

LLANELLY, a market town.—The Ch. has two steeples. Near are extensive iron-works. Llangrannach House is of singular construction.

KIDWELLY, a market town.—Grand remains of the Castle. Iron and Tin manufactories. A variety of sea shells may be picked up upon the coast, particularly near a farm house belonging to Lord Ashburnham. B.E.

LLANSTEPHAN, 8 m. S. by W. from Caermarthen.—Ruins of the Castle. St. Anthony's Well. Llanstephan is now become a sea bathing-place. B.E.

ST. CLEARS, 9½ m. S.W. by W. from Caermarthen.—Remains of a Pr. (*ante* 1291), and keep hill of a Castle. B.E.

LAUGHARNE, 13 m. S.S.W. from Caermarthen.—Here are the remains of a noble Castle in the pleasure-grounds of Major Starke. The town is well built, and every thing cheap.

HELLAN AMGOED, 5 m. N.E. from Narbeth.—In a field belonging to Parken near Cefn Farchen, is a stone inscribed "*Caii Menvendani filii Barcuni.*" B.E.

LLANBEUDY, 6 m. N.E. from Narbeth in Pembrokeshire.—Remains of a Camp and two tumuli. Near is a large

Druidical circle called Buarth Arthur. Some distance from the above is a large Cromlech called Gwael y Fil ast or Arthur's Table. B.E.

Caermarthen, the county town.—Public walks: iron- and tin-works. Ch. monuments. Small remains of the Pr. (1148) and Castle. Traces of a Roman Camp called the Bulrack. A Roman altar at the Rev. W. H. Barker's. B.E.

New Church, 3 m. N.E. from Caermarthen.—A large tumulus, and near it an upright pillar inscribed "*Severini filii Severi.*" B.E.

Newcastle Emlyn, a market town.—Ruins of the Castle. Ancient bridge. A few miles below Newcastle, near Cenarth, is a beautiful salmon-leap. B.E.

Penboyr, 4 m. S.E. from Newcastle Emlyn.—In the vale are several tumuli. Near the Ch. some vestiges of a Roman Camp. B.E.

Cynwyl Elved, 7 m. N.W. from Caermarthen.—Near the summit of a hill is a very large cromlech, and near it a large barrow, also an embankment called the Line. B.E.

Trelech or Bettws, 12 m. N.W. from Caermarthen.—In this parish is a large cairn called Crug y Dyin. B.E.

Cynwill Gaeo, 7 m. W.N.W. from Llandovery.—Roman stone, now a threshold to a gentleman's house. In the vicinity are several tumuli. Ancient remains of an aqueduct. Mr. Johnnes of Del y Cothy has a curious collection of antiquities found in this neighbourhood. There are two or three chalybeate springs in this parish. B.E.

Llandovery, a market town.—Remains of a Castle. At Llanvair ar y bryn are earthworks of a Roman Camp. B.E.

Ystrad Ffin Vale, 8 m. N. from Llandovery, and 2 m. to the right of the road to Tregaron.—The scenery in this vale is very sublime. Opposite Ystrad Ffin Farm is a conical hill called Cerrig Tywi, from the summit is a grand panoramic view; half-way up this hill on the W. side is Thomas's celebrated Cave. At the foot of the Caermarthenshire Fan or Beacon is a Lake, with the scenery around it indescribably romantic. B.E.

Llangadoc, a market town.—S.E. is a hill called Tri

Chrug

Chrug or the Three Hillocks, from the three carnedds upon it. Near them are some remains of a Camp. B.E.

Talley, 7 m. N. from Llandilovawr.—Ruins of the abbey (*circa* 1197). Near is Edwinsford, an ancient mansion, and one mile distant are two lakes. B.E.

Llandilo Vawr, a market town.—3 m. S.W. are the ruins of Dynevor Castle, and Newton House the seat of Lord Dynevor, with many picturesque beauties. Not far from the Castle is a spring that ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours, called Nant y Rheibio. 4 m. from Llandilo Vawr, and 1 m. N. from the turnpike road, are the fine ruins of Carreg Cennen Castle, supposed British; it commands an extensive view. At Llandavaen a short distance eastward are some natural baths. B.E.

Llanfihangel Aber Bythych, 3 m. S.W. from Llandilo.—Golden Grove, the seat of Lord Cawdor, who possesses an elegant ancient drinking-horn richly mounted upon a silver stand. Not far from this mansion is a British Camp in good preservation. B.E.

Llandybie, 5 m. S. from Llandilo.—Here is a good inn, much frequented in the grouse-shooting season. Near Glynhir, the seat of W. Dubuisson, esq. are some beautiful cascades. B.E.

Aber Glasney, 4 m. S.S.W. from Llandilo.—Near is Grongar Hill, immortalized by Dyer's poem; upon the top of it are some remains of a Roman camp with other entrenchments, and a very extensive view almost unrivalled for variety and beauty. See also the ruins of Dryslwyn Castle.

Llan Arthne, 8 m. E. by N. from Caermarthen.—The elegant mansion of Middleton Hall, the seat of Sir W. Paxton, has beautiful plantations, and a triangular tower to the memory of Lord Nelson that commands a most extensive prospect. In the park are a mineral spring and bath.

Llanfihangel ar Ararth, 12 m. N. by E. from Caermarthen.—Near the river are several tumuli. In the churchyard a Roman monumental stone with an inscription to Ulcacinus. In the adjoining parish of Llanllwny is a large tumulus called the Castle, also remains of a Nunnery and Priory. B.E.

MINERALS.

Limestone :—near Laugharne.
Marble :—several quarries in Llangyndeirn.
Coking Coal, iron ore :—near Llanelly.
Lead :—mine at Rhandir yr Abbad, 6 m. from Llandovery.

FOSSILS.

Impressions of plants, &c. and stalks of vegetables in the coal slate :—at Llanelly.

RARE PLANTS.

Eriophorum vaginatum, Single-headed Cotton Grass :—mountain bogs, 3.
Campanula hederacea, Ivy-leaved Bell-flower :—shady places near Caermarthen, 6, 8.
Viola lutea, Yellow Violet :—black mountains, 5, 9.
Ribes alpina, Mountain Currant :—woods at Golden Grove, 4, 5.
Sium verticillatum, Whorled Water Parsnep :—moist meadows plentifully, 7, 8.
Juncus acutus, Great Sharp Rush :—sandy meadows about Kidwelly, 7.
Vaccinium Oxycoccos, Cranberry :—on the mountains, 6.
Lythrum hyssopifolium, Hyssop-leaved Loosetrife :—roadside near Gelli towards Caermarthen, 8.
Antirrhinum repens, Creeping Snapdragon :—about Llandovery and Llangattoc, 7, 9.
Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort :—frequent in the county, 7, 8.
Salix argentea, Silky Sand Willow :—sand burrows at Llaugharne, 5.
Empetrum nigrum, Crowberries :—on the mountains, 5.
Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort :—on walls and rocks.

CAERNARVONSHIRE
(NORTH WALES)

Is nearly wholly surrounded by the sea. On the E. it joins Denbighshire, and a small part of the S. is contiguous to Merionethshire. Its form is extremely irregular: from the extremity in the sea to its boundary in the E. it is 45 miles, the breadth is various; in circumference it is 150 miles, and contains 775 square miles. This county is the most rugged and truly alpine district in North Wales, forming prospects rude and savage in the highest degree, but not without a mixture of beauty where the dimensions of the vales admit of the varieties of wood, water, and meadow. The narrow vale of Conway is equally romantic and beautiful. Cattle, sheep, and goats, are almost its sole rural riches, which are fed very high on the mountains in the summer months, tended by their owners, who reside in temporary huts, and make cheese and butter. The vales produce a little meadow-grass for hay, which is got in, from the uneven surface, without the aid of wheel-carriages. The inhabitants live in great simplicity, and manufacture their clothes from the wool of their flocks. Copper, lead, and stone for hones for the cutlers' use, are found in this county. The extent of sea coast gives many haunts to various seafowl in the breeding season, and is inhabited by that fine species of hawk the Peregrine Falcon.

BEDD-GELERT or KELERT, 10 m. S.E. from Caernarvon. —Here is a good inn, well situated for seeing some of the most interesting scenes in this and the adjacent county. The Tourist will visit Pont Aber-Glas-lyn, (the famous Salmon-Leap,) a beautiful bridge and grand cascade. Llyn a Cader, Llyn-y-Dywarchen, and a fine piece of water called Llyn Cawellyn, containing red char. Near is a fine cascade. Visit also Nant Gwynant, the most beautiful vale in Snowdon; a short mile up the vale is Dinas Emrys, having upon its summit the remains of a stone building, and near this hill is the beautiful lake Llyn-y-Dinas. 2 m. beyond this, under the Y-Aran, is a romantic hollow called Cwm Llan

Llan, and not far from it Llyn Gwynant a small lake, and the ruins of a small Chapel. Near the upper part of the vale are two immense fragments of rocks. Here the mountain barrier divides, opening into Nantperis, and further into Nant Cerrig: on the right the lofty Shiabod, and on the the left cataract Rhaiadr Cwm dyli. Walk from Beddgelert 2 m. to Pont Aber Glass-lyn, one of the wonders of Wales. Near Llyn Cawellyn, about midway between Beddgelert and Caernarvon (by a small inn the residence of a guide), is the beginning of the ascent to Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales, the scenery wonderfully magnificent, which no tourist will omit ascending if the clouds are off the mountain. But the best route to the top of Snowdon, (another of the Welch wonders) is either to ride, walk, or take a chaise from Caernarvon to Cwm Glo Llanrug, about 4 m. from Caernarvon, there take boat up Llyn Padarn Lake, land near Dolbadern Castle, take a guide from thence and ascend by Caunant Mawr, where is a fine waterfall [from Dolbadern Castle to the top of Snowdon is 4 miles]. Mr. Bingley recommends the following route from Caernarvon to the summit of Snowdon. "Go from Caernarvon to Dolbadern Castle; then turn to the right by the waterfall Caunant Mawr up the mountain, to a vale called Cwm Brwynog, and proceeding along the ridge s.w. of, and immediately over, the vale of Llanberis, you will come in sight of a black and almost perpendicular rock with Clogwyn Du'r Arddu Lake at the bottom; leave this about a quarter of a mile to your right, ascend the steep called Lechwedd-y-Re, and direct your course s.w. to the Well (a place known to all the guides); from hence it is about a mile to the highest peak of Snowdon."—*Bingley's Tour*, 12mo, p. 216. The steep rocks above the Arddu Pool are celebrated amongst botanists; here grows that rare plant the *Anthericum serotinum* (or Mountain Spiderwort), in flower the latter end of June and beginning of July. E.

Llanberris, 10 m. E. from Caernarvon.—In this beautiful vale is Dolbadern Castle, and half a mile from the village near the upper lake a copper mine. Also St. Peris's Well. Further on is Bwlch y Gwyddel, a curious gap between two mountains, and Bwlch yr Eisteddfa: descending from this to Nant Gwynan, you pass a grand cascade. v.

Penr

PONT-ABER-GLAS-LYN, 6½ m. N.N.W. from Tan y Bwlch, and a short walk from Bedd-gelert.—Bridge, fine Cascade, and Salmon-leap. P. Copper-mines not far from the bridge.

TREMADOC, 10 m. N. from Harlech.—The seat and improvements of W. R. Madocks, esq. with its curious lodge, embankment from the sea, &c. B.E.

PENMORFA, 7 m. N. from Harlech.—Near this place is a small Druidical circle nearly perfect. At Clenenny on Bwlwch Craigwen, near Ystymkiged, are three cromlechs joining to each other. M.A.

DOLBENMEAN, 12½ m. N.N.W. from Harlech.—Near is a circular British Tower. Ystym Cegid presents three cromlechs near each other. B.E.

CRICKAETH, 7 m. E. by N. from Pwllheli.—Ruins of a Castle. P.

CARN MADRYN, 5 m. from Pwllheli.—A lofty rock, having the bottom, sides, and top, filled with cells, formerly habitations. Upon the summit are the remains of a wall, and very extensive prospect. P.

ABERDARON, 20 m. S.W. from Pwllheli.—Ch. and circular Camp with double foss and vallum. At this place you take boat for Bardsey Island, which is one mile from the main land; upon it are the ruins of a Monastery, and curious Chapel or Oratory. B.E.

NEFYN, 6 m. N.W. from Pwllheli, a market town.—From this place visit Nant y Gwrthrym or Vortigern's Valley. On the Eifl Mountain is one of the most magnificent British Posts ever beheld, called Tre'r Caeri: from the Eifl may be seen several other fortified hills, viz. Boduan above Nefyn, Moel ben Twrch between Tre'r Caeri and Penmorva, and Castel Gwgan with a circular entrenchment, also Pen y Gaer and Porth-yn-Lyn. Upon Moel Garn Guwch, a conical hill S. of Tre'r Caeri, is a prodigious heap of stones, supposed to have been a large tower. P. Near Cefn Amwlch, an old seat of the Hon. Mr. Finch, is a large cromlech called Coeton Arthur. B.E.

CLYNNOG, 10 m. from Caernarvon.—A beautiful little village; the Ch. is the most magnificent in North Wales; adjoining the Ch. is a small building called Eglwys Bueno or Buenos Chapel. About half a mile distant is an uncommonly large cromlech, in a field near the sea, belonging to

a

a tenement called Bachwen, and 30 yards from it a single Druidical stone pillar. P.

Llan-llyfni, 8 m. s. from Caernarvon.—Craig-y-Dinas, supposed a military station. From the Parsonage-house Snowdon appears to a greater advantage than from any other place. B.E.

Llanddinïolen, 4 m. N.E. from Caernarvon.—In this parish is a Roman encampment called Dinordd-wig or Pen Dinas, with a double ditch and rampart. See also Pen y Gaer and Bryn-y-Castrelau, two other entrenchments; likewise two mineral springs. Near Pen Llyn is Llys, the ruins of a prince's palace. B.E.

Caernarvon, site of the ancient city of Segontium.—Roman Fort. Beautiful remains of Caernarvon Castle. The Castle is unroofed, but the apartment where the first Prince of Wales was born is shown. Fine monuments in the Ch. Hot and Cold Baths. Quay Walk. Fine view of the Menai from new inn above the town. 2 m. s.w. in Llanwnda are Yr-hen-Gastel, and near Pont Newydd, Dinas Gorfan, two considerable entrenchments. P. Visit Snowdon by Cwm Glo. (*See* Beddgelert). [Sunday attend the Jumpers' Chapel.]

Llan Dwrog, 5 m. s. by w. from Caernarvon.—In this parish is the strong entrenchment called Dinas Dinlle. P.

Llan Rug, 3 m. E. from Caernarvon.—Roman Altar in the Rectory Garden, found at Llandeiniolen. The rounded stones in the neighbourhood are esteemed a geological curiosity. P.

Bangor.—The Cathedral and Walks. 1 m. w. on the shore is a Salmon-snare. E. Living is said to be very cheap at Bangor. A very fine road is formed from Bangor to Capel Kerig through the most terrific part of North Wales: the scenery which it affords the traveller is more grand than can be imagined: and here may we say with Dr. Johnson, "All above is inaccessible altitude, all below horrible profundity." The road is carried a considerable way up the side of the mountain: many of these roads have no wall next the precipice, and form rather a fearful sight to the passing tourist. The slate quarries. Lady Penrhyn's farm and dairy, &c.

Aber Cegid or Cegin, 2 m. from Bangor.—Port Penrhyn has a handsome set of hot and cold sea-water baths. Near the port is a large manufactory of slates, inkstands, &c.

Penrhyn

Penrhyn Castle, the elegant mansion of Lady Penrhyn. At a short distance is the Chapel, with a cedar pulpit beautifully carved; also a window with brilliant stained glass. Mr. Wyatt's Gothic Lodge. In the vicinity of Penrhyn is a curious mill to grind chert, quartz, and flints. In the upper part of the glen, near Aber, is a cataract with a double fall, called Rhaiadr Mawr. In a field called Car Gwillim Dau, is an artificial cave where William de Breos was interred. At Dolawyn, 4 m. from Aber near Llyn Meirig, are Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries, worthy a visit; also the rail-ways and hydraulic machine. The rocks near contain copper ore, molybdena, steatite, &c. upon the eastern side honestone. B.E.

Nant Francon—May be visited from Aber or Capel Kerig, at the option of the tourist. Down the rocky height called Benlog rush the waters of five lakes, forming a very picturesque and grand waterfall. Near is the singular mountain Trivean. On Oywen Bank is an elegant pavilion. The above are in the road from Bangor to Capel Kerig. *See* the latter. E.

Penmaenmawr, 5 m. w. from Aber Conway.—This tremendous mountain has upon its summit, called Pen y Dinas, a British fortification and cairn; also Penmanross, and the romantic vale of Sic Nant. A.

Dwygoylchi, 2½ m. w. from Conway.—Old forts. In the vicinity are a variety of Druidical remains, cromlechs, carnedds, meini hirion.

In August 1801, Mr. W. Alexander, deceased, made a drawing of this antiquity, and from which the Vignette in vol. ii. is engraved. He describes it as the N.E. view, and that the tallest standing stone was 9 feet; the fallen, 12 feet; diameter of the circle 23 yards. Thermometer at 58.

Conway or Aberconway.—Noble ruins of a Castle.—Curious mansion called Plas-Mawr. Mr. Howard's beautiful walks. Gloddeath, the seat of Sir Thomas Mostyn [Many rare plants near Gloddeath]. 2 m. from Gloddeath, on the shore, is St. Trillo's Chapel, half a mile further the Ch. of Llandrillo, and near it the ruins of Bryn Eurun. 2½ m. from Conway, at Dwygyoylchi and near, are a variety of Druidical and Roman remains, cromlechs, carnedds, &c. (See above.) 5 m. s. at Caer Hun the Ch. stands in a Roman station. Between Conway and Llanrwst is a magnificent

nificent cataract called Rhaiadr Mawr, and fine scenery about Pont Dolgarog and Pont Porth Llwyd. Near Conway is Ormshead, a peninsula, and Puffins Island (the resort of this curious bird), and the vast mountain of Penmaenmawr.

LLANDUDNO, 5½ m. N. by W. from Conway.—Between this village and Ormshead on an eminence called Dinas, is an ancient fortification, near which are circular caves, supposed British habitations. Not far from these is a rocking-stone called Cryd Tudno or Tudno's Cradle. E.

CAPEL KERIG, 8 m. W. by S. from Llanrwst.—Here is a very good inn, from which the tourist may visit the following curious places. Ruins of Dolwyddelan Castle, a grand waterfall called Rhaiadr-y-Graig Llwyd, and noted cascade called Rhaiader-y-Wennol. 3 m. from Capel Kerig is the celebrated mountain Glyder Bach, having upon its summit a prodigious groupe of columnar stones;—the top of this mountain is better worth visiting than any in Wales. From it you look down upon the very singular mountain Trevaen, near which is Llyn Ogwen, and not far from the lake Ben Glog the most terrific horse-path in Wales. The waters of five lakes fall down the middle of Ben Glog. From hence to Cwm Idwal, near which is a quarry noted for excellent hones. The vicinity between Llyn Idwal and Llyn Cwm is styled the Botanical Garden of Snowdon. Ascend the Glyder Vawr, from which is a noble prospect. Visit the lake Llyn Cwm, where the botanist will find the *Lobelia Dortmanna, Subularia aquatica, Isoetis lacustris, Juncus triglumis, Hieracium alpinum, Rubus saxatilis, Solidago cambrica,* and other rare plants. E.

See the stone of memorial called Meangwyr near Capel Kerig.

MINERALS.

Chert, quartz:—base of Carnedd Llewelyn in Llanchid parish.

Copper ore, molybdena, steatites, hone-stone:—rocks near Dolawyn slate-quarries.

Crystallized oxide of titanium (*B. M.* 299):—Snowdon.

Porphyry, granite, granitel, hornblende, schillerspar, loadstone, Rowley-rag, whinstone, schistose mica, felspar:—rocks that compose the higher part of the chain of the Snowdon mountains.

Red

Red crystallized carbonate of lime (*B. M.* 4.):—at Pwll-y-cochan, near Conway.

Basaltic columns, coarse crystals, cubic pyrites:—western side of the Snowdon mountains.

Slate:—at Dolbadern, Llanberris, Kilgwyr in Llanlyfni.

Novaculite of Kirwan:—near Cwm Idwal, where great quantities of hones are cut and sent to Ireland.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica spicata, Spiked Speedwell:—Penmaen Maur, Llandidno rocks, and near Gloddaeth, 7, 9.

Veronica hybrida, Welsh Speedwell:—Hyssoa Bengam, and Trygyvylchi rocks near the Glyder, 7.

Schœnus albus, White-headed Bog-rush:—bog w. of Dolbadern Castle, 8.

Eriophorum vaginatum, Single-headed Cotton-grass:—Turbaries near Llyn Idwel, 3.

Galium boreale, Cross-leaved Bed-straw:—sides of Snowdon, and rocks near Twll Dû above Llyn Idwel, 7.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder:—Gloddaeth and Llandidno rocks, 6, 7.

Pulmonaria maritima, Sea Lungwort:—shore by Ormshead, by the river Llyfni near Clynog, 7.

Asperugo procumbens, German Madwort:—north side of Llandidno rocks, 4, 5.

Campanula linifolia, Flax-leaved Bell-flower:—rocks on Cwm Idwel, 8.

Lobelia Dortmanna, Water Lobelia:—Llyn-y-Cwn, Llanberris lake, 7.

Sium verticillatum, Whorled Water Parsnep:—the entrance meadow to Nant Gwynant Vale from Beddgelert, 7, 8.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—between Beddgelert and the Salmon-leap, 7, 8.

Scilla verna, Autumnal Squill:—Gloddaeth, Llandidno rocks, 4.

Anthericum serotinum, Mountain Spiderwort:—on Snowdon, Twll Dû rocks, and Crib y Ddescil.

Juncus triglumis, Three-flowered Rush:—near Llyn Cwm, and between Bryn Bras and Avon Las, 7.

Juncus spicatus, Spiked Rush:—Cwm Idwel, and Iscolion Duon, 7.

Vaccinium uliginosum, Great Bilberry:—moist woods about Gwydir, near Llanrwst, 4, 5.

Vaccinium Vitis Idæa, Red Whortle Berry:—Snowdon, Glyder, and rocks about Llyn Cwm, 6.

Vaccinium Oxycoccos, Cranberry:—peat bogs common, 6.

Saxifraga stellaris, Hairy Saxifrage:—Snowdon, Nant Francon, and foot of the waterfall at Aber, 6, 7.

Saxifraga nivalis, Clustered Alpine Saxifrage:—rocks of Clogwyn-y-Garnedd and Clogwyn dur Arddû, and Cwm Idwel, 7.

Saxifraga oppositifolia, Purple Saxifrage:—rocks about Twll dû, Glyder, Clogwyn-y-Garnedd, and Clogwyn Arddû, 4.

Saxifraga cæspitosa, Tufted Saxifrage:—Twll dû, Cwm Idwel, 6.

Saxifraga palmata, Palmate Saxifrage:—rocks of Cwm Idwel, 5, 6.

Saxifraga hypnoides, Mossy Saxifrage:—on Snowdon near Llyn Ffynnon Lâs, 5, 6.

Saxifraga aizoides, Bugle-leaved Saxifrage:—Cwm Idwel, and Cwm-y-Ffynnon Lâs.

Silene otites, Nottingham Catchfly:—near Gloddaeth, 6, 7.

Silene acaulis, Moss Campion:—near the top of Snowdon and Cwm Idwel, 6, 7.

Arenaria verna β, Vernal Sandwort:—rocks near Twll dû, and Clogwyny Garnedd, also near Llanberris, 6, 7.

Sedum dasyphyllum, Thick-leaved Sedum:—walls of Conway church-yard, 6.

Sedum rupestre, Rock Sedum:—N. side of Penmaen Mawr, rocks near Twll du called Creigiau Hyssa Bengam, 7.

Cerastium alpinum, Alpine Chickweed:—S.E. side of Snowdon—Clogwyn-y-Garnedd, and Clogwyn dûr Arddû, 6, 7.

Pyrus Aria, White Beam-tree:—on Penmaen Mawr, near Gloddaeth and Penrhyn, 5.

Rubus saxatilis, Stone Bramble:—about Llyn-y-Cwn, a lake on Glyder Vaur, and the great Ormeshead, 6.

Rubus Chamæmorus, Mountain Bramble:—on the sides of the mountains, 6.

Papaver cambricum, Yellow Poppy:—near Aber Bridge, on the back of Snowdon, 6.

Cistus marifolius, Hoary Dwarf Cistus:—Gloddaeth, S. side of Llandidno rocks, 5, 6.

Thalictrum,

Thalictrum alpinum, Alpine Meadow Rue :—near summit of Snowdon, Llyn-y-Cwn and Twll dû rocks, 6.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue :—about Cwm Idwel and Snowdon, 6, 7.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower :—near the cataract Caunant Mawr, rocks in Cwm Idwel, 5, 6.

Ajuga alpina, Alpine Bugle :— on the flat near the summit of Carnedd Llewelin, 7.

Scutellaria minor, Lesser Scullcap :—swampy meadows about Llanberris and Caernarvon, 8.

Scrophularia vernalis, Yellow Figwort :—Gloddaeth, 4, 5.

Orobanche minor, Lesser Broomrape :—among the ruins of Conway castle and Diganwy castle, 7, 8.

Subularia aquatica, Awl-wort :—Llyn-y-Cwn, Llyn Ogwen, and others, 7.

Draba incana, Twisted-podded Whitlow-grass :—Cwm Idwel, Twll dû rocks, and sides of Snowdon, 5, 6.

Lepidium petræum, Mountain Pepperwort :— walls at Gloddaeth, 3, 4.

Arabis hispida, Alpine Rock Cress :—on Clogwyn dû r Arddû and Clogwyn-y-Garnedd, 6, 7.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort :— Glangconna woods near Caernarvon, and hedge near the Menai, 7, 8.

Hieracium alpinum, Single-flowered Hawkweed :—Cwm Idwel and Llyn-y-Cwn rocks upon the Glyder, 7.

Serratula alpina, Alpine Saw-wort :—Cwm Idwel and Crib-y-Ddescil rocks, 7, 8.

Carduus heterophyllus, Melancholy Thistle :—as you ascend from Llyn-y-las to Crib-y-Ddescil, and from Llanberris to Glydir, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed :—Twll dû rocks, Llanddno rocks, 6, 7.

Solidago Virgaurea, Golden Rod :— about Llanberris, and Llyn Cwm, 7, 9.

Satyrium albidum, White Satyrium :—in Glyn meadow between Cwm-y-llo and Dolbadarn Castle ; and rocky pastures near Llyn Ogwen, 6.

Malaxis paludosa, Marsh Tway-blade :—in a field called Coed-y-Tû Dû, near Llanberris, 7.

Carex dioica, Separate headed Carex :—in a bog upper Llyn Idwel, 5, 6.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed :—shores of all the alpine lakes, 6.

Salix herbacea, Least Willow :—near the summit of Carnedd Llewelin ; about Bwlch Glâs as you ascend Snowdon, 6.

Salix reticulata, Wrinkled Willow :—in the crevices N. side of Llandidno and Penmaen Mawr, 6.

Lychnis alpina, Red Alpine Campion :—on Clogwyn-y-Garnedd, 6, 7.

Empetrum nigrum, Crakeberry :—on all the moors, and a mountain above Aber, 5.

Rhodiola rosea, Rose Root :—rocks of Cwm Idwel and above Llyn Fynnon Lâs, 5, 6.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort :—on Penmaen Mawr, 7.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern :—near Pont-Aberglasllyn and Ystymllyn, 7, 8.

Lycopodium selaginoides, Prickly Club Moss :—rocks in Cwm Idwel and middle regions of Snowdon.

Lycopodium annotinum, Interrupted Club Moss :—on Rhiwr Glyder.

Lycopodium alpinum, Alpine Club Moss :—moors common.

Polypodium Phegopteris, Pale Polypody :—moist dell at the foot of Snowdon, and Cwm Idwel.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody :—Cwm Idwel.

Asplenium viride, Green Maidenhair Spleenwort :—Cwm Idwel and Clogwyn-y-Garnadd.

Asplenium marinum, Sea Spleenwort :—by the well on the Llech at Llandidno.

Asplenium septentrionale, Forked Spleenwort :—on Carnedd Llewelyn.

Pteris crispa, Curled or Rock Brakes :—slate quarries near Nant Francon : Llyn du r Arddû rocks.

Cyathea regia, Cup Fern :—Cwm Idwel.

Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense, Tunbridge Filmy-leaf :—Cwm Idwel and Snowdon.

Isoetes lacustris, Quillwort :—Llyn Ogwen, Llyn Cwm, and Ffynnon frech.

CARDIGANSHIRE

(SOUTH WALES)

Is bounded by the sea, part of which is called Cardigan Bay. On the land it is bounded by Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Caermarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire. Its length is nearly 40 miles, its breadth about 20 miles, and circumference 120 miles. The sea has committed great depredations on its coast. Immense quantities of sheep and black cattle are bred in this county, which are brought into the English counties.

Lampeter, a market town.—Ch. monuments. N. of the Ch. is an artificial mound. A short distance from the town is the site of Stephen's Castle. Upon Altgoch Hill a large Druidical circle, the stones are now down; likewise a British Camp. Near the Dulais river is a Roman Camp. B.E. A fine salmon-leap near Llan Dugwydh. N.D.E.

Cellan, 3 m. E. from Lampeter.—Stone of memorial upon a tumulus called Llech Cynon or Cynon's Stone. On a mountain to the northward are several other ancient sepulchres, one called Bedd-y-forwyn or the Maiden's Grave. The mountains in this parish contain a great number of carnedds and single stones of great magnitude: one called Byrfaen, another Hirfaen-gwyddog, also Maen-y-Prenfol and Maen Prenfol gwait gwyn: likewise upon these hills are British entrenchments. Upon a hill opposite Deri Ormond, the seat of J. Jones, esq. is an ancient entrenchment called Castle Goedtref. B.E.

Llanddwedi Brefi, 6½ m. N.E. from Lampeter.—Curious monumental stones in the Ch.-yard, and a relic in the Ch. called Matkorn. Ruins of an ancient mansion called Plas Llanfair-y-clydoge.

Tregaron, a small market-town.—A little to the N.W. of the town is a British Camp called Castle Fleming. In the road towards Lampeter is a mound called Tomen Llanio: and at Llanio Issaf are the remains of a Roman city. B.E.

Llanio, 7 m. N.E. from Lampeter.—In the wall of a cottage

cottage near the door is a Roman stone, inscribed Ɔ'ARTI' M'ENNIVS PRIMVS. In the chimney of a farm-house, one inscribed O VERIONI; before the threshold of the same house another, with COH. II. A . . .GFPV. B.E.

STRATA FLORIDA or YSTRAD FFLUR, 16 m. N.E. from Lampeter.—Curious Abbey Gate (*circa* 1294). B.E.

YSTRAD MEIRIC, 13 m. S.E. from Aberystwith.—Ruins of a Castle. B.E.

EGLWYS NEWYDD, 14 m. S.E. from Aberystwith.—Hafod, the elegant seat and delightful grounds and plantation of T. Johnes, esq. The house contains some valuable pictures. In the grounds are several beautiful cascades; one of them, called Piran Cascade, is very grand. Obelisk in memory of the Duke of Bedford. Walk to Arthur's Stone. In the new walk the botanist will find many curious plants, among them the *Equisetum sylvaticum*. See the Ch. Altar-piece and monuments. 3 m. from Hafod, in the midst of very romantic scenery, is the Devil's Bridge; near are the falls of the Mynach and a cave. Walk to the river Rheidol, and see a very fine cataract: beyond this is another cataract equally grand. Near the Devil's Bridge is the Hafod Arms, a very good inn. B.E.

YSPYTTY CE'N FAEN, 1½ m. from the Devil's Bridge.—In the Ch.-yard are four stones, a part of a Druidical circle. The footpath through the Ch.-yard conducts to one of the most romantic parts of the valley of the Rheidol, to a curious foot-bridge called the Parson's Bridge. B.E.

LLANFIHANGEL-GENAUR-GLYN, 4½ m. N.E. from Aberistwith.—Castle Gwalter or Walter's Castle. On Pen Sarn ddu Hill is a cromlech. In the Ch.-yard of Llanwnws, the adjoining parish, is a curious stone of memorial, supposed to commemorate a chief of the name of Caradoc. B.E.

ABERYSTWITH, a market town and sea bathing-place.—Public Walks. Ruins of the Castle. 1 m. S.E. Llanbadarn Fawr; Ch. Monuments, and two ancient stone Crosses with rude carvings. Upon a hill in a marsh the site of a British Camp, called Plas Crug. B.E. View from Mr. Price's house. C.T.

LLANERTH, 12 m. N.W. from Lampeter, near Llanino.—In the S. part of the parish is a large entrenchment called Castle Moeddyn; and another on Penfoel farm, called Pen-y-gaer. B.E.

LLANDYSILIO

LLANDYSILIO GOGO, 18 m. N.W. by W. from Lampeter, near the sea coast.—On a farm called Cilieu is a very curious inclosure called Garn Wen, with stone ramparts. Above Llan Daffydd is a circular fortress called Castle Llwyn Daffydd, with double entrenchments; and near it another with single entrenchments. In this parish is Cwm Cynnon, a seat of Llewelyn Parry, esq. B.E.

LLANGRANOG, not far from Llandysilio Gogo.—This village is visited as a sea bathing-place. The rock above has the appearance of a large chair, it is called Yr Eisteddfa or The Seat. On the summit of another rock is a large tumulus. B.E.

PENBRYN, 9 m. E.N.E. from Cardigan.—Castle Nadolig, a large British Camp with treble foss; near is a large tumulus. About ½ a m. from this is another Camp of equal strength, called Castle Pwntan. This parish contains several cairns: one near the Ch.-yard had an inscribed stone CORBALENCHACIT. probably now to be seen. C.B. The shore on this coast is reckoned the finest for bathing. C.B.

BLAEN PORTH, 5 m. E. by N. from Cardigan.—An old Camp called Gaer: on a hill adjoining are the remains of a fortress of great strength; also Caer Sonydd, a camp; likewise a very strong one on the sea coast called Castle Tydur or Tudor's Castle. B.E.

LLANGOIDMORE, 1½ m. E. from Cardigan.—Near Treforgan farm, by the side of a cataract, is St. Cynllo's cave. A tumulus called Crugmawr. Remains of Druid circle. B.E.

CARDIGAN, the county town.—Fine ruins of the Castle. Town-hall, and Bridge. A strong Camp called Hen Gastell. Meinu Kyvirol or the Numerary Stones, near Newodh, a Druids circle, most of them down. In this neighbourhood is Lhech y gowres, the remains of a cromlech. N.D.E. Visit Kilgarron Castle, on the Pembrokeshire side of the river. A little further, near Llechryd bridge, are large tin-works. Midway between Cardigan and Aberayron is a very large round Camp with double foss. 1 m. S. ruins of Degmaels Priory. C.T.

BANGOR, 8 m. E. from Newcastle Emlyn.—¼ m. distant from the Ch. is a tumulus called Castle Pistog. Lower down the vale, near Henllan Ch. are some of the finest cascades on the Teivi, called Henllan Falls. Henllan is 4 m. E. from

E. from Newcastle Emlyn. Not far from Llwyn Dyris, the seat of Thos. Griffith, esq. are a tumulus and a circular British camp called the Gaer. B.E.

LLANDYSSIL, 10 m. W. from Lampeter.—The stile into the Ch.-yard is part of a monumental stone with an inscription VELVOR . . HLIM . . . BRCHO. On a hill at a short distance from the Ch. are the remains of an old castle, called Castel Coed-fon. At Cil-y-graig is an artificial mound of earth called Castle Aber-cinon. There are several cairns in this parish. B.E. The scenery on the shores of the Teivi below Llandyssil is remarkably beautiful. B.E.

LLANWENOG, 6½ m. W. from Lampeter.—Llanvaughan, the seat of Admiral Thomas: in the kitchen-garden is a curious inscribed stone of memorial. On a farm called Tycam is a square entrenchment in a field called Caer Faes. B.E.

YSTRAD, 6 m. N.W. from Lampeter.—A Camp called Cribyn Clottas. In a field called Maes Mynach is a stone of memorial ornamented with Runic knots. B.E.

MINERALS.

Silver, lead, quartz, spar:—Darren-fawr mine, and Llanfair near the river Teivi.

Copper:—in Ynys Cynvelin mine.

Lead, quartz, black Jack or zinc ore:—Cwm Ystwyth, Llewernog, and Nant-y-Crier.

RARE PLANTS.

Avena fatua, Wild Oats:—at Hafod, 8.

Elymus arenarius, Upright Sea Lime-grass:—salt marsh 5 m. N. from Aberystwith, 7.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder:—near the Devil's Bridge, 6, 7.

Pulmonaria maritima, Sea Lungwort:—about Aberystwith, 7.

Scandix odorata, Great Chervil:—behind a farm-house, about a mile W. from Hafod, 5.

Scilla verna, Vernal Squill:—about Aberystwith, 4.

Juncus Tosterii, Narrow-leaved Hairy Rush:—in a wood opposite the S. front of Hafod House, 5.

Silene Otites, Spanish Catchfly:—banks of the Rhyddol near Aberystwith, 7, 8.

Euphorbia

Euphorbia Peplis, Purple Spurge:—near Aberystwith on the shore, 7, 8.

Spiræa salicifolia, Willow-leaved Spiræa:—in a wood at Hafod, near a gate in the E. approach to the house, 7.

Orobus sylvaticus, Wood Orobus:—at Hafod, 5, 6.

Hypericum dubium, Imperforated St. John's Wort:—at Hafod, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—on Plinlimmon, 6, 7.

Satyrium albidum, White Satyrium:—on the grassy hills which surround Hafod, 6.

Aspidium Oreopteris, Heath Polypody:—at Hafod.

DENBIGHSHIRE

(NORTH WALES)

On the N. touches the Irish Sea, and is otherwise bordered by Flintshire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Merionethshire, and Caernarvonshire. Its length is about 48 miles; its breadth various: the circumference is 145 miles, and it contains 731 square miles. The rugged and mountainous character of Wales is conspicuously apparent in this county, though much softened by a considerable mixture of fertility and beauty. The varied charms of this county about Wrexham, Wynnstay, Chirk Castle, and Erddig, have been much admired. At Llangollen the scenes are romantic and sublime on approaching the lofty Berwyn Mountains. On the western side the county becomes more uniformly alpine, with frequent small lakes and narrow vales interspersed among naked mountains. The northern parts towards the sea are more level. The products of the county are generally corn, cheese, and cattle.

Wrexham.—Magnificent Ch. and fine carved tower, with a beautiful altar-piece, supposed by Rubens. Monuments, particularly two, for Mrs. Mary Myddleton and the Rev. T. Myddleton. 2 m. from Wrexham are Bersham iron-works, extremely well worth notice. P.

Marchwiel, 3 m. S.E. from Wrexham.—Ch. monuments and stained glass window by Egginton. Erddig, the seat of J. Yorke, Esq. has some fine paintings, and grounds laid out with taste. B.E.

Ruabon, 4 m. S.S.W. from Wrexham.—Elegant monuments in the Ch., particularly one for Sir W. W. Wynn, by Rysbrac. Near is Wynnstay, the seat of Sir W. W. Wynn, with fine paintings and plantations; in the latter are an artificial cascade, baths, obelisk, and a beautiful spot called Nant-y-Bele. See the circular tower. In this parish is a strong British post called Caer-ddin or Garthen, situate upon a lofty hill about two hundred yards from Offa's Dyke. Not far from Ruabon is Mr. Rowland's iron-foundry. P. In the vicinity many other extensive works.

About 4 m. from Llangollen at the turnpike inquire the way to the famous aqueduct called Pont-y-Cyssylte. C.T.

Chirk, 5 m. N. from Oswestry in Shropshire.—Ch. monuments.—Fine castellated mansion belonging to the Myddleton family, has a choice collection of paintings: the situation of this seat has an extent of view into seventeen counties. A short distance out of the Llangollen and Ruabon road is the grand aqueduct called Pont-y-Cyssylte. Paper manufactory, and scenery near Newbridge. B.E. Extensive prospect from Llanymynach Hill. C.T.

Llangollen, 22 m. S.S.E. from Denbigh.—View from the Ch.-yard. Bridge, one of the wonders of Wales. Pillar of Eliseg in Llwyn-y-Groes, two fields N.W. from the abbey. Opposite Llangollen are ruins of Dinas Bran Castle, on a rocky hill near the beautiful Vale Crucis. Glisseg Rocks in the hamlet of Eglwyseg. Plas Newydd Cottage. Sychaint, formerly a seat of Hampden. The grand aqueduct Pont-y-Cyssylte is not far from Llangollen. P.

Corwen (Merioneth).—In the Ch.-yard a cross called the Sword of Glyndwr. Between Corwen and Cerrig-y-Druidion is Pont Llyn Dyffws, with a cataract; the scene is grand and picturesque. The rocks about Corwen abound with *Chamæmorus* (or Cloud Berries). Near Corwen is a British post called Caer Drewyn. Between Corwen and Bala, 4 miles out of the road, is Pont-y-Glyn. F.

Capel Voelas, or Foelas, or March Aled, 15½ W.N.W. from Corwen.—Here is a great Column with an inscription to Llywellyn ab Sitsylt; also a large Mount. B.E.

Llanrwst.—Roof, monuments and brasses in the Chapel near the Ch. Elegant Bridge. Harp Manufactory. Many make Llanwrst head-quarters for visiting the Glyder Mountain, the summit of which is better worth seeing than any in Wales. 11 m. from Llanrwst, by Capel Kerig. P. Between Llanrwst and Caer Hen, in the road to Conway, near Pont Dolgarog, about 4 m. N. by W. from Llanwrst, is Rhaiadr Mawr, one of the finest cascades in North Wales. 2 m. S. from Llanrwst is a beautiful iron bridge, near Bettwys-y-coad, over the river Conway, 105 feet in the span, the main rib is composed of letters, which inform the tourist "This arch was constructed in the same year the battle of Waterloo was fought." The Rose, Thistle, Shamrock and Leek, upon the spandrills are admirably executed.

5 m.

5 m. from Llanrwst is the grand waterfall of the river Machno, on the road to Penmachno.

LLANSANNON, 8 m. w. from Denbigh.—In a hill in this parish are several small caves or seats, called Arthur's Round Table. B.E.

ABERGELLEY, a fashionable sea bathing-place for this part of Wales.—Upon the hill of Coppa yr Wylfa is a strong British post. See also Cefn Ogo, and the cavern called Yr Ogo. B.E. The Vale of Clwyd is beautiful, 28 m. long and 14 broad, on the road between Llangollen and Denbigh.

DENBIGH.—Ruins of the Castle, from which is a fine prospect. Ruins of a Ch. (*circa* 1289). Ferme Ornée, the seat of Mrs. Lloyd: near is the handsome bridge of Pontriffith. At Llan St. Sior is a holy well; and on Pen-y-parc are vestiges of a camp with triple foss and vallum. 2 m. from Denbigh is Gwaenynog, the seat of J. Middleton, esq. with romantic walks. P.

NANTGLYN, 4 m. s.w. from Denbigh.—Near where the river Aled issues is a fine cataract; a little further down, the river falls into a horrible black-looking cavern. B.E.

LLAN RHAIADAR, 2½ m. s.s.E. from Denbigh.—Monuments and stained glass in the Ch. N.W. of the Ch. at the foot of Gwladus's Chair is a fountain called Ffynnon St. Dyfnog. P.

RUTHIN.—Ruins of the Castle. Near are Pool Park and Bachymbyd, seats of Lord Bagot. Visit Bwlch Pen-y-Barras for a fine view of the Vale of Clwyd. P.

LLANARMON, 5 m. E. from Ruthin. In the vicinity are a number of barrows or tumuli. Upon a large mount by the river is a square fort, called Tommen-y-Vardra, and near it a large cavern. Upon Moel Fenli or Benlli Hill is a strong British post or camp. In this vicinity is the celebrated opening through the Clwydian hills called Bwlch Agricola or the Pass of Agricola. B.E.

LLANDEGLA, 7 m. S.E. from Ruthin.—St. Teclas Well, a mineral water. 2 m. from this is Tommen-y-Rhodwydd, having a vast mount, once a fortress. P.

GRESFORD, 5 m. N.E. from Wrexham.—Ch. monuments, curious font, Gresford Lodge and bridge. The Rofts has a British post or camp with a triple foss and vallum. Upper Gwersilt Hall, the seat of ——Atherston, esq., has beautiful

romantic walks and views. The views about Gresford are uncommonly elegant. P.

HOLT, 6 m. E.N.E. from Wrexham.—Site of the Castle, and curious old bridge. P.

DERWEN, 6 m. S.W. from Rhythyn.—In the Ch.-yard a curious carved Cross. C.B.

MINERALS.

Lead ore, limestone:—between Mold and Llandegla.

Iron ore:—Ruabon Hills and Bromba near Wrexham.

Sulphur, iron pyrites:—near Pont Cyssilte.

Coal:—between Ruabon and Wrexham.

Slate:—near Llangynnog, Cader Ferwyn and Syllatin.

Chalk:—near Llangollen.

Freestone:—in various parts.

Red and white marble:—quarries at Coed Marchan near Ruthin.

Green Malachite or Byssus-like carbonate of copper, (*B. M.* 47):— at Llandidno.

Crystallized carbonate of lime, (*B. M.* 418):—at Llandidno.

RARE PLANTS.

Iris fœtidissima, Stinking Iris:—at Hellan near the farm-house of Pen uchar Green, 6.

Milium lendigerum, Panick Millet Grass:—at Llanyfydd in pastures E. of Merllin farm-house, 8.

Melica nutans, Mountain Melic Grass:—Garn Dingle, 6, 7.

Elymus europæus, Wood Lime Grass:—Garn Dingle, under Garregwen rocks, 6.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel:—in a piece of moist ground 1 m. from Llanwrst towards Conway, 3 or 4 yards from the turnpike road, 6, 7.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Bellflower:—Llangollen and Eglwyseg, 8.

Campanula hederacea, Ivy-leaved Bellflower:—near Llanrwst and the cataract Rhaiadr-y-Wennol 5 m. from Llanrwst, 6, 8.

Gentiana campestris, Field Gentian:—in the coppice between Garn and Denbigh, and mountainous pastures, 9.

Vaccinium uliginosum, Great Bilberry:—Gwydir woods near Llanrwst, 4, 5

Vaccinium

Vaccinium Oxycoccos, Cranberry :—bogs common, 6.

Andromeda polifolia, Marsh Andromeda :— in Gors-y-Casseg 1 m. N.E. of Llyn Aled, and near Llyn Aled, 6.

Sedum rupestre, Rock Stone-crop :—on a wall s. of Gwydir Chapel near Llanrwst, 7.

Spergula subulata, Ciliated awl-shaped Spurrey :—in dry pastures between Llanfannan and Denbigh, 7, 8.

Prunus Padus, Bird Cherry :—about Chirk, 5.

Pyrus Aria, White Beam-Tree :—a variety on Castell Dinas Bran, 5.

Rubus saxatilis, Stone Bramble :—Garreg wen rocks near Garn, 6.

Papaver cambricum, Yellow Poppy :—near Pont Meredith, 6.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower :—frequent in the county, 5, 6.

Teucrium Chamædrys, Wall Germander :—N.W. hedge of the bowling-green at Ruthin, 7.

Mentha gentilis, Bushy Red Mint :—pools and brooks between Mold and Llanrwst, 8.

Galeopsis versicolor, Large-flowered Hemp Nettle :—cornfields about Chirk and in the road to Llangollen, 7, 8.

Lathræa Squamaria, Toothwort :—w. side of Garreg-wen rocks near Garn, 4.

Antirrhinum Cymbalaria, Ivy-leaved Snapdragon :—Brynkynallt, on walls, 6.

Subularia aquatica, Awlwort :—Llyn Aled, 7.

Lepidium latifolium, Broad-leaved Pepperwort :—in Denbigh Castle near the gateway, 7.

Thlaspi alpestre, Alpine Shepherd's Purse :—Nant Bwlch yr Hiam Dingle 1 m. from Llanrwst bridge, 6, 7.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candytuft :—roadside between Corwen and Llangollen, 5.

Erysimum cheiranthoides, Treacle Hedge Mustard :—at Llanyfydd near Tan-y-Llan 5 m. N.W. from Denbigh, 7.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard :—on Garreg-wen rocks near Garn, 5.

Orobus sylvaticus, Wood Pea :—about Voelas and Cerig y Druidion, 5, 6.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch :—on the S.W. side of Garreg-wen rocks near a wall, 7, 8.

Trifolium scabrum, Rough Trefoil:—hill of Denbigh Castle, 5, 6.

Trifolium glomeratum, Round-headed Trefoil:—rocks about Garn, 6.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort:—Merllyn Dingle near Garn, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium rectum, Upright Wood Cudweed:—Windy Bank Hill near Denbigh, 8.

Centaurea solstitialis, St. Barnaby's Thistle:—field by the Green House at Garn, 7, 8.

Carex strigosa, Loose pendulous Carex;—in Garn Dingle at the bottom of the glade, 4, 5.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed:—shores of all the lakes, 6.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Branched Wood Horsetail:—road-side in the township of Llai.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—old pastures w. of Chirk Castle, 7.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern:—at Hellan in a boggy bottom between Waendwyssog and Rhydgaled, 7, 8.

Pteris crispa, Rock Brakes:—about Cerig-y-Druidion.

Asplenium septentrionale, Forked Spleenwort:—on old rocks of Llan Dethylac, 1 m. from Llanrwst.

FLINTSHIRE
(NORTH WALES).

THIS small county is bounded by the Irish Sea, by the estuary of the Dee, Cheshire, and Denbighshire :—a part of this county (some miles distant) is quite separated by the interposition of Denbighshire. The main portion of the county is about 28 m. long and about 8 m. broad; and 115 m. in circumference, including the detached parts. The hills are barren on the surface but rich within, in mines of lead and calamine, with vast strata of limestone. The s. part is agreeably varied with hill and dale, affording the view of several ruined Castles. The importance of this county is derived from its mineral productions.

HARWARDEN, 7 m. W. from Chester.—Remains of a Castle. Harwarden Park, the seat of Sir R. Glynn, bart. contains numerous paintings. Near are Truman's Hill and other fortified heights. About ¼ m. out of the Chester road, between the 8th and 9th milestone, are ruins of Eulo Castle. P.

FLINT.—Ruins of the Castle.

HOLYWELL.—St. Winifred's Well and Chapel; upon the stones in the well are found the *Jungermannia asplenioides*, *Byssus Jolithus*, and *Conferva gelatinosa*. See the copper-smelting-house, copper-smithy, brass-house, and foundry; wire and cotton manufactories: also the subterraneous passage at Holywell Level Mines. 3½ m. S. on Halkin Mountain is a British post called Moel-y-Crito. Opposite are the vast entrenchments called Bryn-y-Clod-diau. P.

BASINGWERK, 1 m. E. from Holywell.—Rem. of Castle. Ruins of the Abb. (1159), and Knights Templars House. P.

WHITEFORD, 4 m. N.E. from Holywell.—Mostyn Hall, the seat of Sir F. Mostyn, contains a large collection of pictures, antique statues, busts, bronzes, &c. Upon Mostyn Mountain is a sculptured stone, called Maen Achwynfan. On the hill called Garreg is a circular tower, supposed a Roman pharos. Downing, the seat of D. Pennant, esq. has some valuable pictures, and beautiful grounds in which is the Fairy Oak of large dimensions. Near the shore the cliffs have in places the appearance of lava. P.

NEWMARKET, 3½ m. N. of St Asaph.—In the Ch.-yard a hand-

a handsome old Cross. On the top of Coperlini Mountain is an enormous carnedd or tumulus. Between this and Caerwys are a great number of tumuli. P.

Diserth, 6 m. N. from St. Asaph.—Site of a Castle. In the Ch.-yard is a very curious ornamented column called Cross Elinon. S. of the Castle is a ruinous building called Siamber Wen. See also Moel Hiraddug, a British post. P.

Rhuddlan, 5 m. N.W. from St. Asaph.—Ruins of the Castle. S. of the Castle a Mount with a foss. P.

St. Asaph.—Cathed. monuments, painted glass. 1 m. from St. Asaph at Overton is an extensive prospect. The Ch.-yard contains some very ancient yew-trees. See Pont Goch, Ladywell and Chapel. The glens here are extremely picturesque, the best view of them is from Peneraig. P.

Bodfary, 5 m. N.E. from Denbigh.—Bachegraig House, late the property of Mrs. Piozzi, is a very singular building with painted glass in the windows. P.

Caerwys, 4½ from Holywell.—At this place is held, on the 29th of May, the Eisteddfod or Music meeting, as a trial of skill for the harpers, &c. A stone of memorial with part of an inscription, and many tumuli are in the neighbourhood of Caerwys. P.

Northorp, 11½ m. from Chester.—Ch. monuments. Near is Moel-y-Gaer a strong British post. P.

Mold.—Ch. monuments. Mount called Bailey Hill, from which is a fine view. Leeswood, the seat of Sir G. Wynne, has handsome grounds. Rhual, the seat of T. Griffith, esq. has a choice collection of paintings. Near is a pyramidal stone column, erected in memory of a battle fought here A.D. 420 or 448. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Mold, at Kilken, the Ch. has a handsome carved roof. In the vicinity of Kilken are several lead-mines. Upon Moel y Famma is a column in memory of the jubilee year of King George III. Upon Moel Arthur is a British Camp. Near Penbedu Hall are a tumulus and remains of a Druidical circle. B.E.

Treuddyn, 6 m. S. from Mold.—Near is a vast stone of memorial upon a tumulus; it is called Carreg y Llech. P.

Caergwrle, 4 m. N.W. from Wrexham.—Ruins of the Castle. Opposite is the British post Caer Estyn: near the top of the mountain a number of entrochi are found. P.

MINERALS.

Breccia, limestone;—Caergwrle.

Chert,

Chert, cubic lead ore, calamine or ore of zinc, blende or black jack :—near Holywell and Whiteford.

Coal :—near Mostyn at Whiteford.

Lead ore :—at Pont y Pwll-dwr on Halkin mountain and near Kilken.

Native lead (*B. M.* 478) :—Golch Rake near Holywell.

Shivery shale, freestone :—near Rhos Esmor.

Double reflecting spar :—near Holywell.

Petroleum :—at Mostyn and Bichton.

Sulphate of zinc (*B. M.* 349) :—Holywell.

FOSSILS.

Entrochi, astroites :—limestone rocks near Caergwrle.

Impressions of leaves :—in the colliieries of Leeswood near Mold.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica spicata, Spiked Speedwell :—Diserth Castle Hill and near Prestayn lead-mines, 8.

Milium lendigerum, Panic Millet Grass :—about Trellewelin Farm at Rhyddlan, 8.

Triticum loliaceum, Sea Wheat Grass :—sea coast between Rhyl and Prestatyn, 6, 7.

Potamogeton gramineum, Grassy Pondweed :—ditches about Rhyd marsh, 7.

Anchusa sempervivens, Evergreen Alkanet :—ruins of Basingwerk abbey near Holywell, 5, 6.

Primula farinosa, Birds-eye Primrose :—marshes near the mouth of the river Dee, 6, 7.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Bell-flower :—at Whiteford, and between Holywell and Chester, 8.

Chironia pulchella, Dwarf Centaury :—sea coast near Prestatyn, 8, 9.

Gentiana campestris, Field Gentian :—3 m. from Holywell in the road to Rhyddlan, 9.

Ornithogalum umbellatum, Common Star of Bethlehem :—meadows adjoining Basingwerk Abbey, 5.

Colchicum autumnale, Meadow Saffron :—under a beech-tree between Leeswood House and the river, 9.

Chrysosplenium alternifolium, Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage :—near Mold frequent, 5.

Saxifraga stellaris, Hairy Saxifrage :—about most mountainous rills, 6, 7.

Silene

Silene nutans, Nottingham Catchfly:—Dalea Goch rocks above the mine works, 6, 7.

Arenaria verna, Vernal Sandwort:—hilly parts of Whiteford parish, 5, 8.

Prunus Padus, Bird Cherry:—woods and hedges about Mold, 5.

Papaver hybridum, Mongrel Poppy:—cornfields near the store-house upon Rhyl marsh, 7.

Cistus marifolius, Hoary Dwarf Cistus:—on Diserth Castle Hill and rocks at Prestatyn, 5, 6.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue:—on Diserth Castle Hill, 6, 7.

Ranunculus Lingua, Great Spearwort:—great pool at Upper Leeswood near Mold, 7.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Motherwort:—road hedge 2½ m. from Harwarden towards Holywell, 7, 8.

Antirrhinum Cymbalaria, Ivy-leaved Snapdragon:—Leeswood walls near Mold, 6.

Limosella aquatica, Mudwort:—Rhyd marsh near Prestatyn, 8.

Lepidium latifolium, Broad-leaved Pepperwort:—hedge banks near the store-house betw. Rhyddlan and the sea, 7.

Cheiranthus sinuatus, Sea Stock:—sea beach near Prestatyn, 8.

Erodium maritimum, Sea Storksbill:—Flint castle, 5, 9.

Geranium Phæum, Dusky Cranesbill:—wood above Mr. Pennant's garden near Holywell, 5, 6.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—wood below Pont yr Allt Goch near St. Asaph, 7, 8.

Vicia bithynica, Rough-podded Vetch:—road side about 2 m. from St. Asaph on the way to Chester, 7, 8.

Tragopogon porrifolius, Purple Goatsbeard:—moist marshes at Whiteford, 5, 6.

Satyrium viride, Frog Satyrium:—meadows between Fron and upper wood at Mold, 6, 7.

Serapias palustris, Marsh Helleborine:—bog S.E. corner of Mr. Lloyd's garden at Wygfor St. Asaph, 7, 8.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed:—shore of all the alpine lakes, 6.

Empetrum nigrum, Crowberry:—on the driest part of the mountain called Gwern-to, 5.

GLAMORGANSHIRE

(SOUTH WALES).

This county joins Caermarthenshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, and the Bristol Channel, is about 48 miles long, about 26 broad, and 125 miles in circumference. The N. part is very mountainous, barren, and thinly inhabited, serving generally for the feeding of cattle. Various rivers rise in it, which run S. through vales gradually expanding so as to form a middle district fit for cultivation, at length terminating in the great level or Vale of Glamorganshire. The county is well furnished with mineral treasures of coal, lead, &c.

Cardiff, a market town.—West-door of the Ch. Ruins of the Gray Friary. Castle, seat of the Marquis of Bute,—the keep, and paintings in the Castle *. B.E. Roman Camp between Weno and Cardiff.

Landaff, 2 m. W. from Cardiff.—Ruins of the Cathedral (1120), particularly the W. end, also the monuments. Ruins of the palace. Bridge and tin-works of Merlin Gruffydd. St. Fagan's Castle. 3 m. N. is Castle Coch or Red Castle. B.E.

Caerau, 3 m. W. from Cardiff.—A little S. from the road to Cowbridge is a large Camp. 3 m. W. from Caerau, near St. Nicholas, in a field called Caer Gaer, is a small encampment commanding a delightful view. B.E.

Caerphilly, 8 m. N. by W. from Cardiff.—Noble remains of a Castle, with a leaning tower. A few miles W. is the Pont-y-Prydd or New Bridge, one of the greatest curiosities of the kind in this or any other kingdom, the span of the arch being 140 feet, which is greater than any stone arch in England: near are two cascades, one above the other, below the bridge, the latter is the finest. ¾ m. from the bridge is the Duke of Bridgewater's Arms, a good inn. B.E. On a mountain not far from Caerphilly, is a sculptured stone of memorial called Y-Maen Hir. N.D.E.

* In this Castle, Robert, the son of Wm. the Conqueror, was confined 28 years.

Merthyr Tydvil, 25 m. N.N.W. from Cardiff.—Very extensive iron-works, at one of which is the largest water-wheel of iron known, being 52 feet in diameter. 3 m. N.E. ruins of Morlais Castle. B.E.

Llantrissent, 8½ m. S.W. from Caerphilly, a market town.—Fine prospect from the ruins of the Castle. This town occupies one of the finest situations in South Wales.

St. Nicholas, 6 m. W. from Cardiff.—Near Dyffryn House, in a field on the right of the road leading towards the house, is a very large cromlech particularly worthy of notice. Below Dyffryn House is a small cromlech called Llech-y-filast. B.E.

Barry Island, 10 m. S.W. by S. from Cardiff.—Upon this island is a boarding-house for sea-bathers. Upon a rock near the entrance is a small cavity, to which if the ear is applied a noise is heard like that of smiths at work. Upon the rocks of this island the *Adianthum Capillus Veneris*, or True Maidenhair, is said to grow. On the main land opposite the W. extremity of the island are the remains of Barry Castle. A few miles N.W. are the ruins of Penmarke Castle. ½ m. W. is Fonmon Castle, with fine paintings. B.E. and near is a watch-tower. E.

Cowbridge, a market town.—Half a mile distant are the ruins of Llanbleidan Castle. In Mr. Turberville's Park is a small Camp. Two miles from Cowbridge, near Golden Mile Common, are a small Camp and tumulus. 3 m. N. at Ystrad Owen is a large tumulus near the Ch.-yard; not far from this are the remains of Talavan Castle. B.E. 2 m. S.W. from Cowbridge are the ruins of Llanblythian Castle.

Lantwit Major, 4 m. S. from Cowbridge.—In the Ch. and Ch.-yard are some curious ancient monumental stones, particularly one on the outside of the porch. B.E.

St. Donats, 7 m. S.W. by S. from Cowbridge.—The fine remains of the Castle; in the park a picturesque quadrangular tower. ½ m. from the castle is a large cavern. Ch. monuments. Near are some remains of Marcross Castle, also a Cromlech called the Old Ch. A few miles from Marcross is Dunraven, a seat of T. Wyndham, esq. with fine scenery: near is a British Camp. On the coast are several curious caverns. B.E.

Ewenny, 6 m. W. by N. from Cowbridge.—Ch. monuments

ments and curious pavement. Near are the ruins of Ogmore Castle. B.E.

BRIDGE END, a market town.—A few remains of Newcastle fortress. 1 m. N.E. are grand ruins of Coity Castle. Upon a hill above Newhouse is a British Camp in excellent preservation. B.E.

NEWTON NOTES, 12 m. W. by N. from Cowbridge.—This is a sea bathing-place. Near the shore is a very singular ebbing and flowing well. B.E. A number of handsome sea shells upon the coast, among them *Turbo Clathrus* or English Wentletrap.

MARGAM, 9 m. W.N.W. from Bridge End.—Ruins of the Abbey (1147), particularly the Chapter House. Ch. monuments. B.E. On the summit of a hill a sculptured stone of memorial. E. In the village a curious stone Cross. Mr. Mansel's pleasure grounds and orangery, also antiquities in the green-house. At Tae-bach are some large copper-works. Between Margam and Kynfeg is a stone of memorial, inscribed

PVNP—EIVS
CARAN—TOPIVS

It is called Bedh Morgan. B.E.

BRITON FERRY, 2½ m. S. from Neath.—Nothing can exceed the scenery round this village. Visit Lady Vernon's pleasure-grounds. B.E.

NEATH, a market town.—Remains of the Castle. 1 m. from the town are the grand ruins of the Abbey (temp. Hen. I.). Near are copper-works and an iron foundry. Gnoll Castle and pleasure-grounds. Druidical monuments on Drummeu Mountain. 1½ m. from Neath, at Aberdulais, is a fine cascade; a few miles higher up is another called Melin Court. Near is a blast furnace. W. This is a proper place from whence to visit the romantic scenery and charming cascades at Pont Neath Vaughan (*See* Brecknockshire). 4 m. from Neath, at Kilybebill on a mountain to the E. are some Druidical remains. 3 m. from Kilybebill, near Galligron, on a mountain, is a Druidical circle and cromlech called Camllechart. About 2 m. E. from the latter is another more curious, called Mynydd-y-Gwyryd. B.E. Between Neath and Loughor, at Ystradyvodwg, beautiful scenes of untouched Nature rarely surpassed. On Craig Lyn Vaur, two stones

of memorial. Earthworks near Pont Neath Vaughan. Porthago Cave, and the most beautiful of all the cascades *Cil Hepste*, Witch's Chair, Enion's Crooked Waterfall;—all these may be visited from Pont-Neath-Vaughan, about 9 m. from Neath.

Swansea, a large market town.—A sea bathing-place. The principal lodging-houses are at Mount Pleasant. Ch. monuments. Remains of the Castle. Theatre. Public Rooms. Public Library. Potteries. 5 m. w. by s. are the majestic ruins of Oystermouth Castle; a short distance from which are some remains of Pennarth Castle; beyond are the ruins of Penrice Castle, near which is the seat of —— Talbot, esq. with valuable paintings and ornamented grounds. A little to the N. of Penrice upon the Mountain Cefn Bryn is an immense cromlech called Arthur's Stone. At the foot of this mountain is Southall, the seat of J. Lucas, esq. with handsome grounds; in his garden is a very large cave. B.E. 2 m. E. from Arthur's Stone, near Llanridien, is Weobley Castle, N.D.E. At Swansea is a brass-wire manufactory. E.

Loughor, a corporation town.—Remains of the Castle. Copper-works. A little to the E. of the town vestiges of two Roman Camps. B.E. At the entrance of the court-yard of the Parsonage is a curiously-wrought stone, supposed a Roman milliary stone. Car.

MINERALS.

I find no account of any minerals peculiar to this county. The following are met with in most parts of Wales as well as in Glamorganshire.

Limestone with shells:—in Gower.

Lead, manganese, hæmatitic iron ore:—these are found in small veins in the limestone rocks of Gower.

Blue limestone:—between Dunraven and Penarth.

Gypsum in hard clay:—near Penarth.

Stalactites, quartz:—caverns in the calcareous rocks.

Iron ore, coal:—near Merthyr Tydvil.

FOSSILS.

Impressions of Ferns, *Equisetum* or Horsetails, and several others:—in the coal-pits near Neath, upon a slaty substance.

RARE

RARE PLANTS.

Salicornia fruticosa, Shrubby Samphire :—Salt-house Point near Swansea, 8, 9.

Salvia pratensis, Meadow Clary :—limestone meadows about Port Eynon, 7.

Schœnus Mariscus, Prickly Bog-rush :—Cromlyn bog near Swansea, 7, 8.

Triticum loliaceum, Dwarf Sea Wheat Grass :—sandy meadows at Penrice, 7.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum, Four-leaved Allseed :—sandy wastes between Pile Inn and the sea, 6, 7.

Anchusa sempervirens, Evergreen Alkanet :—at Ragland near Neath, 5, 6.

Pulmonaria officinalis, Lungwort :—woods between Neath and Pile, 5.

Campanula hederacea, Ivy-leaved Bell-flower :—moist places about Pont y Prid and Neath Valley, 6, 8.

Lobelia Dortmanna, Water Lobelia :—lakes near Pont Neath Vaughan and Aberpergam, 7.

Chironia pulchella, Dwarf Centaury :—on Cromlyn Burrows near Swansea, and about Wormshead, 8, 9.

Vinca major, Great Periwinkle :—hedges about Park Mill, between Swansea and Penrice, 5.

Oenanthe pimpinelloides, Parsley-leaved Water Dropwort :—Llandore marshes near Swansea, 7.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew :—Cromlyn bog near Swansea, 7, 8.

Scilla verna, Vernal Squill :—Wormshead, 4.

Asparagus officinalis, Asparagus :—about Cardiff, meadows between Cowbridge and the sea, 8.

Alisma ranunculoides, Small Water Plantain :—Sketty Bog near Swansea, 8.

Vaccinium Oxycoccos, Cranberry :—mountains near Pont Neath Vaughan, 6.

Erica vagans, Cornish Heath :—near Newton, 7, 8.

Saxifraga hypnoides, Mossy Saxifrage :—mountain E. of Pont Neath Vaughan, 5, 6.

Dianthus Caryophyllus, Clove Pink :—walls of Cardiff Castle, 7.

Silene anglica, English Catchfly :—fields about Marino near Swansea, 7.

Euphorbia portlandica, Portland Spurge:—Caswell Bay, 8.

Prunus Padus, Bird Cherry:—hedges about Merthyr Tydvil, 5.

Pyrus torminalis, Wild Service:—sides of Neath Valley, and woods about Penrice, 4, 5.

Pyrus Aria, White Beam Tree:—woods about Neath Valley and Merthyr Tydvil, 5.

Potentilla verna, Spring Cinquefoil:—above the cliffs between Port Eynon and the Wormshead, 5.

Papaver cambricum, Yellow Poppy:—about Pont Nedd Vechan and Aberdylais, 6.

Cistus marifolius, Hoary Dwarf Cistus:—on the Worms-head, plentifully, 5.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower:—between Pont Nedd Vechan and Usgoed Eynon Garn, 5, 6.

Helleborus fœtidus, Stinking Hellebore:—near Park Mill towards Pennard Castle by Swansea, 3, 4.

Antirrhinum repens, Creeping Blue Snapdragon:—ballast banks Briton Ferry, 7, 9.

Sibthorpia europæa, Cornish Moneywort:—under a damp shady wall 200 yards from Pont y Pridd, 7, 8.

Draba aizoides, Yellow Whitlow Grass:—walls and rocks about Pennard Castle 8 m. from Swansea, and rocks at Wormshead, 3, 4.

Lepidium petræum, Mountain Pepperwort:—walls of Pennard Castle, 3, 4.

Lepidium ruderale, Narrow-leaved Pepperwort:—ballast banks about Swansea, 6.

Thlaspi alpestre, Alpine Shepherd's Purse:—about Pont Nedd Vechan and Aberpergam, 6, 7.

Cochlearia danica, Danish Scurvy-grass:—rocks about the Mumbles light-house, 5, 6.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:—about Swansea, 5.

Crambe maritima, Sea Kale:—rocks about Port Eynon, 5, 6.

Sisymbrium murale, Sand-rocket Water Cress:—about Swansea, 9.

Cheiranthus sinuatus, Sea Stock:—about Swansea and sea shores, 8.

Turritis

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard:—walls of Oystermouth Castle, 5.

Geranium sanguineum, Bloody Crane's-bill:—burrows about Penrice and Port Eynon, 7, 9.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort:—about Cardiff, Penrice, and Neath, 7, 8.

Carduus heterophyllus, Melancholy Thistle:—road side between Llandaff and Cowbridge, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—about Pont Nedd Vechan, 6, 7.

Inula crithmoides, Samphire-leaved Fleabane:—about Port Eynon, 8.

Ophrys Nidus-avis, Bird's-nest Ophrys:—Margam and Penrice woods, 5, 6.

Carex dioica, Separate-headed Carex:—boggy places near Aberdylais, 6.

Carex ampullacea, Slender Bladder Carex:—Cromlyn and Sketty bogs near Swansea, 5.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern:—frequent in the county, 7, 8.

Polypodium Dryopteris, Three-branched Polypody:—rocks about Pont Nedd Vechan.

Polypodium Lonchitis, Rough Alpine Polypody:—valley going up Pen Craigy from Pont Nedd Vechan.

Asplenium marinum, Sea Spleenwort:—about Oystermouth Castle.

Adiantum Capillus Veneris, True Maiden Hair:—in Barry Island and at Port Kirig.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Scaly Spleenwort:—walls at Swansea.

Hymenophyllum tunbridgense, Tunbridge Filmy-leaf:—moist rocks about Pont Nedd Vechan.

Pilularia globulifera, Pillwort or Pepper-grass:—Pen Craigy Lyn Vach, a pool near Pont Nedd Vechan, 6, 9.

MERIONETHSHIRE

(NORTH WALES)

Is bounded by Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire, and the Irish Sea. It measures 36 miles N. to S. and 34 in the broadest part. The face of the county is varied throughout, with a most romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. Some strangely sequestered situations, inaccessible without hazard, yet not without their charms, and the seats of simplicity and rustic competence, are found amid the savage scenery of this wild region. Grazing forms the principal employ of the inhabitants of this county.

Dinas Mowddwy, 8½ m. S.E. by S. from Dolgelly.—About 1 m. distant is Mallwyd, surrounded by romantic and delightful scenery: in the Ch.-yard are some magnificent yew trees. At Pont Fallwyd is a fine cataract. P.

Talyllyn, 7 m. S.W. from Dinas Mowddwy.—Near is the beautiful lake called Llyn Myngûl. B.E. [The Blue Lion at Talyllyn is a comfortable inn.]

Llan Mowddwy, 4½ m. N. from Dinas Mowddwy.—At one end of the vale is Bwlch y Groes, or the Pass of the Cross, one of the most terrible in North Wales. P.

Towyn, 12 m. W. by S. from Machynlleth in Montgomeryshire.—It is a sea bathing-place with a fine sandy beach. Ch. monuments. At the end of Towyn vale are the ruins of Teberri Castle. P.

Dolgelly, a market town.—Ch. monuments. Welsh Harpers, who play according to ancient custom. From hence the tourist will ascend the famous mountain Cader Idris. Beyond Turraw Mawr, by the side of Cader Idris, is Llyn Cregenan; and not distant are remains of Druidical circles, cairns, and stones of memorial. In the park at Nanney, the seat of Sir R. Vaughan, bart. is a remarkable large hollow oak-tree. Upon a rocky eminence above Nanney is a British post called Moel Orthrwm: a short distance

distance further are the ruins of Cymmer or y Vanner Abbey (*circa* 1200). In the vicinity are two Waterfalls (Rhaiadr Ddu and Don y Myllynllyn), near the 5th milestone from Dolgelly. 9 m. from Dolgelly is the hill Tylyn Gwladys, from which is an extensive prospect: below is the valley of Mouddach, near which is the grand cataract called Pistill y Cayne, and not far from it is Pistill Mouddach, another fine cataract.

Barmouth, 10 m. s.w. by w. from Dolgelly.—A sea bathing-place, with a firm sandy beach, used as a promenade. P. The scenery between Dolgelly and Barmouth is grand, awful, and sublime, most beautiful when the tide is up. If you prefer going by water, a boat may be had at the Stoves for three shillings. C.T. This delightful sea-bathing place is called Gibraltar in miniature, from a similar disposition of building houses upon the rock; and we have no sea bathing-place in Britain that will amuse the scientific tourist more than Barmouth;—the antiquary, mineralogist, and natural historian will find there a fund of entertainment. The cromlechs, stones of memorial, and Druid circles, &c. in the environs, will be viewed with pleasure by the former; the variety of rocks, and their contents, will attract the notice of the mineralogist;—and the beautiful extensive sandy beach, and rocks, will afford a variety of subjects for the natural historian, in rare plants, marine insects, and shells; among the latter, I observed

Mactra lutraria
——— *zonaria*
——— *Stultorum*
Venus mercenaria
—— *exoleta*
—— *radiata of Da Costa, p. 12, f. 2.*
Tellina crassa
Donax denticulata
Cardium echinatum
——— *lævigatum*
——— *edule*
Pecten varius
Solen Siliqua
Buccinum undulatum
Buccinum Lapillus
——— *reticulatum*
Murex despectus
Turbo Terebra
—— *Cluthus*
—— *littoreus*
Trochus conulus
Voluta tornatilis (rare)
Bulla Ampulla (rare)
Nerita littoralis
Cypræa Pediculus
Serpula intricata
Sabella tubiformis

Harlech.—Fine ruins of a Castle. The vicinity of Harlech abounds with Druidical remains, &c. Upon a hill near are several Druidical circles, most of them with stones of memorial. See Llyn y Cwm and Cwm Bychan for the scenery, also Drws Ardudwy for the terrific. Between this and Cors-y-gedol are Llyn Bodlyn and Llyn-cwm-Howel: on the plain near these lakes are numerous Druidical remains; two circles with a large Cromlech, also a Carnedd; and a little further a magnificent Cromlech, and four Meini hirion or stones of memorial. The top of Craig-y-Ddinas is supposed a British post. At no great distance is Castle Ddinas Cortin an entrenched camp; on the plain beneath are circles, cromlechs, carnedds, and stones of memorial. Near the 5th milestone from Harlech to Barmouth, a little out of the road, are two cromlechs near each other, on barrows or carnedds. In a field by the road-side near the village of Llanbedr are two stones of memorial, called Meini gwyr. B.E.

Trawsfynydd, 12 m. N.N.W. from Dolgelly.—On the common is part of the Roman road called Llwyber Helen, or Hellen's Causeway. In a field at some distance is a stone of memorial called Llech Idris. On Milkneint mountain ¼ m. from the road are some remarkable stone monuments called Bedhau Gwyr Ardudwy. Several Druidical circles, a vast carnedd with two stones of memorial are in the vicinity. Not far from Rluw Goch is a small fort very singularly situated called Castel Prysor. In the neighbourhood a large Roman camp called Tommen-y-Mur, and Lake Raithlyn. The above may be visited from the inn at Festiniog. P.

Festiniog, 3 m. N.E. from Tan-y-Bwlch.—Here is a good inn, and the scenery about it very beautiful. See the charming cascade called Pulpit Hugh Lhwyd Cynfael. P. Many of the ancient remains in the above parish of Trawsfynydd may be visited from this inn.

Bala, the principal market-town in the county.—In the vicinity are the remains of three Roman Encampments. Near the town is a large Lake, and a hill called Tommen y Bala. See also Pont Llyn Dyffus and the cataract above it, said to equal Pont Aber Glass Llyn. B.E.

Corwen, a market town —The Ch. stands in a very romantic

mantic situation; on the s. side stands a Cross, called the Sword of Glyndwr. Fronting Corwen is Caer Drewyn, a British post with the ruins of a circular tower. Upon Cadir Frowen is a great heap of stones, with a stone of memorial in the centre. The *Rubus Chamæmorus* (or Cloud Berry) grows plentifully about this hill. 1 m. s.w. at Llangar, in a field called Caer Bont is a small entrenchment. Visit Rhaiadr Cynwyd, a picturesque waterfall. P. (*Vide* Denbighshire.)

MINERALS.

Siliceous porphyry, quartz, siliceous schistose porphyry, argillaceous porphyry, granitell of Kirwan:—Cader Idris mountain.

Copper ore, toadstone, spar:—Prince of Wales mountain near Dolgelly.

Blue ochre:—near Dinas Mowddwy.

RARE PLANTS.

Festuca vivipara, Viviparous Fescue Grass:—summit of Cader Idris, 7.

Lobelia Dortmanna, Water Lobelia:—in the first lake as you ascend Cader Idris, about Bala, 7.

Impatiens Noli-me-tangere, Yellow Balsam:—by the road side from Dolgelly to Erwgoed Chapel, 8.

Viola lutea, Yellow Mountain Violet:—about Bala, 5, 9.

Meum athamanticum, Spignel:—Garneddwen between Bala and Dolgelly, 5.

Rumex digynus, Mountain Sorrel:—rivulets about Llyn y Cai, 6.

Alisma natans, Floating Water Plantain:—s. end of Bala Lake, 7, 8.

Vaccinium Vitis Idæa, Red Whortle Berry:—Cader Idris and Fronwen mountains, 6.

Saxifraga stellaris, Hairy Saxifrage:—Cader Idris, 6, 7.

Saxifraga nivalis, Clustered Alpine Saxifrage:—on the Fronwen Mountains.

Saxifraga oppositifolia, Purple Saxifrage:—on Craig y Cae, Cader Idris, 4.

Scleranthus perennis, Perennial Knawel:—road-side between Corwen and Bala, 10, 11.

Rosa tomentosa, Downy-leaved Rose:—hedges between Bala and the Lake, 6, 7.

Rubus

Rubus Chamæmorus, Mountain Bramble :—Cader Fronwen and Berwyn mountains, 6.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue :—on Cader Idris and near Bala Pool, 6, 7.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower :—left of the road from Dolgelly to Trawsfinaid and Cader Idris, 5, 6.

Mentha rotundifolia, Round-leaved Mint :—sides of Bala Pool, 8, 9.

Melampyrum sylvaticum, Wood Cow-wheat :— side of Bala Pool, 7, 8.

Scrophularia vernalis, Yellow Figwort :—about Llanforda, a seat of Sir W. W. Wynne, bart. 4, 5.

Cheiranthus sinuatus, Sea Stock :—rocks at Aberdovey, 8.

Arabis hispida, Alpine Rock Cress :—Moel yn Rhud near Festiniog, 6, 7.

Brassica oleracea, Sea Cabbage :—near Harlech Castle, 5, 6.

Geranium sanguineum, Bloody Cranesbill :—about Barmouth, 8.

Genista pilosa, Hairy Greenweed :—foot of Cader Idris, between Dolgelly and Llyn Arran, 5.

Orobus sylvaticus, Wood Orobus :—not far from Bala, 5, 6.

Trifolium maritimum, Teasel-headed Trefoil :—Towgym, 6, 7.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's-wort :—near the cataract called Rhaiadr Ddu, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium sylvaticum, Highland Cudweed :—on Cader Idris, 8.

Senecio viscosus, Stinking Groundsel :—banks of Bala lake, 7, 10.

Cineraria palustris, Marsh Fleawort :—about Aberavon and Barmouth sands, 6, 7.

Littorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed :—s. end of Bala lake, 6.

Empetrum nigrum, Crow Berry :—on the mountains plentifully, 5.

Rhodiola rosea, Rose Root :—Cader Idris, 5, 6.

Pteris crispa, Curled or Rock Brakes :—Cader Idris.

Andræa alpina, Alpine Andræa :—boggy places on Cader Idris near the summit.

Euphorbia Peplis, Purple Spurge :—on Barmouth sands, 7, 8.

Lavatera arborea, Tree Mallow:—rocks at Barmouth.
Sedum rupestre, Rock Stonecrop:—rocks at Barmouth.
Aira caryophyllea, Silver Hair Grass:—rocks at Barmouth.
Leonurus Cardiaca, Motherwort:—rocks at Barmouth.
Erica Tetralix, Cross-leaved Heath:—rocks at Barmouth.
Cotyledon Umbilicus, Navelwort:—rocks at Barmouth.
Asplenium Trichomanes, Maidenhair Spleenwort:—rocks at Barmouth.
Asplenium Adiantum nigrum, Black Maidenhair Spleenwort:—rocks at Barmouth.
Blechnum boreale, Northern Blechnum:—rocks at Barmouth.
Drosera rotundifolia, Round-leaved Sundew:—boggy pasture ¼ m. from Barmouth towards Harlech.
Comarum palustre, Marsh Cinquefoil:—boggy pasture ¼ m. from Barmouth towards Harlech.
Hydrocotyle vulgaris, White-rot:—boggy pasture ¼ m. from Barmouth towards Harlech.
Pinguicula vulgaris, Butterwort:—in the road to Dolgelly 1 m. from Barmouth.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

(NORTH WALES)

Has Denbighshire, Merionethshire, Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, and Shropshire, as surrounding counties. The length is about 36 miles from the northern to the southern angle, and from E. to W. nearly the same; it is 167 miles in circumference, and contains 982 square miles. This county, though barren and mountainous in many parts, has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain than most of the Welch counties. The most considerable level tract is that in which the Severn flows, which rises in the lofty mountain of Plynlimmon. The air is esteemed, though in parts cold and sharp, very salubrious. The county is rich in its agricultural and natural products: its manufactories are also of consideration, the centre of which is Welch Pool, from whence they are sent to Shrewsbury.

Montgomery.—Ch. monuments. Ruins of the Castle. Upon a hill not far from the Castle is a strong British post or Camp with several fosses. At the bottom of the hill is a smaller fortification with a raised mount. From an eminence between Montgomery and Newtown is a most enchanting view. B.E.

Forden, 2 m. N. by E. from Montgomery.—In this parish is Gaer, a Roman Camp, and Nantcribba, a seat of Viscount Hereford. Upon a conoid rock near the above are the remains of a little fort. P. Between Forden and Montgomery the traveller passes Offa's Dyke on the left.

Newtown, 9 m. S.W. from Montgomery.—Ch. Screen and ancient font. Newtown Hall stands in a fine park. 3 m. N. by E. from Newtown is Dolforwyn Castle, supposed British; it commands a fine view. On the top of a hill not far from the above is a great mount. P.

Caersws, 6 m. W. by N. from Newtown.—Two encampments, a small one called Gwynfynydd. In a field near Rhos Ddiarbed Common is a large Camp very curiously fortified with a vast mount. B.E.

Llanddinam, 6 m. N.E. from Llanydloes.—On the summit of a high mountain opposite Llanddinam is a British post called Y Gaer Fechan, with many fosses. Near is a small lake called Llyn yr Afange. B.E.

Llanydloes.—Roof of the Ch. curiously carved. From this place the famous mountain Plynlimmon is generally visited; on the summit are two Carnedds. At Melin Velindra is a small cataract. P.

Machynlleth.—Near Penault, about 2 m. distant, is a Roman Camp upon a hill at Cefn Caer. Near Cemmes is Abertheriaeth, the seat of Sir John Dashwood King, bart. with beautiful grounds. From Machynlleth visit the grand cataract Pystyll Rhaiadr. P.

Llanerfyl, 5 m. W. from Llanfair.—1 m. from hence is Can or Cannon Office inn, the only one between Welch Pool and Mallwyd. Near is a large tumulus, and in the vicinity many carnedds. P.

Llanfair, a market town.—Here the tourist may see the expert method the fishermen have of spearing the salmon in the adjoining river. The vicinity of Llanfair abounds in antiquities. Upon Moel-ddol-wyn is a Roman Camp, and on another hill near Garddan is a small inclosed fort, supposed British. In the Ch.-yard is a medicinal spring. On the Drum are three small pools, in one of them an inscribed stone. B.E.

Mathrafal in Llan Gynyw, 2½ m. N. by W. from Llanfair.—Earthworks of a Castle, and other entrenchments in the vicinity. B.E.

Welch Pool.—Gold Chalice in the Ch. Walk 1 m. to Powis Castle (temp. Hen. II.), the seat of Viscount Clive, where there are many family portraits and some good pictures. Between Welch Pool and Llanfair, on Moel y Golfa Hill, is a handsome obelisk, to commemorate the victories of Lord Rodney, from which there are fine views. From the top of the Park at Powis Castle is a very fine view. B.E.

Llanymynech, 5½ m. S. by W. from Oswestry in Salop—(known for the excellence of the lime, the produce of the neighbouring hill).—In one of the hills is a place called Ogo or Cavern, formerly a level to a mine. On one side of Llanymynech Hill is a stupendous rampart of loose stones with fosses; from the summit a fine view. Make an excursion to Newbridge and see the bridge and cascade. P.

MINERALS.

Lead ore:—near Pystyll Rhaiadr and Dylivan.
Copper ore:—Esgair vraith.
Galena, slate:—Llangynnog.
Schistus, hornblende:—near Llanydloes.
Quartz:—on Plynlimmon.
Calamine ore of zinc, blende or black jack, limestone, marble:—Llanymynech hill
Coal:—at Coedwae.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica hybrida, Welsh Speedwell:—on the sides of Craig Wreidhin, 7.

Campanula hederacea, Ivy-leaved Bell-flower:—Cemmaes near Machynlleth, 6, 8.

Impatiens-Noli-me-tangere, Yellow Balsam:—at Gwern Dhee 1 m. from Montgomery, river banks at Mornington in Chirbury Parish 5 m. from Montgomery, 8.

Viola lutea, Yellow Mountain Violet:—between the 18th milestone and Llanydloes, 5, 9.

Linum usitatissimum, Common Flax:—between Montgomery and Newtown, 1 m. from the former, 7.

Polygonum Bistorta, Great Bistort:—fields near Montgomery, 6.

Saxifraga hypnoides, Mossy Saxifrage:—north side of Breiddin Hills, 5, 6.

Sedum rupestre, Rock Stonecrop:—on the Breiddin hills, 7.

Pyrus Aria, White Beam Tree:—on the Breiddin hills, 5.

Geranium sanguineum, Bloody Cranes-bill:—on the Breiddin hills, 7, 9.

Potentilla rupestris, Strawberry-flower Cinquefoil:—on the sides of Craig Breiddin, 6, 7.

Papaver cambricum, Yellow Poppy:—on the Breiddin hills and Craig Cwm Pystyll near Newtown, 6.

Pteris crispa, Curled or Rock Brakes:—on Breiddin hills.

Saponaria officinalis, Soapwort:—lane from Llan Rhaiadr to Pystyll Rhaiadr, 8, 9.

Sedum dasyphyllum, Thick-leaved Stone-crop:—hills above Myfod, 6.

Lychnis Viscaria, Red German Catchfly :—on the rocks of Craig Breiddin 8 m. N.E. of Welch Pool, 5, 6.

Rosa villosa, Apple Rose :—in the hedges of the road from Llanydloes to Newtown, 6, 7.

Rosa tomentosa, Downy-leaved Rose :—in the hedges of the road from Llanydloes to Newtown, 6, 7.

Rubus Chamæmorus, Cloudberry or Bramble : — near the summit of Berwyn mountain by Llan Rhaiadr, 6.

Orobus sylvaticus, Wood Orobus :—near Garthbibio, 5, 6.

Inula Helenium, Elecampane :—near Welch Pool, 7, 8.

PEMBROKESHIRE

(SOUTH WALES)

Is partly surrounded by the sea, but joins Caermarthenshire. It is about 27 miles long and 30 broad; in circumference about 115 miles. The climate is temperate and salubrious, but is more affected by rain than any other county, from its peculiar situation. The soil varies considerably, including the extremes of bad and good and the intermediate gradations. The surface is generally hilly, and rendered fruitful by its numerous streams. Agriculture is followed but with little spirit; the labour is principally by oxen, which gives rise to an excellent breed of fat black cattle with spreading horns, which are highly prized at Smithfield and by the English grazier. Tenby in this county is an interesting spot, as a watering place.

NARBETH, a market town.—Picturesque fragments of the Castle. B.E.

LAWHADEN, 3 m. N.N.W. from Narbeth.—Ruins of the Castle, beautifully situated on the Claddy, formerly a fortified residence of the Bishop of St. David's.

PICTON, 6 m. W. by S. from Narbeth.—Picton Castle, near the junction of the two Cleddies, the seat of Lord Milford: in the grounds are the remains of an encampment called Castle Lake. On the western shore of Milford Haven are the ruins of Benton Castle. B.E.

TENBY, a market town, and fashionable sea bathing-place.—Hot and cold baths. Ch. monuments. Ruins of the Castle. Excavations in the rocks. Catherine's Cave. Fine view of the Devonshire coast. Opposite Tenby is the Island of Caldey; on the rocks grows the *Lavatera arborea* or Tree Mallow. 3 m. N.W. is Carew Castle. St. Florence. The ride of 10 miles from hence to Pembroke is delightful. 3 m. on this side Pembroke are the extensive remains of Manorbeer Castle. Lamphey Court, formerly a palace of the bishop of St. David's, is worthy a visit. B.E. The beautiful shells enumerated at the end of this county are found upon the shore near Tenby.

Carew, 5 m. E.N.E. from Pembroke.—Noble remains of its Castle; on a creek of Milford Haven, and about 7 miles from Tenby, a fine hill, and remarkable for the ornamental architecture of different ages. In the village an ancient Cross highly ornamented. Ch. monuments. B.E.

Manorbeer Castle, about 2 m. out of the road from Tenby to Pembroke. A rude and strong fortress in a retired bay.

Lamphey Court, a ruined palace of the bishop of St. David's, two miles from Pembroke.

Pembroke, the county town.—Ruins of the Castle peculiarly striking. A noble round tower stands in the courtyard surrounded by a wall built along the irregular summit of a rock, and strengthened at the angles by various clusters of towers. [Four pleasing views of this Castle (by Mr. Norris) are published by Mr. Booth, and Mr. Weble at Pembroke.] Beneath the ruins fronting the river is a large cavern called the Wogan.

Bosherton Mere, a remarkable cleft in the ground within a short distance of the edge of the cliff. During heavy gales of wind from S.W. the sea is forced from beneath by the violence of the currents of air, and rises in a spout to the height of thirty feet above the level of the land.

St. Gowan's Chapel, built about half-way down an irregular descent to a wild rocky bay, much resorted to by persons from remote parts of Wales, who have great faith in the efficacy of a spring of water near the chapel in the removal of various complaints.

Nangle, 10 m. W. by N. from Pembroke.—The fragments of a building of singular construction called the Blockhouse. B.E.

Stackpool, 3½ m. S. by W. from Pembroke.—The Court, the seat of Lord Cawdor, with elegant pleasure-grounds. Ch. monuments. The coast from Stackpool-head westwards towards Nangle-point is highly romantic, with several caverns; the one called Bosherton Mere is the most remarkable. A little to the east of Bosherton Mere is the Hermitage of St. Gowan, which all tourists should visit. The promontory of Castle Martin contains some Druidical remains. On the sea shore are a number of military earth works, some of considerable strength. B.E.

Milford, a market town, 6 m. N.W. from Pembroke: built

built within twenty-five years, and till lately a flourishing town; now deserted by the whale fishery, and the dock-yard has declined greatly. The Church, though a new building and ornamented with painted glass in the windows and some presents from Lord Nelson, is going fast to ruin. From Milford you have one of the finest views of the Haven, which is superior to any other haven in the kingdom. Packet establishment.

Haverford West.—A corporation town. Remains of the Castle and Priory (*ante* 1200). Parade Walk. The Castle, boldly situated above the Claddy, used as the county jail. Monuments in Langwm Church, particularly De la Roche's. B.E.

Rudbaxton, 3½ m. N. from Haverford West.—Large mount near the Ch.-yard.—*Car.* British Camp called the Bath. Castle Henry, a large tumulus. B.E.

Roche Castle, 8 m. from Haverford West.—A single tower of an irregular form rising from a steep rocky knowl, and commanding an extensive view of the coast and a wild country.

Little Newcastle, 8 m. N. from Haverford West.—Upon a farm called Smurton or Summerton is a circular camp; and another circular camp called Castle Coning, near the village of St. Dogmaels, one mile west from Cardigan. B.E.

St. David's.—The Cathedral, the Palace, St. Mary's College, and the remains of the City Walls form a most interesting and peculiar assemblage of buildings. The body of the cathedral is in repair, and the service is performed regularly; all the other buildings are in ruins. Near the coast are the remains of several chapels. Ancient Cross. St. David's Head is a fine bold promontory *. Rocks called the Bishop and his Clerks. The antiquarian tourist will take the road nearest the coast to Fishguard: in his way, at Loughouse near Trefine village, is a cromlech in good preservation. Further on, at Treslanog, among other relics is another cromlech. Several others near Trehowel, at a place

* A series of Views of St. David's has been published by Mr. Norris of Tenby, and they have been praised for their correctness by the present Bishop in a Charge to the clergy of the diocese. May be had of the publisher of this work.

called

called Tref Cilhwch, supposed to have formed the site of an ancient British town.

Llan Rian, 5½ m. N.E. from St. David's.—Near is Castell Hafod, a Roman camp. On Garn-fawr Rock is a British Camp inclosed by lofty ramparts of loose stones. N.E.

Newport, a market town.—Remains of the Castle. Slate quarries in the bay. In the vicinity of Newport are many Druidical remains. Near Pentre Evan, in Nevern parish, is a remarkable cromlech extremely well worth visiting; also a Druidical circle. In Nevern Ch.-yard a richly decorated Cross: upon a hill above the church remains of a fortress. Between Newport and the sea is another very fine cromlech called Llech-y-drybed or Altar-stone. N.N.E.

St. Dogmaels, 1 m. from Cardigan.—Interesting remains of its Pr. (*circa* W. Con.) N.E.

Cilgaran or Kilgaren, 8 m. W.N.W. from Newcastle Emlyn, and 2 m. from Cardigan.—Majestic ruins of the Castle. The scenery adjoining the river is exceedingly romantic. A little above Cilgaran Castle is Castle Maelgwn, formerly the seat of Sir B. Hamet; the grounds are laid out with great taste. Pentre gardens and grounds are in the ancient style, and much admired. N.E. Further up the river, at Kennath, is a curious salmon-leap. E.

MINERALS.

Lead:—in Llanyrnach parish.
Copper in veins:—Milford Haven.
Iron stone:—coast of Tenby Bay.
Slate, alum vein:—slate quarries near Newport.
Pudding stone, freestone:—at Fishguard.
Limestone: stone coal:—on the south side of the county.

FOSSILS.

The lithostron fossil coral:—on the rocky cliffs about 2 miles from Tenby.

CONCHOLOGY.

Beautiful specimens of the following shells are found on the shore near Tenby.

Pholas Dactylus	*Turbo Terebra*
Anomia Ephippium	*Strombus Pes Pelicani*
Murex crinaceus	*Trochus Ziziphinus*

Lepas cornubiensis	*Lepas anatifera*
Voluta tornatilis	*Chiton crinatus*
Nerita glaucina	*Arca Nucleus*
Tellina fragilis	*Bulla Ampulla*
Mya truncata	*Pinna fragilis*
Mactra solida	*Haliotis tuberculata*
Cypræa Pediculus	*Donax Trunculus*
Dentalium entalis	*Pecten Pusio.*
Subella tubiformis	

A folio plate of these shells, coloured, may be had at the Repository at Tenby, or of Mr. Booth, bookseller, Duke-street, Portland-place, London. As also some account of the ancient buildings at Tenby.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica montana, Mountain Speedwell:—Stackpool Court woods, 5, 6.

Cyperus longus, Sweet Cyperus:—rivulet side between St. David's Town and St. David's Head, 7.

Rubia peregrina, Wild Madder:—rocks round Broadhaven and Tenby, 6, 7.

Cyclamen europæum, Spring Cyclamen:—woods at Stackpool Court, 4.

Campanula hederacea, Ivy-leaved Beliflower:—road bank between St. Clears and Tavernspite, 6, 8.

Vinca major, Large Periwinkle:—near Tenby, 5.

Gentiana campestris, Field Gentian:—Stackpool warren, 9.

Gentiana acaulis, Dwarf Gentian:—this new plant was found near Haverford West, 6, 7.

Sium verticillatum, Whorled Water Parsnip:—between Trecastle and St. David's, 7, 8.

Ornithogalum umbellatum, Common Star of Bethlehem:—in a wood close to Stackpool Court House, 4, 5.

Scilla verna, Vernal Squill:—Tenby and sea coast south from Stackpool Court, 4.

Convallaria Polygonatum, Angular Solomon's Seal:—rock near the sea at Tenby, 5, 6.

Alisma ranunculoides, Small Water Plantain:—sides of Leech pool at Bosher on, 8.

Silene anglica, English Catchfly:—near St. David's, 7.

Sedum album, White Sedum:—Stackpool quay, 7.

Euphorbia parsalia, Sea Spurge:—near Tenby, 8, 9.

Euphorbia

Euphorbia portlandica, Portland Spurge:—in Stackpool warren, 8.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue:—rocks a little west of Tenby, 6, 7.

Helleborus viridis, Green Hellebore:—Lodge Park near Stackpool Court, 4.

Ajuga Chamæpitys, Ground Pine:—on the walls and houses at St. David's, 4, 5.

Melittis Melissophyllum, Reddish Bastard Balm:—near Haverford West, 6.

Orobanche minor, Lesser Bromerape:—near Tenby, 7, 8.

Lepidium petræum, Mountain Pepperwort:—a weed on the walks at Stackpool and Tenby, 3, 4.

Cochlearia danica, Danish Scurvy Grass:—near St. Ann's light-house, 6.

Coronopus didyma, Lesser Watercress:—at Dale near Milford Haven, 7.

Crambe maritima, Sea Kale:—clifts at Tenby, 5, 6.

Hesperis inodora, Scentless Dames Violet:—plentiful in a field on the top of the hill on the Haverford West side of Pembroke Ferry, 5, 6.

Brassica oleracea, Sea Cabbage:—rocks at Tenby, 5, 6.

Erodium moschatum, Musky Storksbill:—roadside 1 m. from Tenby towards Pembroke, 6, 7.

Erodium maritimum, between Milford Haven and Haverford West, 5, 9.

Lavatera arborea, Tree Mallow:—on Tenby rocks next the sea, and rocks near Stackpool Court, 7, 10.

Genista pilosa, Hairy Greenweed:—on the very west point of St. David's Head, 5.

Anthyllis vulneraria, Kidney Vetch:—Flimston Downs, 3 miles from Stackpool, 6, 8.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Tutsan St. John's Wort:—about Stackpool Court, 7, 8.

Inula Helenium, Elecampane:—at Valley Hill near Stackpool, 7, 8.

Inula crithmoides, Samphire-leaved Fleabane:—on the rocks west from St. Gowan's, 8.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern:—in the rocks between Tenby and Sandersfoot, 7, 8.

Asplenium marinum, Sea Spleenwort:—moist rocks about St. Gowan's well.

RADNORSHIRE

(SOUTH WALES).

The contiguous counties are Montgomeryshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Brecknockshire, and Cardiganshire. It is 26 miles long, and in breadth 31; circumference 86 miles, and it contains 455 square miles. The air and climate are mostly cold; the northern and western parts abound in rocks and mountains; the s. and E. parts are more level and under some degree of cultivation, and produce good corn. The woods and hills throughout this county are celebrated for game.

Presteigne, a market town, and the principal in the county.—Public walks in the Ch.-yard: likewise ornamented walks upon a hill called the Warden. B.E.

Old Radnor, 2 m. S.E. from New Radnor.—The broken craigs of Stanmore Rock are at a short distance from this place; the summit will afford the botanist many curious plants, from which it has obtained the name of the Devil's Garden. Ch. monuments and Screen. B.E.

New Radnor, 7 m. N.W. from Kington.—Vestiges of the Castle. 2 m. W. from New Radnor is the celebrated cascade called Water-break-its-neck. B.E.

Aberedwy, 4 m. S.E. by S. from Builth in Brecknockshire.—This is one of the most enchanting spots in the principality; nothing can exceed the picturesque beauty of the scenery around this village. Near the Ch.-yard a tumulus. Ruins of the Castle. About ¼ m. from the Castle is Llywelyn's Cave in the Rock about 6 feet square. Builth is the proper place to make head-quarters for visiting Aberedwy and the Bachwy or Matchway Vale, &c. in the latter the scenery has a savage grandeur seldom equalled. Upon a hill in this dingle are the small remains of Black Rock Castle, and below a cascade which falls about 30 feet; its position is eminently grand. B.E.

Boughrood or Bach-rhyd, 8 m. W. from Hay.—This village is most delightfully situated, particularly the ruins of the Castle. B.E.

LLANDRINDOD, 7 m. N.E. from Builth and 9 m. W. from New Radnor.—This is a fashionable water-drinking place, and much frequented in the summer. Upon Llandrindod Common, between the 6th and 8th mile-stones from Builth to Pen-bont, are several small entrenchments, near the pool of water, and many barrows. 1 m. N.W. from these, and 2 m. from Llandrindod, is the great Roman town at Cwm. A.

PENBONT or PEN-Y-BONT, 10 m. N.W. from New Radnor.—This is a posting-stage between Kington and Rhyader; here is a respectable inn, from whence the tourist will visit the British Camp called the Gaer, in the parish of Llanddewi Ystad Ennaw, 2 m. from Pen-y-bont. Near is a large tumulus called Bedd y gre or Ygres Grave. B.E.

I find no account of the minerals or rare plants of this county; yet there certainly must be many of both, were the county properly examined. The *Lichen pustulatus* (Singed Liverwort) is found on rocks facing the south, under a tower called Keven Lees Castle.

SCOTLAND.

The tourist will more completely traverse the beauties and peculiarities of Scotland, by entering the kingdom from England at Northumberland, and returning by Cumberland; in which order the following notes in the MS. were put together: but on going to the press it was thought that for the purpose of reference, especially as many in travelling unite business with their pleasure, it would facilitate the general use of the Memoranda if they were placed in the first instance in alphabetical order by counties, leaving it in the power of any person, by giving their orders to their bookbinder, to make such arrangement as should best suit their particular wishes or objects;—with this view each county is kept separate and unpaged. This arrangement having given rise to some blank parts of pages, the observant traveller may conveniently apply these to his occasional remarks, or the whole work may be interleaved for more general observation.

The proposed order, if the tourist enters Scotland by Northumberland and returns by Cumberland, is

ROXBURGHSHIRE
SELKIRKSHIRE
PEEBLES-SHIRE
BERWICKSHIRE
HADDINGTONSHIRE
EDINBURGHSHIRE
LINLITHGOWSHIRE
STIRLINGSHIRE
CLACKMANNANSHIRE
KINROSSHIRE
FIFESHIRE
PERTHSHIRE
ANGUSSHIRE or FORFARSHIRE
KINCARDINESHIRE
ABERDEENSHIRE
BANFFSHIRE
MURRAYSHIRE
NAIRNSHIRE
ROSS-SHIRE and CROMARTYSHIRE
SUTHERLANDSHIRE
CAITHNESS-SHIRE
ORKNEY and SHETLAND ISLES
INVERNESS-SHIRE
ISLE of SKYE
ISLES of LEWIS and HARRIS.

The tourist having visited the eastern and northern counties, will now return by the western coast towards the remaining counties of Scotland, when he will enter Cumberland, beginning with

Argyleshire	Buteshire
Isle of Mull	Dumbartonshire
—— Staffa	Renfrewshire
—— Iona	Lanarkshire
—— Jura	Ayrshire
—— Islay	Wigtonshire
—— Colonsa or Oransay	Kirkcudbrightshire
	Dumfries-shire.

ABERDEENSHIRE, OR MAR.

THIS county is bleak, rugged, and mountainous, towards the N; more level, yet still moorish and barren, in the E; and in the W. uniting with the lofty mountains of the interior. It however contains much fertile land, contrasted finely with wild and romantic scenery.

KILDRUMY, 20 m. W. from Kintore.—Fine ruins of Kildrumy Castle. Near are artificial Caves. COR.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, 14 m. W. from Inverary in the road from Aberdeen to Huntly.—Near are the ruins of Balquhain Castle, where is one of the finest Echoes in Scotland. A curious monumental stone with sculptures, called the Maiden Stone. T.G.

INCH, 12 m. N.W. from Inverurie.—Near the town is the noted Hill and Castle of Dun-o-Deer. T.G.

ABERDEEN, a Royal Burgh.—Bridge over the Don. Cathedral of Old Aberdeen (David I. 1137). Cathedral in St. Marchar. Pictures in King's College. T.G. Octagon building with basso-relievos of the kings of Scotland in Castle Place. Public Walks. Handsome arch over a road between Castle-street and the harbour. Woodwork in the Chapel of Old Aberdeen and the Library. Granite Quarries. Fine view from the tumulus called Tillie Dron. Salmon Weirs. P.

SLAINES, 12 m. S. from Aberdeen.—The Loch. Chalybeate Springs. Dropping Cave and other Caverns. T.G. Near Slaines Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, is the very singular perforated rock of Dunbuy. COR.

CRUDEN, 6 m. S. from Peterhead.—Bullers of Buchan, stupendous arched rocks, and several other natural curiosities. T.G.

MAIDEN CASTLE, 20 m. N. from Aberdeen.—Halfway up Ben-a-chie Hill is a sculptured stone of memorial. COR.

PETERHEAD.—Chalybeate springs. This is a bathing-place with hot and cold baths. 1 m. distant is the Holm or How of Buchan. Variety of fossil shells are found 20 or 30 feet above the level of the sea. T.G. Remains of Bodham

Castle and Inverugie Castle. COR. Curious machine for deepening the harbour.

DEER, 12 m. W. from Peterhead.—Near are Druidical circles, cairns, and vestiges of entrenchments. T.G. At Old Deer, upon a hill near the village, is a Druidical circle pretty entire. COR. See the woods of Pitfour, where the botanist will find full employment; nor will the mineralogist regret a short time spent in viewing the limestone quarries, the granite cliffs, &c.

FRASERBURGH.—A bathing-place with cold and hot baths. Fine prospect from Mormond Hill. Philorth House, the seat of Lord Saltoun. T.G. See the pier and artificial harbour.

SKENE PARISH deserves the investigation of the mineralogist, from its medicinal springs for scorbutic complaints. The picturesque tourist will admire the romantic Loch of Skene; its pike also afford much sport to the angler.

YTHAN RIVER, if traced in its various windings, will afford much amusement to painting and fishing tourists. Its scenery is romantic, its fishing good, and near its banks is the Loch of Slaines already mentioned.

ABERDOUR, 8 m. W. by S. from Fraserburgh.—Many caves in the rocks upon the coast; the cave called Cowhaven is the most remarkable. Ruins of Dundargue Castle. T.G.

HUNTLEY, 1 m. W. from Strathbogie.—Ruins of the Castle; the chimneys are ornamented with curious sculpture, and several of the ceilings adorned with paintings and doggrel rhymes. T.G.

BRAEMAR, 46 m. W. from Aberdeen.—Braemar Castle is garrisoned by a company of foot. The rocks on the E. of Braemar are exceedingly romantic. On the N. side of the river lies Dalmore, distinguished by the finest natural pines in Europe. This tract abounds in game. P. At the top of the Vale of Braemar, a short way above Mar Lodge, is the noted waterfall called Linn Dee. P.

INVERCAULD, 2 m. N.W. from Braemar.—The views from the skirts of the plain are very great; the southern extremity is pre-eminently magnificent. See the great cataract called Garval-bourn. P.

GLENMUIK, 11 m. E. from Braemar.—A fine cataract called Linn Muik. P.

TULLOCH or TULLICH, 2 m. E. from Glen Muik.—Opposite

posite is Pananich Spa with several lodging-houses. P. This is a proper situation to make head-quarters for visiting the beauties of Braemar Forest. In Glen Corymoulzie, not far from the noble bridge opposite Mar Lodge, is one of the most charming and beautiful cascades in Scotland; near it is a hermitage, from whence it is seen to the greatest advantage. In Glen-Quoich Mar Forest is another very picturesque cascade with a bridge thrown over it. About 3 m. from Mar Lodge is the Linn of Dee Cascade, before mentioned. Cor.

MINERALS.

Oxide of manganese or gray manganese (*B. M.* 86); mica in the granite stones (*B. M.* 180); cairngorum crystals (*B. M.* 102); pointed schorle (*B. M.* 389); beryl (*B. M.* 421); basaltic hornblende (*B. M.* 476); hyperstein or Labrador hornblende (*B. M.* 477); Siliceo-calcareous oxide of titanium (*B. M.* 479):—near Aberdeen.

Corundum, called there Red schorle (*B. M.* 479):—at Archin door.

Feldspar and petuntse (*B. M.* 211, 212, 213, 214):—at Moneymusk.

Garnets in the Plum Pudding Rock (*B. M.* 43, 44):—at Huntley.

Variety of granite (*B. M.* 322):—at Moneymusk.

Manganese:—at Old Machar.

Greenish amianthus:—in Leslie parish.

Plumbago:—on the banks of the Deveron.

Green and white asbestos:—at Craig in Strathbogie.

Cairngorum stones:—from a hill in Strathspey.

Slate; limestone:—near Braemar.

Marble quarry:—on Leithhall at Kennethmont.

Freestone:—at Archindour.

Asbestos:—at Towcreef.

Jasper; Amianthus:—at Leslie.

Granite and feldspar:—at Deer.

Pebbles and fossil shells:—on the shore and in the rocks at Peterhead.

RARE PLANTS.

Alopecurus alpinus, Alpine Foxtail Grass:—mountains about Loch Nagore.

Linnæa borealis, Two-flowered Linnæa:—Fir wood at Mearns, and fir works at Craibstone, near Aberdeen, 5, 6.

Rubus suberectus (Linn. Trans. xi. 218) :—highlands of Aberdeen.

Arabis hispida, Welch Rock Cress, *var. hastulata* :—banks of the Dee.

Meum athamanticum, Spignel :—banks of the Dee.

Festuca bromoides, Barren Fescue Grass :—about Aberdeen, and banks of the Dee.

Prunus Padus, Bird Cherry :—banks of the Dee.

Rosa rubiginosa, Sweet Briar :—banks of the Dee.

Rosa mollis :—banks of the Dee.

Rosa rubella :—banks of the Dee.

Rosa villosa, var. with smooth capsules :—banks of the Dee.

Pyrethrum maritimum, Sea Feverfew : — sea shores about Aberdeen.

Senecio sarracenicus, Broad-leaved Groundsel :—banks of the Eingteer.

Gnaphalium supinum, Dwarf Cudweed :—Glen Dee.

Juncus trifidus, Three-leaved Rush :—on Bræ Riach, at the head of Dee.

Stellaria cerastoides, Alpine Stitchwort : — on Cairn Toule, at the head of Dee.

Veronica alpina, Alpine Speedwell :—on Cairn Toule, at the head of Dee.

Carduus heterophyllus, Melancholy Thistle :—on the river Galater, head of Dee.

Epilobium angustifolium, Rose-bay Willow-herb :—banks of the Dee.

ANGUSSHIRE OR FORFARSHIRE,

A MARITIME county, anciently inhabited by the Picts. Towards the sea-coast level and fertile, but rising into mountainous grandeur as it recedes into the interior, where it joins with a range of the Grampian Hills, from whence flow a number of streams and picturesque rivulets. Its maritime situation gives it some commercial advantages; and its sea-coast is interesting to the picturesque tourist, while the general traveller will receive much amusement, not only from its modern face of improvement, but also from the number of ancient mansions descriptive of times long since past. The mineralogist will meet with many curious pebbles; and some fine agates on the beach near the Redhead; even silver has been discovered, but in very small quantities; and the antiquary may here view the utmost northern bounds of the Roman empire.

KETTENS, 4 m. E. from Coupar.—At Baldowrie, a Danish monument six feet high sculptured with figures. Haliburton House and handsome plantations. T.G.

DUNDEE, a royal burgh.—Light-houses. Sugar-house. Magnificent tower of the old Ch. N. from Dundee the ruins of Balumb Castle. A monumental stone to the memory of Camus a Danish commander. 2½ m. distant the ruins of a fort called Brough Tay Crag. P.

GLAMES, 5 m. S.W. from Forfar.—Castle. Malcolm's Obelisk in the Ch.-yard; also another near Glames. 1 m. from Glames, St. Orland's Stone, an obelisk rudely carved. 2 m. distant is Denoon Castle. T.G. In the bank of the rivulet near the village of Essie is a curious sculptured stone. COR.

FORFAR, a royal burgh.—The Castle and several lakes in the parish. T.G. 5 m. N. ruins of Finhaven Castle. 5½ m. a carved pillar in Aberlemni Ch.-yard and roadside. P.

ABERBROTHWICK, a royal burgh.—Grand and picturesque ruins of the Abbey (Will. the Lyon, 1178). Chalybeate

lybeate springs. T.G. See a fine sea view from the top of St. Vigean's Hill or Dickmount Law, with a prospect extending northward into the fertile plain of Inverkeilor, towards Ethie House, seat of the Earl of Northesk; near which, at the mouth of the river Lunan, see Red Castle, venerable in its ruins; also some Danish remains, religious buildings, and the curious caves in the rocks near Redhead.

GUTHRIE, 6 m. s. from Brechin.—Fine prospect from Guthrie Hill. On the moor vestiges of a Roman Camp. T.G.

BRECHIN, 12 m. N.E. from Forfar.—Ancient Bridge. Pictish Pillar similar to those circular pillars in Ireland. P. (Vide *plate*.) See the antique Castle, on a steep hill, belonging to the Panmure family.

MENMUIR, 7 m. N.W. from Brechin.—Upon hills near are those famous camps White Caterthun and Black Caterthun, supposed by Mr. King in his *Munimenta Antiqua* to be British; they are extremely well worth visiting. T.G.

EDZELL, 6 m. N. by W. from Brechin.—Magnificent ruins of the Castle. In several places Druidical circles. T.G.

GLENISLA, 20 m. W. from Brechin.—Reeky Lin, a remarkable cataract, falls 80 feet. Ruins of Foster and Newtown Castles. T G.

PANMURE, 4 m. S.W. from Aberbrothwick.—Panmure House has some excellent portraits and extensive plantations. P.

MONTROSE, a royal burgh.—A large mount called the Fort Hill. Beneath the cliffs beautiful agates are found. P.

The tourist must not omit to visit an interesting highland district, tracing it along the banks of the Esk through the parishes of Clova and Cortadry, amidst the sequestered dells of the Grampian Hills. Also the district of Airly, for Airly House, ruins of Balrie Castle, and a beneficial agricultural discovery—a stratum of shell marle 16 feet thick, in Balrie Moss.

MINERALS.

Red laumonite (*B. M.* 446):—near Forfar.

Porphyry and Scotch pebbles:—on the hills of Balgray and Blackness.

Gray slate:—at Glames.

RARE

RARE PLANTS.

Eriophorum alpinum, Alpine Cotton-grass :—turfy bogs 3 m. E. from Forfar, 4, 5.

Phleum Michelii, Michelian Catsfoot Grass :—Clova mountains.

Aira levigata, Smooth-sheathed Hair-grass : — Clova mountains, 5, 6.

Avena planiculmis, Flat-strawed Oat-grass :— Clova mountains.

Saxifraga platypetala, Broad-petaled Saxifrage :—Clova mountains.

Saxifraga pedatifida, Pedatifid Saxifrage :—Clova mountains, 5.

Arenaria fastigiata, Level-topped Sandwort :— Clova mountains, 6.

Lychnis alpina, Red Alpine Campion :—Clova mountains on the rocks near the summit, 7.

Ranunculus alpestris, Alpine White Crowfoot :—rocks on Clova mountains, 4, 5.

Cochlearia grœnlandica, Greenland Scurvy-grass :—Clova mountains and at Loch-ne-gara, 8.

Galium spurium, Smooth-seeded Corn Bedstraw :—cornfields near Forfar, 6, 7.

Saxifraga elongata, Long-stalked Saxifrage :—on a rock by Lintrathen river 1½ m. from Airly Castle, 6.

Lychnis Viscaria, Red German Catchfly :—at Craig Hall near Blairgowrie, 5, 6.

Potentilla tridentata, Trifid-leaved Cinquefoil :—upon Werron mountain, 4, 5.

Astragalus campestris, Yellow Mountain Milk-vetch :—rock at the head of Clova near the White Water, 6, 7.

Crepis pulchra, Small-flowered Hawkweed :—Turin Hill near Forfar, 6, 9.

Anthemis tinctoria, Ox-eye Chamomile :—near Forfar, 7, 8.

Equisetum variegatum, Variegated Horsetail :—Barry Sands on the sea coast.

ARGYLESHIRE OR INVERARY,

MUCH intersected by the sea, winding in various forms round the base of its stupendous mountains which rise into savage grandeur in the interior. Here may the picturesque tourist indulge himself in all the wildness of Nature, whilst the pale ghosts of Ossian's days are moaning in the wintry storm or sighing in the summer breeze. The artist too may here copy scenes in which Salvator Rosa would have delighted:—here may he view hill beyond hill in mighty amphitheatre, whilst the torrent dashes from the rocky steeps over brown heath, rushing through the narrow valleys, and carrying fertility to the lowland plains. In the various lochs fishing always presents amusement. The moralist may here trace the almost faded picture of ancient Highland manners. The antiquary also will find food for research in the numerous ruins of cairns, &c.

KILMALIE, 3 m. N. from Fort William.—Part of this parish is situate in Inverness-shire. Nearly opposite Fort William is Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain; great part of it is composed of porphyry of different colours. Here are also very beautiful red granite, and a variety of rare plants. T.G. The hills in this district afford most extensive and varied prospects over land and ocean, with the rocky Hebrides in the distance. See the Herring Fishery, and Salmon also, in its Lochs; and omit not the curious marble rock close to the farm-house of Ballachellish.

FORT WILLIAM stands upon the E. side of Loch Eil.—From hence you may visit Ben Nevis

STRONTIAN, 20 m. S.W. from Fort William at the head of Loch Sunart.—Strontian Mines, where is a particular species of barytes called strontites; on the hills fine asbestos and talc studded with garnets. T.G.

LISMORE and APPIN, 30 m. N.W. by N. from Inverary.—Visit the celebrated Vale of Glenco near the head of Loch Etive, one of the most picturesque glens in the Highlands; see on the left a vast cataract called the Water of Boan. P. Ruins of Dunstaffnage Castle. At the Castles of Achinduin and Kingerloch are remarkable echoes which repeat 6 or 8 syllables. T.G.

ARDCHATTAN,

ARDCHATTAN, 20 m. N.W. by N. from Inverary.—The mountain Cruachan Ben, with its double top, has many curious plants upon it. Vast number of Druidical remains are in this district. T.G. At Bunaw near the N. end of Loch Awe is a large salmon-fishery, and a considerable iron-foundry. P.

KILBRIDE, 20 m. N.W. by N. from Inverary.—The harbour of Oban, from whence you take boat to Staffa Isle. Dunstaffnage and Ardintrave are in this parish. At Dunstaffnage an old Castle, and near it a remarkable echo, as mentioned above. T.G.

GLENORCHY, 15 m. N. from Inverary.—At the E. end of Loch Awe stands the famous Castle of Kilchurn. In the Island of Inishail remains of a monastery. T.G. In the Ch.-yard are some ancient grave-stones worthy notice. P. A few days may be agreeably spent at the inn of Dalmally, amidst lofty hills finely contrasted with cultivated fields and dells resounding to the miniature cascades of "wimpling burns." From hence too, rambling into Lochgoil, the geologist may examine the several varieties of granite, moorstone, spar, &c.

KILCHRENAN, 10 m. N.W. by N. from Inverary.—The majestic ruin of a Castle nearly covered with ivy upon the Island of Inis-connel in Loch Awe. Lochavish is a handsome sheet of water, with islands and ruins of a Castle. T.G.

CRAIGNISH, 18 m. W. from Inverary.—There are many fortified eminences in this district, supposed to be Danish forts. Near General Campbell's house is a cluster of gray stones of memorial. T.G.

INVERARY, the county town.—Castle of Inverary, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Argyle, with its fine plantations, in which is Dunichoich Hill crowned by a square tower; the view from it is very extensive. See the picturesque Glen Shiray, and romantic vale of Essachosen, at the upper end there is a fine cascade. In the town is a monument to the massacre of the Campbells. 1 m. from the town is a marble quarry. T.G. [There are good inns at Dalmally, Tyndrum, Killin, and Kenmore, all in the road from Inverary to Inverness.]

STRACHUR or STRALACHAN, N. from Kilfinan on the banks of Loch Fyne.—In this parish are several curious caves. T.G.

SKIPNESS, 8 m. S. from Tarbet.—Noble ruins of the Castle and remains of the Abbey. T.G.

SOUTHEND,

SOUTHEND, 7 m. s. from Campbleton.—Caves and Danish forts along the coast. Dunavesty Castle; near the Castle is a bank of coral rock. T.G.

CAMPBLETON presents a pretty picture of commerce and industry. In its vicinity the antiquary will find numerous remains of Danish fortifications.

MINERALS.

Stilbite or foliated zeolite (*B. M.* 258); staurolite or harmstone (*B. M.* 110); carbonate of strontian:—Strontian mines.

Slate quarries:—at Easdale and Balachulish.

Lead mines:—at Strontian and Ilay.

Marble:—near Ballachellish, and 1 m. from Inverary.

Strontites a species of barytes:—at Strontian.

Asbestos; talc studded with garnets:—on the hill near the Strontian mines.

Tirie marble:—in the Island of Tirie.

RARE PLANTS.

Azalea procumbens, Trailing Azalea:—on Benchroachan mountain, 7.

Salix myrsinites, Whortle-leaved Willow:—mountains of Glenco, 5, 6.

Cerastium alpinum, Alpine Chickweed:—mountains of Glenco, 6, 7.

Dryas octopetala, Mountain Avens:—on Carn-dearg in Glen Crenan, and near the top of Malmore in Glenco, 7, 8.

Bartsia viscosa, Yellow viscid Bartsia:—in bogs and marshes about Loch Goyl near Loch Long, 7, 8.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Park-leaved Tutsan:—woods at Inverary, 7, 8.

Hieracium alpinum, Alpine Hawkweed:—near the top of Bedan-nan-bian the highest mountain in Glenco, 7.

Serratula alpina, Alpine Saw-wort:—on Malmore in Glenco, 7, 8.

Gnaphalium alpinum, Alpine Cudweed:—mountains in Glenco, 7.

Satyrium albidum, White Satyrion:—Isthmus of Tarbat, 6.

Astragalus campestris, Yellow Mountain Milk Vetch:—on Carn-dearg in Glencrenan, Upper Lorn, 6, 7.

AYRSHIRE.

If not so romantic in all parts as some of the other counties N. of Tweed, yet this shire presents a fine field for the statist and moralist, in tracing the effects of commerce and manufacture upon the soil and upon the people. The picturesque tourist, however, need not fear amusement in his own way, particularly in that district distinguished as Carrick, the scenery and localities of which have been immortalized by the *Ayrshire Ploughman*. The poetic traveller will also delight in treading the steps of his favourite Burns, as he rambles on the "banks of Doon." Observe the new works executing at Troon, near Irvine, where a harbour is constructing, with railways into the interior. Every where also are interspersed numerous remains of antiquity in cairns, Danish forts, Druidical circles, and less ancient religious ruins.

Colmonel, 4 m. N.E. by N. from Ballantree.—Near are the Castles of Carleton, Knockdow, and Kirkhill: also several Cairns, and the vestiges of two British Camps. T.G.

Maybole, 11 m. N. from Girvan.—Ruins of the Coll. Ch. of Miniboil (1441), and Castle of Greenand. 3 m. S.W. at Kirkoswald, the ruins of Turnberry Fort, and Abbey of Crossraguel (1244), the most entire in the west of Scotland. Near is the elegant Castle of Culzean, the seat of the Earl of Cassilis, with its handsome pleasure-grounds. T.G.

Dundonald, 8 m. N. from Ayr.—Dundonald Castle. Prospect from the hills. Mr. Fullerton's temple on the Troon. T.G.

Dalmellington, 11 m. S.E. from Ayr.—Beautiful moat surrounded by a foss, and several Cairns in the parish. T.G.

Muirkirk, 22 m. E. by N. from Ayr.—Extensive iron-works. Manufactories of coal-tar, lamp-black, brown paint, &c. T.G.

Loudoun, 4 m. E. from Kilmarnock.—On the top of a hill is a Druidical circle. Fine library in Loudon House. T.G.

KILMARNOCK, 11 m. N. from Ayr.—A stone pillar called Sowles Cross. Carpet Manufactory. 5 m. N. the ruins of Kirila Castle. T.G.

ARDROSSAN, 2 m. N.W. from Saltcoats.—A watering-place with excellent baths. T.G.

WEST KILBRIDE, 6 m. N. from Saltcoats.—Ardneel Bank. Glen of Southannen. In the island of Cambray are several caves. T.G.

DALRY, 10 m. N.W. from Kilmarnock.—Curious Cave in a limestone rock at Auchinskeith. T.G.

KILBURNIE, 10 m. N.E. by N. from Saltcoats.—Castle of Kilburnie and extensive pleasure-grounds. T.G.

LARGS, 12 m. N. from Saltcoats.—Romantic glen, and cascade, at Kelburn, a seat belonging to the Glasgow family. The cascade falls 50 feet perpendicular. See the ruins of the old Castle of Kilmorly. T.G.

MINERALS.

Snake stone slate, (*B. M.* 354); coal; limestone; shell marl; freestone:—at Kirkmichael.

Whetstone, called Water-of-Ayr stone, much admired by cutlers:—at Stair.

Sandstone remarkably fine:—at Stevenston.

Limestone abounding with petrifactions:—at Beith.

Coal; limestone; iron stone:—at Kyle.

Limestone with a variety of petrifactions:—at New Cummock on Lord Dumfries' grounds.

BANFFSHIRE

Is a more open county than its neighbours, and agreeably interspersed with numerous streams descending from the alpine heights, to the southward. Here may the mineralogist visit the mountain of Cairngorum, whose productions are now so much in request both for science and for ornament. Near Portsoy he will be particularly gratified by a variety of specimens to be picked up at the quarries of limestone, marble, and granite. The roads are good, and communications easy.

Banff (a royal burgh) is wild and singularly situated, uniting the bold and picturesque, and strongly marked by the appearance of antiquity—Seat of the Earl of Findlater, formerly the Castle. Duff House, a noble seat of the Earl of Fife. T.G. Craigstone Castle has some good portraits. Ruins of Boyne Castle, with historical subjects painted upon its inner walls. Rocks and caverns at Trouphead, and near Banff. Cor.

Portsoy, 4 m. w. from Banff.—Near is a large stratum of marble, in which asbestos is sometimes found. P.

Cullen, a royal burgh.—Cullen House, the principal seat of the Earl of Findlater, has some valuable paintings. Fine view from the mountain adjoining the park. T.G. Near Cullen are the ruins of Findlater Castle, on a high rock. Three rocks called the Kings of Cullen. Cairns on Cotton Hill: near them are two Druidical circles called Gaetcross. Upon Durnhill a very curious triple camp. P.

Deskford, 6 m. s. by w. from Cullen.—Here are the ruins of two old Castles. T.G.

Fochabers, a royal burgh.—Ch. and Gordon Castle. Fine Bridge. 1 m. from the Castle, vestiges of a Roman Camp. T.G.

Mortlach, 12 m. s. from Fochabers.—Balvanie Castle, an elegant seat of the Earl of Fife: near are the ruins of the old Castle. Ruins of Auchindown Castle.

Rothiemay, 6 m. n. from Strathbogie.—Rothiemay Castle (another seat of the Earl of Fife) has some valuable paintings. T.G.

BANFFSHIRE.

MINERALS.

Indurated steatite (*B. M.* 389) :—at Portsoy 4 m. from Banff.

Amianthus in serpentine rocks (*B. M.* 121, 123) :—at Portsoy.

Woodlike amianthus or asbestos (*B. M.* 124) :—at Portsoy.

Painted schorle, (*B. M.* 389) :—at Portsoy.

Green serpentine :—at Portsoy.

Marble :—at Portsoy.

Scotch topazes (*B. M.* 363) :—on Cairngorum.

Red oxide of titanium, or rutile (*B. M.* 488) :—on Cairngorum.

Slate quarry :—s. from Gartly Church.

RARE PLANTS.

Menziesia cærulea, Scottish Menziesia :—at Aviemore in Strathspey, 6, 7.

Pyrola secunda, Serrated Wintergreen :— Dunnairn hill in Doonway Forest near Brodie House, 7.

Pyrola uniflora, Single-flowered Wintergreen :— near Brodie House and Gordon Castle, 7.

Hieracium aurantiacum, Orange Hawkweed :—Craigston near Turref and other woods, 7.

BERWICKSHIRE.

This county presents much interesting research to the admirer of Border history; scarce a hill that does not possess its old baronial den, and not a tower or turret that has not been celebrated in the Border ballads. Its sea-coast also deserves the examination of the geologist. Antiquarian and picturesque ramblers may trace the Lammermuir Hills; and there, even the unfortunate rambler after health may find solace, and perhaps recovery, from the goats' whey for which this district has long been famous. On the shores round Coldingham and its district the epicure may catch and eat his fish in perfection. In Lauderdale are often met with fossil antiquities of remote ages; here also are a variety of mineralogical specimens deserving the notice of the collector.

Cockburnspath, 11 m. N.W. from Eymouth.—The famous Pease Bridge. 1 m. from the bridge are the ruins of an ancient Castle. Ruins of Auld Cambus Ch. See the strata of rocks at Siekar Point. T.G.

Mordington, 4 m. N.W. from Berwick.—Remains of a Danish Camp. Edington Castle and Witches Know Hill. T.G.

Dunse, 13 m. W. from Berwick.—Dunse Castle. Edwin's Hall on Cockburn Hill, supposed to be Pictish. Dunse Spa. T.G.

Home, 10 m. S. from Dunse.—Remains of Home Castle, commanding a fine prospect. Lundie Crags, composed of basaltic columns. T.G.

Merton, 11 m. S. by W from Greenlaw.—Plantations in Merton Park, and fine ruins of Dryburgh Abbey. P.

Leader Fort or Thirlstane Castle, the seat of the Lauderdale family, is worth seeing, and recalls many curious historical anecdotes. Near it are the remains of the mansion of Sir Thomas Lairmont, better known as Thomas the Rhymer: part of the house (Rhymer's Tower) will gratify curiosity.

Coldstream in this county (a mean town to appearance) is important in historical remembrance, in being the station taken by General Monk previous to King Charles's Restoration, at which place many men were raised; and to this day one of the regiments of Guards bears its name.

MINERALS.

Schistus; sandstone:—at Sickarpoint in Cockburnspath parish.

Puddingstone; granite:—at Eymouth.

Basaltic columns:—at Lundie Craigs in Home parish.

Freestone:—at Mortoun.

BUTESHIRE.

THE Isle of Bute, Isle of Arran, the greater and the lesser Cumbray, and Inch Marnoc, form a county. This shire and Caithness send a member to parliament alternately.

BUTE is about 20 m. in length, and 5 broad in general. It contains many antiquities, but possesses little of the picturesque, though certainly interesting to the tourist who wishes to trace the progress of agricultural improvement, and the benefits resulting from judicious conduct on the part of a landlord, whose generous forbearance towards the tenantry some years ago, and active support in agricultural expenditure, are now amply repaid to his successor. The climate is temperate; but the local position of the island subjects it to almost continual tempests of wind and rain, that check the farmer's hope, and also the tourist's progress and comfort.

Mount Stewart, the seat of the Earl of Bute. From the hill of Cil-chattan is a fine view.

KILGARTH.—Ruin of the Ch. Near is a circular inclosure called the Devil's Cauldron, made of stone but without mortar.

ROTHSAY (the capital of the island).—Fine remains of the Castle. [See a plate of it in *Pennant's Voyage*].

ISLE OF ARRAN.—Castle upon the edge of Loch Ranza Bay. [See a view of it in *Pennant's Voyage*.] A very singular stone called Mac Brolchin's Stone, with a rude carving. At a place called Moni-quil is a small Druidical circle. In Tormore plain are four circles of stones: near these is a double circle, with a mound in the lesser; not far from the above are the reliques of a stone chest. At a small distance further is a cairn of most stupendous size, formed of great pebbles. Upon the western coast near Druim-anduin is a round tower. The beach is hollowed into vast caves:—one called King's Cave, for having afforded Robert Bruce shelter before he defeated Baliol, is 120 feet long, 60 high, and 48 wide; several antique figures are cut on the rock. Fingal's Cave. At Feorling is another stupendous

dous cairn. On the plain of Glen-cloy are five tumuli or barrows. About 1 m. from Mr. Fullerton's is a spot called Torr-an-schian Castle, surrounded by a great stone dyke. Goatfield, one of the highest hills, is 1840 feet above the level of the sea, upon which are found the Cairngorum stones. On the side of the hill of Dunfuin facing the bay of Lamlash is a curious cairn with cells upon the top, each covered with a single flat stone. The minerals are moorstone, millstone, and red gritstone ; iron ore, carbonate of barytes, breccia, and a variety of sardonyxes : there is likewise a vast stratum of corals and shells. The *Serapias grandiflora* (or White-flowered Helleborine) grows in a wood at Loch Ranza. Glassy pitchstone (*B. M.* 356) found upon the island.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

This county lies far out of the line of modern tourists, yet is in many respects deserving of notice, presenting numerous monuments of the Danish and Norwegian times. The observer of Nature's wonders will derive much amusement from the investigation of the boisterous currents that dash through the Pentland Frith; and there is much room for geological conjecture and comparison in the extensive vales, and rugged promontories that seem to rush into the Hyperborean Ocean. Its hills are not very lofty, except in the southern districts; but they contain what may be termed a *virgin* field for the mineralogist. Here too may be traced much agricultural industry, which deserves a more genial climate. Sir John Sinclair's improvements are highly worthy of notice.

Berrydale, 30 m. N.W. from Dornoch.—The inn at Berrydale is a new clean house. Near is a picturesque ruin. T.G. Near Clathron is a stupendous stone of memorial. 5 m. N. from Berrydale is Dunbeth Castle. Near is an entire Picts house, with the hollow in the top; it is called the Bourg of Dunbeth. P.

Clythness, the next village to Dunbeth.—On the coast is a curious rock column, and romantic fall of a rivulet. The rocks and cliffs near Oldwick Castle are singularly wild and hideous. Cor.

Lathrone, 9 m. N. from Berrydale.—Harold Tower. At the Loch of Stemster is a very perfect Druidical circle. 3 m. N. at Easter Clythe, near the sea, is Guns Castle. Po.

Wick, a royal burgh.—Near is Guernigo Castle. Akergil House, the seat of Sir Wm. Dunbar, is worthy notice. 15 m. W. is Dilred Castle, upon the top of a circular rock rising out of the banks of the river Thurso. 2 m. from Watten towards the coast is a complete circular fort of turf. See the Hill of many Stones, 20 rows and 20 in each row. Cor.

Freswick, 9 m. N. from Wick.—Remains of Freswick Castle. Beneath the cliffs are curious insulated columns called

called the Stacks, hollowed so as to form magnificent arches, and the bases of some dry at low water. P.

CANNESBY, 2m. w. from John O'Groat's House.—Upon the shore here and at Dungsby are many curious shells. Po.

DUNNET, 10 m. w. from Cannesby.—Upon the promontory of Dunnet Head are the remains of a hermitage.

THURSO, 37 m. w. from Dungsby Head, or John O'Groat's House.—Thurso Castle, the seat of Sir John Sinclair, Bt. Upon a hill at a distance is the turreted monument over Harold's Grave. T.G. 3 m. w. is the old tower of Brines. Po. Between Thurso and Scrabster are many horrid caverns and noble caves; also insulated columns on the coast. COR.

FAR, N.E. of Strathey.—Near the highway is a sepulchral stone with a cross upon it. Po.

MINERALS.

Spar with a phosphoric quality:—in the brook of Stempster.

This county certainly contains many rare plants, but I do not find them recorded by any author.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

This is one of the smallest counties in the northern division of our island; and not in the direct line of the tourist to the Highlands, unless he takes the route from Stirling visiting Kinross-shire and Fifeshire to Perth, when indeed it is traversed almost as rapidly by the foot as by the eye, its greatest length being 9 miles, and its breadth 6 miles. Yet it is not deficient in interest, especially in its fertile plains on the banks of Forth contrasting with the wild scenery of the Ochil Hills, which latter deserve the investigation of the mineralogist, who will find red and gray granite on the summit of these mountains, and may also amuse himself with the coal mines in the valleys, where are found iron-stone, copper, cobalt, and lead (said to contain a small portion of silver). Till lately the county was partly agricultural and principally pastoral; but the working of the iron and coal mines is leading to improvement, especially in respect to the roads—an object of importance to invalids, who in this temperate climate may derive more advantage from the goats' whey than in more northern Highland districts round Perth. Here too may the picturesque tourist find subjects for his portfolio on the banks of the Dovon, a truly pastoral river as described by Newte, which rises in the Ochils, running in a S.E. direction, sometimes rushing precipitately down the broken declivities of the mountains, and at others winding gently in the bottoms between them. "The scenery," adds Mr. Newte, "is almost everywhere delightful; the verdure is luxuriant, and the variegated ground feasts the eye at every step with a novelty of prospect." Let the traveller particularly notice the Gates of Muckhart—the communication between this county and the interesting district of Strathern, where the river descends into the vale, when it takes a remarkable direction in one place, pursuing, as supposed of the Niger, a course precisely opposite to its former one; here called Crook of Dovon.

Alloa parish contains no town of any note; but the traveller may visit the Tower of Alloa, belonging to the Erskines

skines of Mar, with the modernized gardens, well-timbered parks; and the neighbouring industrious establishments in iron and coal, a glass-house, tile-works, &c.

CLACKMANNAN.—The old Tower, in which are shown the great sword and casque of the celebrated Robert Bruce; also the two-handed sword of Sir John de Graham. T.G.

DOLLAR, 7 m. N.E. by N. from Clackmannan.—Beautiful glens and wood around the Tower of Castle Campbell, or *Castle Gloom*, surrounded by the *Water of Care*. This castle is approached by a winding narrow sheep-path, now a majestic and frowning ruin. Mrs. Radcliffe's celebrated "Castle of Udolpho" does not surpass this in the dreary ideas and horrors of the evils of feudal times we are apt to associate with such views. T.G.

In this county is a natural cataract formed by the Dovan or Devon at Cauldron Linn, resembling those of the Nile in Egypt. Vide *Tullybole, Kinross-shire,* for the way to this and other curious objects. Dr. Garnet in his Tour describes these fully. The tourist will turn to vol. ii. p. 142.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

This county has been more visited by picturesque tourists than any other in Scotland, on account of Loch Lomond, too often described to require illustration. The mineralogist will not omit to examine the hill or rock of Dumbarton, whose basaltic columns are so impregnated with iron as to possess a magnetic quality. The specimens of zeolite and prehnite which it affords will add to the collector's treasures.

Dumbarton (a royal burgh).—The famous Rock and Castle. T.G. Glass Manufactory. H.G.

Cardross, 3 m. N.W. from Dumbarton.—Monument of the celebrated Dr. Smollet near the village of Renton. T.G.

Kilmarnock, 10 m. N.E. from Dumbarton.—Buchannan House, the seat of the Duke of Montrose. Near are the remains of some ancient Castles. T.G.

Luss, 15 m. N. from Dumbarton. Here is a very good inn situated upon the banks of Loch Lomond, one of the most beautiful lakes in the kingdom, (which is in the centre of the county, 24 m. N. to S. from 7 to 2 E. and W). It has thirty islands, three of which have churches; it abounds with fish, and its banks are lined with fishermen. Near are slate quarries. T.G. Ascend the Mountain Ben Lomond for a fine view of the Lake. Upon the top grow the *Sibbaldia procumbens*, and many other rare plants. If the tourist has leisure, he should ride to the eminence of Millegs to see the rich prospect. P.

MINERALS.

Prehnite (*B. M.* 193, 196):—at Dumbarton.
Mineral Tar (*B. M.* 361):—at Dumbarton.
Slate; freestone:—at Luss.
Coal; limestone; freestone; iron-stone:—at Kirkintilloch.

RARE PLANTS.

Azalea procumbens, Trailing Azalea:—on Ben Lomond, 7.

Sibbaldia procumbens, Procumbent Sibbaldia :—on Ben Lomond, 7.

Juncus spicatus, Spiked Rush :—on Ben Lomond, 7.

Epilobium alpinum, Alpine Willow-herb :—on Ben Lomond, 6, 7.

Saxifraga nivalis, Clustered Alpine Saxifrage :—on the west side of the top of Ben Lomond, 7.

Saxifraga hypnoides, Mossy Saxifrage :—on Ben Lomond, 5, 6.

Salix herbacea, Least Willow :—on Ben Lomond, 6.

Imperatoria Ostruthium, Masterwort :—about Ardencaple on the banks of the Clyde, 6.

Trientalis europæa, Winter Green Chickweed :—about one mile up Ben Lomond, 5, 6.

Epilobium alpinum, Alpine Willow-herb :—about two-thirds up Ben Lomond, 6, 7.

Saxifraga stellaris, Hairy Saxifrage :—from about half-way up quite to the summit of Ben Lomond, 6, 7.

Saxifraga oppositifolia, Purple Saxifrage :—on Ben Lomond, 4.

Silene acaulis, Moss Campion :—half-way from the top of Ben Lomond, 6, 7.

Sedum rubens (of Lightfoot), Red Stonecrop :—upon Ross Island in Loch Lomond, 7.

Cerastium alpinum, Alpine Chickweed :—summit of Ben Lomond, 6, 7.

Rubus Chamæmorus, Cloud Berries :—on Ben Lomond, 6.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern :—at Camstraden by the side of Loch Lomond, 7, 8.

Hymenophyllum Tunbrigense, Tunbridge Filmy-leaf :—by the side of rivulets as you ascend Ben Lomond.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE,

(which includes ANNANDALE AND NIDDISDALE).

THIS county is perhaps the most frequented by Southern travellers of any in Scotland; for here have the wreaths of Cupid and the chains of Hymen been often clenched upon the *blacksmith's anvil!* Those, however, whose objects lead them beyond Gretna Green will derive much amusement from the scenery, antiquities, mineralogy, &c.

SANQUHAR, 30 m. N.W. from Dumfries.—The Mines of Wanlockhead are in this parish; the limestone contains a number of petrified shells. Crichton Castle is worthy a visit. T.G.

PENPONT, 16 m. N.W. from Dumfries.—Glenquhargen Craig is one of the greatest curiosities in this part of Scotland. There are many picturesque views in this parish. T.G.

TYNRON, 8 m. S. from Sanquhar.—A Roman Causeway runs through the parish from east to west. The Doon is a beautiful pyramidal hill, it formerly contained a castle; the view from it is very extensive. The cascade called Aird Lin is worthy notice. T.G.

CLOSEBURN, 11 m. N.W. from Sanquhar.—Chirchup Lin, a cascade extremely well worth visiting; it falls between 80 and 90 feet, in a very romantic situation. T.G.

DUMFRIES (a royal burgh).—Theatre. 1 m. E. is Maiden Bower Craig. Near are the ruins of several Castles.

CAERLAVEROCK, 7 m. S. from Dumfries.—Curious old Castle. The Fort is richly adorned with sculpture. T.G.

LOCHMABEN, 8 m. N.E. from Dumfries.—Near the town, site of Spedlin's Castle. Castle Loch contains 15 or 16 different sorts of fish; one is called Vendise, similar, but superior to, a herring—it is found no where else. T.G.

MOFFAT, 11 m. N. from Lochmaben.—Chalybeate springs called Moffat Water and Hartfell Spar. Slate quarry. A cascade called the Gray Mare's Tail. Vestiges of camps and ruins of towers are seen in different parts of the parish.

TUNDERGARTH, 10 m. E. by N. from Lochmaben.—The Castle, and fine prospect from Burnswork Hill. T.G.

Drysdale, 10 m. s.e. from Lochmaben.—A number of British and Roman Camps, and vestiges of strong Towers, Castles and Walls, are to be seen in this parish. From White-woollen hill is an enchanting prospect. T.G.

Torthorold, 5 m. E. from Dumfries.—Vestiges of two British Camps, and ruins of a Castle. A very extensive prospect from Beacon Hill. T.G.

Ruthwell, 7 m. s.E. by E. from Dumfries.—Castle of Camlongan. Curious antique Obelisk in the Ch. ornamented with rude carvings. T.G.

Cummertees, 3 m. W. from Annan.—Hoddam Castle. The limestone near is beautified with shells and other petrifactions. T.G.

Annan (a royal burgh).—Ruins of the Castle.

Kirkpatrick Fleming, 8 m. E. by S. from Annan.—Several vestiges of Roman Camps and Druidical remains in this village. Redhall Tower and Woodhouse Tower: near the latter, the Cross of Merkland elegantly cut. Also four mineral springs. T.G.

Gretna or Graitney, 8 m. E. from Annan.—Remains of an oval Druidical circle at Gretna Mains. Gretna has long been celebrated for fugitive marriages, that take place in this village.

MINERALS.

Coralliform limestone called Bengang and Aboyne marble (*B. M.* 290):—at Limeworth near Arundle.

Eyed sandstone (*B. M.* 413):—at Limeworth near Arundle.

Limestone; freestone of a red colour:—at Middlebie.

Plumbago or black lead:—4 m. from New Cummock.

RARE PLANTS.

Andromeda polifolia, Marsh Andromeda:—upon Solway Moss abundantly, 6.

Sedum rubens (of Lightfoot), Red Stonecrop:—walls of Lincluden College, 7.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower:—by the side of rivulets at Drumlarig, 5, 6.

Scrophularia vernalis, Yellow Figwort:—about Hoddam Castle, 4, 5.

Doronicum Pardalianches, Leopard's Bane:—about Hoddam Castle, 5.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, OR MID LOTHIAN.

To those whose leisure will only admit of a visit to the capital and its immediate surrounding scenery, this county will afford a good specimen of Scotland in general, being sufficiently diversified with mountain and dale to gratify and interest a Southern eye. To him that seeks after modern elegance, the charms of rural scenery, and the beauties of agricultural improvement, an extensive field here lies open; whilst the antiquary cannot fail to be gratified by the numerous baronial mansions which from the earliest times have crowded round the metropolis.

BORTHWICK, 6 m. s. from Dalkeith.—Ruins of the Castle. 1 m. further is Crichton Castle. P.

PENNYCUICK, 9 m. w. from Edinburgh.—Plantations, paintings, Roman antiquities, and model of Arthur's Oven at Pennycuick House. Also painting by Runciman from Ossian. The artist's death was occasioned from the painful position in painting these pictures, on his back. There are paintings by other eminent artists. S. of the house is Ramsey's Obelisk. Cotton Mill and Paper Mill. T.G.

GLENCROSS, 7 m. s. from Edinburgh.—Waterfall called Habbies How near Woodhouslie. T.G.

HAWTHORNDEN, 6 m. s. from Edinburgh.—Very curious caves and beautiful walks. 1 m. w. Roslin Castle and elegant Chapel. The Caves and Chapel are particularly worthy the tourist's attention. P.

DALKEITH, a market town.—Dalkeith House, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, contains some valuable pictures 1 m. s. from Dalkeith is Newbottle Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, where are likewise some fine paintings. In the woods near the Abbey (1140) are subterraneous apartments. P. The approach to Dalkeith with the dark hills of Fifeshire is a beautiful scene.

GILMERTON, 4 m. s. by E. from Edinburgh.—The celebrated Cave made by a Blacksmith: in it are several apartments with beds; table with a large punch-bowl and smith's forge, all cut out of the solid rock. Near St. Catharine's is a spring

a spring of water covered with a film of petroleum, called the Balm Well. Fine prospect from the old Tower. T.G.

EDINBURGH.—The Castle. Reservoir of water. Cathedral (1146). Old Parliament House called the Outer House, in which is a statue of President Forbes, by Roubilliac, and some paintings. Holyrood House and paintings. Heriots Hospital. Theatre. Assembly Rooms. University Library's Museum, and view from the battlements. Botanic Garden. Exhibition of paintings. College Library and Museum. Advocates Library. The Observatory. Hume's Monument. New Prison. Arthur's Seat, on the s. side is a perpendicular rock and remarkable echo. Near is Duddington Loch with many rare plants. Salisbury Craigs. Nelson's monument on Calton Hill. View from St. Giles' Ch. steeple. Monuments in Gray Friars Ch.-yard. Public walks in Hope Meadows. Comlie Gardens and Duke's Walk. Roman heads on the front of a house in Nether Bow. Academy for Deaf and Dumb. The approach from the South over lofty bridges, uniting one eminence with another, is very grand. Stage from Edinburgh to Queensberry is a pleasing ride. P.

LEITH, 1 m. from Edinburgh.—St. Bernard's Well. Walk on the Pier. Craig Millar Castle, Mary Queen of Scots' favourite residence.

PETTY FRANCE, near Craig Millar, where lived Queen Mary's servants: their descendants still remain, and are distinguished by their Gallic names, dark eyes, thin visages, and foreign features. Pennycuick is a pleasant ride from Edinburgh.

In the *Frith of Forth* fine ruins of the Monastery. T.G.

WEST CALDER, 16 m. s.w. by w. from Edinburgh.—Picturesque grounds at Brotherton, the seat of —— Davy, esq. Remains of a Roman Camp at Castle Craig. T.G.

INCH KEITH is worth visiting.—Light House. Ruins of Castle: Basaltic columns at the E. end. Fossils resembling petrified wood, also madrepores, coral marble, jaspers, agates, &c.

INCHCOLM, (a small island, not very far from Leith, though considered in Fife,) forms a fine subject for an aquatic excursion. See the ruins of its once famous Monastery.

COLLINGTON

Collington parish contains much to amuse the antiquary, especially a very extensive encampment on the lands of Comiston, with Camus Stone, and ancient Danish monuments. Some Roman Camps also, and the remains of Lennox Tower so famed in Scottish history.

Musselburgh has the fatal field of Pinkie in its vicinity. Near this, also, visit the Routing Well at Monkstown.

MINERALS.

Analcime or zeolite (*B. M.* 59); pudding-stone; red felspar; porphyry; murgoedes of Linnæus:—Calton Hill Edinburgh.

Carbonate of lime, petuntse, agates, &c. (*B. M.* 177):—Pentland Hills.

Brown hæmatites, or radiated oxide of iron (*B. M.* 60); —near Edinburgh.

Prehnite (*B. M.* 193, 196):—Salisbury Craigs.

Flowers of cobalt (*B. M.* 326):—Burton Quarry.

Basalt; quartz sandstone; basaltic hornblende; augite; olivine; natrolite; prehnite; jaspers spotted beautifully; —on Arthur's Seat near Edinburgh.

Radiated hæmatites; steatites; green fibrous iron-ore; calcareous spar; amethystine quartz crystals:—in the quarry near Holyrood House at Edinburgh.

Petrosilex; barytes; zeolite; specimens of copper-ore and black-lead:—Braid Hills not far from Edinburgh.

Freestone; a schistous indurated clay:—Craigmillar Hill near Edinburgh.

Specimens of iron-ore; jaspers; agates; schorle; zeolite:—on the shore of the Frith of Forth.

RARE PLANTS.

Saxifraga hypnoides, Mossy Saxifrage or Ladies Cushion:—upon Arthur's Seat near Edinburgh, 5, 6.

Arenaria verna, Vernal Sandwort:—Arthur's Seat near Edinburgh, 5. 6.

Lactuca virosa, Wild Lettuce:—at the foot of Arthur's Seat, 8, 9.

Potentilla verna, Vernal Cinquefoil:—s.w. side of the rocks under Arthur's Seat, 4, 5.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Mountain Cudweed:—hills about Arthur's Seat, 6, 7.

Silene

Silene nutans, Nottingham Catchfly:—near North Queen's Ferry, 6, 7.

Rubus saxatilis, Stone Bramble:—near Roslin Chapel, 6.

Draba incana, Twisted-podded Whitlow Grass:—near Edinburgh, 5, 6.

Salsola Kali, Prickly Glasswort:—upon Leith Sands, 7.

Odoxa moschatellina, Tuberose Moschatel:—in the Hermitage near Edinburgh, 4, 5.

Dianthus deltoides, Maiden Pink:—King's Parks Edinburgh, 8.

Sedum villosum, Hairy Stonecrop:—Pentland Hills near Edinburgh, 6, 7.

Turritis hirsuta, Hairy Tower Mustard:—upon dry rocks in the King's Park at Edinburgh, 5.

Bunias Cakile, Sea Rocket:—on the Leith Sands, 6, 9.

Lavatera arborea, Tree Mallow:—on the rocks of Inch-Garvay and Mykrie Inch in the Firth of Forth, 8.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch:—Salisbury Craigs near Edinburgh, 7, 8.

Astragalus hypoglottis, Purple Mountain Milkwort:—King's Park Edinburgh, 6, 7.

Astragalus glycyphyllos, Liquorice Vetch:—Coryton Woods 5 m. from Edinburgh, 6.

Viola grandiflora, Great Yellow Violet:—Pentland Hills near Edinburgh, 5, 9.

Equisetum sylvaticum, Wood Horsetail:—between Edinburgh and Glasgow, near the Hermitage.

Asplenium septentrionale, Forked Spleenwort:—on Arthur's Seat, and at the Hermitage 1 m. s. from Edinburgh.

FIFESHIRE,

ANCIENTLY styled a kingdom—fertile, highly cultivated, and well worth visiting.

DUMFERMLINE (a royal burgh).—Ruins of the Abbey (Dav. I. 1124) and stately Palace; above one of the windows is a rude stone figure with the date 1100. Arch Gateway of the Palace. View from the Ch.-steeple. Mr. Chalmers' Walks and curious Arch Bridge. Fine prospect at Clune. Blackness Castle. P.

DALGETY, 2 m. N. from Dumfermline.—Dunibirstle Castle, and Island of Inchcolm. T.G. At Aberdour adjoining Dalgety the situation of the old Castle is much admired. Captain Stewart's pictures. 3 m. W. from Aberdour is Inchcolm Abbey, and a Danish sculptured monument. P.

SALINE, 5 m. N.W. from Dumfermline.—Killerny Tower, and several others in this parish. T.G.

KINGHORN (a royal burgh), 8 m. E. by N. from Dumfermline.—The Castle. Seafield's Tower and St. Leonard's Tower. On the rocks grow the *Ligusticum scoticum*. P.

DOCTON, 4 m. from Kirkaldie.—A curious ancient sculptured column. P.

BALLINGRAY, 7½ m. N. from Dumfermline.—A little to the westward of Lochor is a Roman Camp very entire. T.G.

BALBIRNE, 13 m. N.E. by E. from Dumfermline.—Near Balbirne is Balgonie Castle, and furnace for melting iron. Not far from the Ch. is Balbirne House, the delightful residence of Mr. Balfour. T.G.

WEMYSS, 14 m. N.E. by E. from Dumfermline.—Wemyss Castle and romantic gardens at Chapel. Caves in the rocks. T.G.

KILCONQUHAR, 8 m. S. from St. Andrews.—Caves in Kincraig Rock. Rire's Castle, and fine view from it. T.G.

PITTENWEEM (a royal burgh), 7 m. S. by E. from St. Andrews.—Remains of the Abbey, and a curious Cave. T.G.

CERES, 6½ m. W. from St. Andrews.—1½ m. from the town is the venerable Tower of Struthers. About the same distance Scotstarvet Tower. T.G.

ST. ANDREWS (a royal burgh).—Ruins of the Cathedral (Alex.

(Alex. I.) Ruins of Grayfriars Chapel; also of Cardinal Bethune's Castle. St. Rule's Chapel. Monuments in Holy Trinity Ch. Curiosities in the College Library. Remains of the Castle. Archbishop Sharp's monument in St. Nicholas' Ch. Monuments in St. Salvator's Ch. (1458). Beheading Axe in the Tolbooth.

BALMERINO, 10 m. N.W. from St. Andrews.—Pillars in Balmerino Abbey (Alex. II. 1229). T.G.

COLLESSIE, 6½ m. from Coupar.—Remains of two Castles. T.G.

NEWBURGH, 8 m. N.W. from Coupar.—The two famous crosses of Mc Duff and Mugdrum; the latter has sculptures upon it. P.

MELVILLE, 6 m. W. from Coupar.—Melville House, the seat of the Earl of Leven; square tower in the garden, and Carden's Well. P.

FALKLAND, 12 m. N.W. from Coupar.—Falkland Palace. P.

MINERALS.

Scotch garnets (*B. M.* 364):—at Ely.

Basaltic columns:—on Duncarn Hill Bruntisland.

Beautiful shell marble:—on the shore.

Coal; Limestone with entrochi and shells in the quarry of Innertiel:—at Abbotshall.

Sandstone:—near Wemyss Castle.

Granite quarries:—at Abdie.

Coal; ironstone:—near Dumfermline.

Ruby and hyacinth:—near Ely.

RARE PLANTS.

Pulmonaria maritima, Sea Bugloss or Lungwort:—near St. Andrews, 7.

Ligusticum scoticum, Scotch Parsley:—between N. and S. Wemyss on the rocks, 7.

Rosa villosa, Apple Rose:—upon the coast, 6.

Lepidium latifolium, Dittander or Pepperwort:—upon the sea-coast about Wemyss Castle, 7.

Bunias Cakile, Sea Rocket:—at Kirkaldy, 6, 9.

Asplenium marinum, Sea Maidenhair:—in the caves at Wemyss.

HADDINGTONSHIRE or EAST LOTHIAN.

For the agricultural tourist this is perhaps the most interesting county north of the Tweed; whilst to the antiquary it presents as numerous an assemblage of ancient Castles as any other, most of them distinguished in the annals of feudal times. The fertility of the soil and its vicinity to the capital have also, in later days of peace and security, rendered it the residence of many of the nobility and gentry, making it both populous and cheerful.

Dunbar (a royal burgh).—Ruins of the Castle: underneath is a vast cavern; on the other side are two natural arches. Between the harbour and Castle, Isle Rock, something similar to the Giants Causeway. P. Near the harbour is a rock of martial jasper. T.G.

Haddington, the county town.—Ch. monuments. Amisfield, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss, has some capital paintings and beautiful gardens.

Whittingham, 6 m. E. from Haddington.—Prospect from Traprain Law Hill. Hailes Castle. Remains of a Danish Camp. T.G.

Ormiston, 8 m. S.W. from Haddington.—Yew Tree in the garden at Ormiston Hall. 2 m. S. from the Ch. Remains of a Danish Camp. T.G.

Saltoun adjoins Ormiston.—Pleasure grounds and mineral spring at Saltoun Hall. Paper-mill and starch manufactory.

Seaton, 7 m. W. from Haddington.—Monuments in Queen Mary's Chapel. T.G.

North Berwick (a royal burgh).—Ruins of the Monastery (1216) and Nunnery. Law Hill. Plantations of Sir H. Dalrymple. On the beach, remains of Tantallan Castle. 1 m. from the shore Bass Rock. T.G.

Preston Pans, 10 m. W. from Haddington.—Salt-works, Vitriol-work, and Potteries. T.G.

Bolton parish cannot fail to be interesting to the admirers of the unhappy Mary: for here is the ancient Castle of Lethington or Lenox Love, so distinguished in her bridal hours; and now the residence of Lord Blantyre.

MINERALS.

Martial jasper :—at Dunbar.

Sandstone; ironstone; limestone; coal:—at Old Hamstocks 6 m. E. from Dunbar.

Freestone :—at Innerwick.

RARE PLANTS.

Schœnus rufus, Brown Bog-rush:—near the sea coast Dunbar, 7.

Beta maritima, Sea Beet:—on the Bass Island North Berwick, 8.

Lavatera arborea, Tree Mallow :—on the Bass Island, S.

INVERNESS-SHIRE,

ONE of the most extensive counties in the kingdom, reaching from sea to sea in a N.E. and S.W. direction, and traversed by the Caledonian Canal, whose course deserves the notice of the tourist. Though wild and uncultivated, it is interesting; and is very well described in Johnson's tour. The wetness of the climate renders it more pastoral than agricultural. Here the antiquary may gratify his curiosity, particularly near the Fall of Foyers, with the examination of several vitrified forts, of uncertain origin.

INVERNESS (a royal burgh) at a distance has an imposing effect.—Stone bridge built 1688. Ancient Church. Clock. Citadel built by Oliver Cromwell. Near are Culloden House and Muirtown House. T.G. Oliver Cromwell's Fort, and Old Fort George. A fine view from Tomman Hill. Extraordinary shaped hill called the Hill of the Fairies, having the appearance of a boat—keel upwards—400 yards long. 8 m. N. are extensive remains of Beaulieu Abbey. P. The language of Inverness is considered more refined than in other parts.

ARDESIER, 10 m. E. from Inverness.—New Fort St. George. T.G.

URQUHART, 10 m. W. from Inverness.—Urquhart Castle, and beautiful scenery of Loch Ness. T.G. In the neighbourhood of Glen Moriston are glens and cascades of surprising beauty. 1 m. from General Wade's Hut is the Fall of Foyers. ½ m. S. another cascade. P. 3 m. on the Inverness side of the General's Hut is the romantic scenery of Dun Gardel. COR.

GLENMORISTON beautifully situated between two hills.—8 m. from Invermoriston is a large cave, where the Pretender was secreted by three robbers. The vale of Urquhart and its district are inhabited by Grants.

KILMORACK, 12 m. S.W. from Inverness.—Ruins of the Monastery, and a grand cascade. T.G.

BOLESKIN, 16 m. S.W. by W. from Inverness.—In this parish is the celebrated Fall of Foyers near Loch Ness. In

travelling to this fall, the tremendous thunder of whose waters is only suppressed when the falls become visible—(it is supposed to be 207 feet deep)—the beautiful plant *Alchemilla alpina* grows abundantly and luxuriantly. Vide Garnet's *Tour*.

Fort Augustus, 30 m. s.w. from Inverness.—The Fort, near which is a good inn. 2 m. w. is the Castle of Tor Down. 5 m. s.w. by s. Loch Oich; on its banks are Glen Garrier, and the ruins of an old Castle. A few miles further Loch Lochy and Inverlochy Castles. Scenery about the plain sublime.

Kilmanwaig, 30 m. e.n.e. from Fort Augustus.—The famous parallel roads of Glenroy. t.g.

Kilmalie, 3 m. n. from Fort William.—In this parish is Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Scotland, great part of which is elegant porphyry; upon it are many rare plants. (This parish is part in Inverness-shire and part in Argyle-shire.)

Glen Elg (opposite the Isle of Sky).—A Pictish Tower, figured in Mr. Pennant's *Tour*. p

MINERALS.

Very elegant porphyry:—on Ben Nevis.

Elegant marble:—in Kilmalie parish in the district of Lochaber.

RARE PLANTS.

Poa flexuosa, Zigzag Meadow-grass:—on Ben Nevis, 7.

Juncus spicatus, Spiked Rush:—Ben-na-scree mountain on the n. side of Loch Urn, 7.

Stellaria cerastoides, Alpine Stitchwort:—on Ben Nevis, 6.

Stellaria scapigera, Many-stalked Stitchwort:—about Loch Nevis.

Ruppia maritima, Sea Ruppia:—stagnant waters by the sea-side at Glen-Elg, 7.

Pulmonaria maritima, Sea Bugloss or Lungwort:—at Glen Elg on the sea shore, 7.

Vaccinium uliginosum, Great Bilberry:—about Loch Urn, 4, 5.

Thalictrum alpinum, Alpine Meadow Rue:—on Ben-na-scree by the side of Loch Urn, 6.

ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

HEBRIDES, OR WESTERN ISLES.

ISLE of SKY (*Inverness-shire*).

Cross the ferry at Glen Elg (Inverness-shire) ½ m. broad. In Sky are many Danish forts and watch-towers; the forts are called Duns. The famous Spar Cave is situated in Strathhaird, on the farm called Glashnakill and near the cape or promontory of Rhu-na-heskin, in approaching to Loch Slappen. The whole shore of Strathhaird is indented with caves and grottoes; the rocks are piled into various grotesque and elegant structures. *See* Dr. Macleay's description of this Spar Cave.

MINERALS.

The minerals in this Island are lead, iron-ore, limestone, marble in the parish of Strath, fine pebbles near Sartle, and fine agates near Loch Fullart. In the beds of the rivulets red and white coral, plentiful on the south and west coast.

Common asbestos (*B. M.* 226); Actynolite (*B. M.* 228).

RARE PLANTS.

Eriocaulon septangulare, Jointed Pipewort:—in the Lakes, particularly in a small lake called Loch-na-Caiplich between Sligachan and Drynoch, 9.

Carduus helenoides, Melancholy Thistle:—sides of hills and pastures, 7, 8.

Osmunda crispa, Crisped Fern:—upon Ben-na-Caillech in the parish of Christ church.

ISLE OF LEWIS (*Ross-shire*),

The largest of the Hebrides (*Ebudæ*), and one of the furthest northerly of the most western cluster. The inhabitants are fairer and taller than those of the other Islands. In the parish of Barvas a huge stone 20 feet high, and nearly as broad, called Thrushel. On the N. side of Loch Carlvay there are similar stones 12 feet high, and many such

throughout the island: but the most remarkable piece of antiquity of this kind is a clump of pyramidal stones, 39 in number, from 6 to 7 feet in height—these are supposed Druidical. Corals and corallines are found on the shore.

HARRIS ISLE (*Inverness-shire*),

Which joins to Lewis by a narrow sound, in part dry, affords no particular object. The names of the divisions of this island—Berneray, Pabby, Calligray and Ensay, and of the other Islands about—are supposed to be of Danish origin; through the islands there are vestiges of Danish forts. The general appearance is either flat, or gently sloping from a little elevation in the middle.

The principal islands in this range are North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, and Barra; they narrow into a point to the Bishop's Isles. About these islands remarkably large cod and ling are caught.

ISLE OF MULL (*Argyleshire*).

Aros.—Near is a large Castle. (Castle Doart). Mac-Donald's curious cave, roof 80 feet high and proportionably wide, the finest and largest in Scotland, on the western side of the island. T.G.

The minerals are limestone; sandstone; granite; marbles; and elegant pebbles on the shore. T.G. On the mountain Beanenich, one of the most uncommon productions is to be met with, a zeolite or silex impregnated with petroleum. This combination is said not to be described by any naturalist. T.G.

ISLE OF STAFFA (*Argyleshire*).

The celebrated Fingal's Cave, consisting of basaltic pillars. The cave and rocks are the greatest curiosities of this kind in Britain. From Staffa you have a view of the very curious Island of Boo-sha-la, with its bending basaltic pillars.

For

For those who wish to visit the Island of Staffa the following route is recommended:—From Inverary proceed to Port Sonnochin on the banks of Loch Awe, cross the ferry (about half a mile broad), and go to Bunawe ten miles; cross the Lake, beyond which is a tolerably good inn; from thence to Oban, distant about twelve miles. At Oban hire a boat to convey you to the Isle of Mull, and proceed to Laggan Inn,—the occupier speaks English, and rents the Island of Staffa: you are there accommodated with a boat to convey you to Staffa, about ten miles. If the weather is fine there is no danger, otherwise it should not be attempted. When a visitor enters the Cave he is recommended to take off his boots, as the tops of the pillars are very slippery.

IONA, OR ISLE OF I-COLUMB-KILL (*Argyleshire*),

"A small but celebrated island, once the luminary of the Caledonian regions." St. Columba, the founder of its monastery and its fame, gives rise to its appellation—although generally called I, pronounced as EE. It lies w. between Mull and Tirey Island, about 6 m. s.w. from Staffa:—produces fine marbles of various colours. Ruins of the Cathedral; the inside has circular Saxon pillars with handsome sculptured capitals, and many curious tombs. In the Ch.-yard is a fine Cross, called MacLean's, 14 feet high. [Gough's *Camden*, p. 715.] In the Nunnery Ch., are many tombstones covered with cowdung: the Abbess and others are engraved in Mr. Pennant's *Voyage*, likewise a View of the Island, and Inside of the Cathedral. On the road to the hills is a large and elegant Cross, called MacLean's Cross. Tombs of the kings;—48 kings of Scotland said to have been buried here. Tombs in Oran Chapel. Upon the s.w. side of the Island are a variety of pretty stones; such as violet-coloured quartz, nephritic stones, and fragments of porphyry, granite, and zœblitz marble. The tourist must not neglect to ascend the hill of Dunii, from whose summit is a most picturesque view of several other islands. The sea shore is ornamented with the beautiful *Pulmonaria maritima* (or Sea Bugloss), and *Eringo maritima*

ritima (or Sea Holly); the *Atropa Belladonna* (or Deadly Nightshade) is likewise found upon the island. P.

As most of the Islands worthy notice lie opposite or bordering upon Argyleshire, I shall mention two or three others, presuming the tourist will proceed afterwards to Buteshire and Dumbartonshire.

ISLE OF JURA (*Argyleshire*).

If the tourist is a good sailor he will find that a trip to the Island of Jura will amuse him, to see the Paps, three vast hills resembling Paps. From the highest (called Beinn-an-oir), is a fine sea prospect that will reward the ascent. The habitations of the peasants, called sheelins, are singular in form and substance. Mr. Pennant has given a plate of the Paps and Sheelins in his Voyage. P.

ISLE OF IAY OR ISLAY (*Argyleshire*),

Divided from Jura by the Sound, which is about 1 m. broad. See the curious Danish fort on the summit of Dun Bhorairaig. Ruins of Columba's Chapel and ancient Cross. In the Ch.-yard of Kilarow is an ancient Cross (now down), with inscriptions and figures. Upon an island in Loch-guirin are the remains of Macdonald's Castle. Near Balnabbi House are three upright Stones of a stupendous size, the largest 17 feet high and 3 broad. See the fine Cave of Saneg-mor. Near the mouth of the Sound is the celebrated cave Uamh-Fhearnaig. P.

ISLE OF COLONSAY WITH ORANSAY (*Argyleshire*),

About 8 or 9 m. from the Sound of Jura.—Upon it are the Abbey ch. and curious tombs, and a most elegant Cross highly ornamented with sculpture. A plate of the Cross and Monastery are in Mr. Pennant's *Voyage*.

For the *Isles of Arran and Bute*, which with Cambrays and Inchmarnock form *Buteshire*, the tourist will turn to the county.

ORKNEY OR NORTHERN ISLES.

THESE Islands, the *Orcades* of the ancients, are separated from the main land by a frith 10 m. broad. They are about 30, containing 18 parishes, and 24,000 inhabitants. The largest, Pomona or Mainland, on which is situated Kirkwall (the capital), is 35 m. long and 9 m. broad. The current and tides running between the Islands are extremely rapid and dangerous.

Although these islands have hitherto been considered out of the tourist's track, they are not the less worthy of inspection; for, even in the absence of any tree higher than a gooseberry bush, still do they offer a singular kind of picturesque scenery, consisting of gently rising hills or eminences covered with a black heath interspersed with spots of cultivation, and fringed with rocks or sandy beaches lashed by the foaming ocean. The effect in a bright summer day is very fine, and is lively beyond imagination, whilst even in winter the sombre expression is highly pleasing to the contemplative mind. He who has not seen Scilly, or the Orkneys, cannot be aware of the picturesque variety that may be produced by rocks, wild heath, and ocean, under all the changes of tint and aërial perspective, intermingled with the casual glare of sunshine and the gloom of the passing squall.

KIRKWALL.—Cathedral of St. Magnus (1140). Ruins of Kings Castle of Kirkwall. Ruins of Bishops Palace. The Dwarfie Stone at the Wart Hill of Hoy, and many other similar monuments supposed Druidical. In Hoy, and Græmsay, there is every appearance of a rich mine of lead ore, from a ton of which when wrought there was a yield of 46 ounces of silver. Both lead and iron appear in Sandwick and Stromness.

SHETLAND OR ZETLAND ISLES.

THESE lie considerably N. of the Orkney Islands. The inhabitants (20,000) are a stout people, and partake of the general manners and habits of those in the Orkneys.

MAINLAND,

(the principal Island) is 60 miles long and 20 broad in parts, at other parts only 2 miles across. No wood or coal in the Island, but plenty of heath.

FETLAR ISLE

Is remarkable for its mineral (chiefly chalybeate) springs. Near the Loch of Fetlar specimens of very rich bog iron have been found; also quantities of iron in the sand. Specimens of copper and plumbago have been got here. Asbestos, garnets, rock crystal, &c. are also found here.

UIST,

THE most northern of the Isles, has pleasing scenery, being diversified with rising grounds. The coast exhibits a number of curious coves. Garnets of fine size and lustre, spars of different colours, sponge, and variety of corals are found here also; and from indications it is supposed coal might be found here.—*Thompson's* General Description of Scotland.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

THOUGH a maritime county from locality, yet it has few of the advantages connected with that situation, for its iron-bound coast possesses only two very indifferent harbours. The interior is not very mountainous; and towards the sea-coast it is very flat, particularly in the Vale of Strathmore, and in that extensive district called the How of the Mearns. Its mineralogy is not very interesting, consisting principally of limestone; but there are some very fine jaspers and pebbles found here, especially in the parish of St. Cyrus; the presence of iron is also denoted by some chalybeate springs in the parish of Arbuthnot.

ST. CYRUS, 5 m. S.W. from Inverbervie.—There are several remarkable dens and cascades in this parish worth visiting. Ruins of the Kame of Mathers. Lauriston and Murphy Castles. T.G.

FETTERCAIN, 8 m. W. from Inverbervie.—Grannachie Bridge, considered a great curiosity. Small remains of Fenella Castle. T.G. 2 m. from this place, by the roadside, is a stupendous Cairn of uncommon form. P.

DUNNOTTER, 13 m. N. from Inverbervie.—Majestic ruins of Dunnotter Castle; the rock is composed of pudding-stone. P.—A small distance from Stonehaven is a petrifying spring.

FORDOUN is a district that will repay the antiquary for a visit, since he will meet with perhaps the most northern remains of the Roman empire, on the extensive verge of the Grampian Hills which touch upon this parish. These consist of the vestiges of a Roman Camp, where urns and other memorials have been dug up. Here also may be traced the ruins of the royal residence of Kenneth III.

MARY KIRK is a cheerful little village, situated amidst fine level fields interspersed with numerous seats of the gentry, in a rich and luxuriant aspect, at one end of the How of Mearns.

LAURENCE KIRK is a village which also deserves examination, being a very recent erection of the late patriotic Lord Gardenston. Here the tourist may take a station for some days. The accommodations are good, and he may enjoy an excellent library.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

This is a little inland county, circular in its form, and about 9 miles in diameter, remarkable for the singularity of its scenery, the centre being a plain, but rising into mountains on all sides, where it joins Fife, Stirling, Perth and Clackmannan shires. This singularity of form is well deserving the investigation of the geologist, with respect to the two contending theories in that branch of science. But it is not to scientific tourists alone that Kinross-shire is interesting: for here is Loch Leven, a noble expanse of water, whose wild and romantic scenery adds forcibly to the sentiments inspired by historical recollection whilst contemplating Loch Leven Castle. Nor will the epicure disdain to solace himself with the red trout and eels, with which the lake so much abounds as to pay near 1000*l.* per annum for the right of fishery. The romantic explorer of these rude scenes of feudal barbarism will look with complacence on the varied landscape of "Portmoak on Leven's southern banks and braes," where the melancholy poet of these hills, the obscure yet admirable Bruce, first tuned his pastoral reed: and the antiquary will at least give a day to a ramble on the north side of the Ochil hills, where, in the parish of Cleist, he may trace several vestiges of Roman stations.

KINROSS.—Kinross House. ½ m. from Kinross is a very good inn. The handsome mansion of Mr. Graham, on the borders of Loch Leven; and the distant view of Lomond Hill. T.G.

ORWELL, 3 m. N.E. from Kinross.—Burleigh Castle, and noted Ash-tree where Lord Burleigh concealed himself. T.G.

TULLYBOLE, 5 m. S.W. from Kinross.—Near is the Devil's Mill, so called from the precipitation of a turbulent cascade, accompanied by a regular noise similar to the clack of a mill:—the reverence with which the Sunday is regarded, and the incessant clack of the fallen water, have occasioned the inhabitants to give it the appellation of the Devil's Mill. Near this is the Rumbling Bridge, consisting

of a rude plank thrown over a steep woody chasm, but near which is now erected a handsome stone bridge. Cauldron Linn, 1 m. further down, is perpetually boiling and foaming, with a din almost deafening, and considered the first natural curiosity of Scotland. Near are two waterfalls. Castles of Loch Leven and Lochor. A little to the westward of the latter is a Roman Camp very entire. T.G.

RARE PLANT.

Valeriana pyrenaica, (Heart-leaved Valerian:)—ditches and about walls at Blair Adam, 7.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE OR GALLOWAY.

THIS is an extensive county; partly maritime; rugged enough to be inconvenient to the traveller, yet not sufficiently sublime to counterbalance its bleakness in the eye of the tourist. Its great charm, therefore, is for the antiquary, who, in this county alone, may trace specimens of each variety of Scottish antiquity. The most remarkable of these is on the eastern limits of the county, where on the banks of the river Orr, a few miles W. of the town of Dumfries, may be seen an ancient *moat*, scarcely surpassed in height and extent by any other monument of that species in the kingdom. Rising from a plain to the altitude of forty yards, and steep on all sides but on the S. it is topped by a smaller eminence, affording a correct view of the manner of the popular assemblies in remote ages.

The fossils afford little amusement to the mineralogist; yet are not the less valuable to the agriculturist, consisting principally of lime and marl; but towards the sea-coast, which is bold and rocky, granite is met with, and there are chalybeate springs on the northern verge of the county.

KELLS, 2 m. N. from New Galloway.—There are six Lochs or Lakes in this parish, and a very curious Rocking-stone moveable by the finger. It is called Mickle Lump on the Hill Mullæ. G.A.

ANWORTH, 12 m. W. by S. from Kirkcudbright.—Tower of Rusco. Castle of Cardoness: and a vitrified Fort on the top of a hill about half a mile from the Ch. on the top of Dun Mac Sniochain. G.T.

TONGLAND, 3 m. N. from Kirkcudbright.—Several beautiful Cascades upon the river Tarff, one at a small distance from the Ch. is particularly grand. The prospect from Knockmuir Hill is one of the most extensive in Scotland. F.G.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT (a royal burgh).—At Drummore some Roman and British Camps very entire. Castle of Kirkcudbright. Loch Fergus with its fortification. St. Mary Isle

(Pr. temp. David I.), the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, is well worthy a visit. T.G.

Borgue, 3 m. w. from Kirkcudbright.—Plunton Castle. Ballmangan Tower, and several circular moats. T.G. See Cairn Muir, the highest mountain in the s. of Scotland.

Dundrenan, 6 m. s. by E. from Kirkcudbright.—Noble ruins of the Abbey (1142). A little further round the coast is Raceberry Castle. T.G. Near it are found some fine rock crystals; and the disused works of an iron-mine.

Kirkgunzeon, 13 m. E. by N. from Kirkcudbright.—There are three remarkable ancient buildings in this parish; Barclosh, Corrah, and the Tower of Drumcultran. Also vestiges of a Druidical Circle and Roman Camps. T.G.

New Abbey, 21 m. E. by N. from Kirkcudbright.—The fine remains of the Abbey. T.G.

Kilpatrick Irongray, 13 m. N.E. from Kirkcudbright. Routing Bridge, erected on two perpendicular rocks about 5 m. from Dumfries, is worthy a visit. T.G.

Lochrutton parish contains some vestiges of a supposed Druidical temple, on a hill called the "Seven Grey Stanes."—See also several feudal towers, especially that called The Castle of Hile. Between this parish and Dumfries is Terreagles, the ancient Castle of the Earls of Nithsdale.

Balmaghie parish, a few miles N. of Kirkcudbright, has nothing remarkable but the ancient Castle of Thrieve, the baronial den of the first Lords of Galloway.

The minerals of this county have not been recorded, and only one rare plant—the

Scirpus glaucus, Glaucous Club Rush:—salt marsh west of Ardbigland.

LANARKSHIRE OR CLYDESDALE.

This is the central county of the south of Scotland, and is in all respects one of the most deserving of the tourist's inspection; in regard not only to its waterfalls and other romantic scenery, but also its antiquities and modern improvements in agriculture and manufacture, especially throughout that far-famed district the Vale of Clyde. But it is not alone in cultivated beauty that it is rich, for Pennant's sketch of the Lead Hills cannot fail to excite curiosity and examination, where, as he describes it, nothing can equal the gloomy appearance of the surrounding country, as neither shrub, tree, verdure, nor picturesque rocks appear to amuse the eye, and the visitor must plunge into the bowels of the earth for amusement—forming thus a fine contrast with the scenes on the Clyde, as delineated by Newte, where so many circumstances concur to render them sublime and beautifully picturesque;—their woody banks, the romantic face of the country, and the form of the rocks over which dash the well known Falls, being so varied as to give these awful torrents the grandest as well as the most diversified appearance.

CRAWFORD, 9 m. S.E. from Douglas.—Lead mines at Lead Hills. Several varieties of lead-ore are found in these mines; such as galena, steel-grained ore, potters ore, white ore or carbonate of lead and green phosphate of lead. T.G. 9 m. N. are the remains of Douglas Castle and Monuments in Douglas Ch. P.

BIGGAR, 11 m. S.E. from Lanark.—A large Tumulus and the vestiges of three Roman Camps. T.G.

COVINGTON, 7 m. S.E. from Lanark.—In this parish are the vestiges of four circular Camps. On the top of Tinto Hill is a huge Cairn of stones. T.G.

LANARK (a royal burgh).—Cotton Mills. 1 m. distant is a stronghold called Castle Dykes. At Cleghorn a Roman Camp. From Lanark visit the Falls of the Clyde, Corra Lin, Bonnington Lin and Pavilion, Dundaff Lin,

Romantic rocks at Blaxfield. 3 m. below Corra Lin is the cataract of Stonebyers. Visit Cartline Craggs, where you will find several rare plants. T.G.

Lesmahagoe, 6 m. s.w. from Lanark.—The principal Waterfalls above mentioned are in this large parish. In the limestone quarries are a variety of petrifactions. The mineralogist will be amply repaid for his visit to this parish. T.G.

Strathaven, 12 m. w. from Lanark.—Ruins of Avendale Castle. Remains of three Chapels.

Hamilton, 12 m. s.e. from Glasgow.—Duke of Hamilton's palace and fine paintings, particularly Daniel in the Lion's Den, by Rubens. 1 m. from the palace is Chatelherault, a supposed model of the castle in France. T.G. Barnluth is much resorted to for its beautiful situation, terrace walks, and picturesque views. H.G.

Bothwell, 8 m. s.e. from Glasgow.—The old Castle; and Woodhall, the seat of Mr. Campbell.

Monkland, 8 m. n.e. from Glasgow.—A large artificial Cave of great antiquity.

Govan, 3 m. w. from Glasgow.—Remains of two ancient Castles. T.G.

Glasgow (a city).—Tontine Coffee Room. College Library and Museum. Cathedral. The Bridges. Nelson's Monument. T.G. Portraits in the Exchange. Manufactories of Stone-ware, Nails, Sugar and Glass. Ruins of the Bishop's Palace or Castle. Academy of Paintings. Fine collection of Roman altars, and other Roman sculpture. P.

In this county abundance of Lapis lazuli is dug up, and the mineralogist and fossilist will be highly gratified. The following native and extraneous fossils are found principally in the parishes of Rutherglen and Kilbride, a few miles south from Glasgow.

EARTH AND STONES.

Argillaceous.—Potters clay. Camstones. Blueish pipe-clay. Black grey Till with vegetable impressions. Till full of entrochi, &c. Fire clay. Hard black slaty till. Till called maggy. Inflammable schistus. Argillaceous breccia. Osmundstone. White steatites. Ponderous spar. White fibrous zeolite. Crystallized zeolite.

Calcareous

Calcareous.—Limestone with marine productions. Limestone flag. White limestone. Reddish limestone. Cambaslang marble with shells. Semitransparent rhomboidal spar. Opake reddish spar. Pyramidal spar in Phillip's Hill quarry. Prismatic spar at Jackton. Fibrous calcareous spar at Kittochside. Calcareous incrustations. Stalactites. Stalagmites. Petrifactions of the Cryptogamia class of plants.

SAXA SILICIA.

Quartz nodules called Chuckie stones. Winstone. Basaltes. Petrosilex. Rock crystal. Jasper. Grit freestone. Millstone grit, at Poliskin Glen. Coal. Cannel coal. Petroleum. Pyrites in nodules. Peat. Fossil boletus.

METALLIC SUBSTANCES.

Hæmatites in Rawhead Moor. Ironstone, best near Edwards Hill. Ironstone balls. Ludus Helmontii or waxen veins. Ætites or eaglestones. Kidney-stone, butterstone (these contain the best iron). Blood-red argillaceous iron ore, Keel at Stonelaw. Galena, at the Eldridge.

Phosphate of lead or green ore (*B. M.* 84). Strawlike carbonate of lead (*B. M.* 155). Crystallized carbonate of lime (*B. M.* 159). Oxide of zinc or calamine (*B. M.* 202). Crystallized blue carbonate of copper (*B. M.* 203). Crystallized green carbonate of copper (*B. M.* 204). Sulphate of lead (*B. M.* 341). Rhomboidal carbonate of lead, (*B. M.* 486).—All these to be met with at Wanlockhead Mine.

FOSSILS.

Vegetable Impressions.—Arundo or bamboo of India. Arundo equisetum. Arundo skeletons of ferns, or roots of plants. Branches of trees in coal. Branches of exotic pines in freestone. Curious exotic plant in coal, near Torrance. Petrified wood at Stonlaw. Impressions of the bark of oak, elm, &c. in freestone.

SEA SHELLS.

Univalves.—Patella or limpet. Orthoceratites. Cornu Ammonis or snake-stone. Cochleæ Helices. Chambered Nautilus. Turbo. Terebra. Buccinum. Trochus. Serpula planorbis.

Bivalves.

Bivalves.—Cockle. Multarticulate cockle. Muscle. Microscopic. Anomia lævis. Anomia striata. Anomiæ Echinitæ. Ditto, size of a hen's egg. Limestone oysters. Conchæ pilosæ. Pecten. Echini, and spines of the Echinus.

ENTROCHI.

Entrochi, or screw-stones. Astropodia.

CORALLOIDES.

Junci lapidei. Astroitæ. Fungitæ. Millepores. Escharæ, Retopori or fan coral.

FISHES' TEETH.

Plectonites. Undescribed fossil. Incisores.

RARE PLANTS.

Athamanta Meum, Spignel:—about Crawford John Castle. 5.

Pyrola rotundifolia, Round-leaved Wintergreen:—between the waterfalls of Corra Lin and Bonnatyne, 7.

Trollius europæus, Globe Flower:—near Corra Lin and Cartland Craigs, 5, 6.

Orobus sylvaticus, Wood Orobus:—between the waterfalls of Corra Lin and Bonnatyne.

Vicia sylvatica, Tufted Wood Vetch:—Cartland Craigs, 5, 6.

Serapias latifolia, Broad-leaved Helleborine:—Chatelherault wood near Hamilton, 7, 8.

Viola grandiflora, Great Yellow Violet:—at Crawford John near Lead Hills, 5, 9.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Throatwort:—Cartland Craigs, 8.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE or WEST LOTHIAN.

This county, from its immediate vicinity to the capital, forms a prominent feature in a Scottish tour where time is an object. It is in fact part of the Garden of Scotland, in respect to the great number of seats of the nobility and gentry, the towns, villages, ancient towers, plantations, &c. which crowd together to adorn the southern banks of the Forth; whilst the Highland Mountains, dimly seen in all the varied tints of distance and aërial perspective, speak to the traveller's heart, of other lands, of times long past, and of pastoral seclusion.

Dalmeny, 8 m. w. from Edinburgh.—Earl of Roseberry's grounds. Craigie Hall. Dundas Castle and Duddingston are in this parish. T.G. Let the tourist mark the fine scenery of this district, rich in cultivation, and enlivened by the Forth. On the shore he may examine the ironstone, freestone quarries, and limestone; also the fine cliffs of basaltic rock on Dundas Hill.

Kirkliston, 3 m. s. from Queen's Ferry.—Catstane, a curious stone with an inscription that has never been deciphered. T.G. See Newliston, a modern house, and grounds fantastically laid out to represent the battle of Minden.

Linlithgow (a royal burgh).—Majestic ruins of the Palace. Noble Gothic Ch. interesting to the lover of Scottish history, as the scene of the pretended apparition to James IV. Cross Well. P.

Abercorn, 5 m. n.w. from Linlithgow.—Hopetoun House has fine paintings and charming walks. Ruins of the ancient residence of the Earls of Linlithgow. Site of the Castle. Near is Blackness Castle. T.G. See also Priestlinch Hill, and the view from its summit.

Queen's Ferry has nothing remarkable in itself; but in its vicinity is the curious little island of Inchgarvie: near it also the ruins of Rosythe Castle.

Carriden parish contains, at Wall-town, the termination of the Roman Wall built by Antoninus, or Graham's Dyke.

MINERALS.

Many curious petrifactions are found in the limestone rock at Bathgate.

Coal; ironstone:—at Barbaclaw near Bathgate.

Fullers earth; red chalk:—at Uphall.

RARE PLANTS.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—Ardgarth-hill near Linlithgow, 7.

Asplenium Adiantum nigrum, Black Maidenhair:—on Loch Coat Hills near Linlithgow.

MURRAY or MORAYSHIRE, or ELGIN.

This county has little of the romantic to recommend it to the tourist; but presents a pleasing picture, notwithstanding, to those who can enjoy the appearance of plenty and comfort in a climate where such can only be insured by the closest industry. Yet the climate of this northern district must once have been very genial; for even so lately as the reign of James I. it is described as surpassing all other parts of Scotland in its orchards. Moray was often the scene of Danish invasion; and the colloquial peculiarities of its natives seem to bespeak a foreign origin. The surface being mostly flat, the mineralogist will not expect much gratification; and the antiquary, with the exception of the well-known objects of research, will find little to interest him.

Cromdale, 18 m. s. from Elgin.—4 m. w. is Castle Grant, with many interesting paintings. Lochindorb Lake, Island, and Fort, are in this parish.

Elgin (a royal burgh) beautifully situated.—The venerable Towers of the Castle, which have so fine an effect on entering the county. Ruins of the Cathedral. 3 m. s. are the grand ruins of Pluscardine Abbey (1230) "now the property of the Earl of Fife, who has employed masons to repair the mutilated parts of this beautiful fabric." T.G. Picturesque excavated rocks of Caussie near the coast. In Innes House, the seat of Lord Fife, are several good pictures. "Elgin, viewed from the new hill on the Lossie Mouth road, has a singularly magnificent and beautiful effect, and is called the Garden of Scotland."

"The new road from Elgin to Craig Ellachie leading to the Islands is worthy of the tourist's particular notice, especially the pedestrian: he will also be delighted with the road to Avi Moor along the borders of the Spey."

Cossie Mouth, 6 m. from Elgin.—A retired watering-place.

Spynie, 3 m. n. by e. from Elgin.—Plantations and seat of

of Findrassie. Ruins of the Bishop's Palace. Stone quarries. T.G. Ruins of Spinie Castle. Ruins of Maison Dieu Chapel. Ruins of Castle Duffus. P.

BURGHEAD, 12 m. N.W. from Elgin.—A very curious Roman station worthy a visit. T.G.

KYNLOSS, 2 m. N. from Forres.—Ruins of the Abbey (1150). T.G.

FORRES (a burgh).—Near is Sueno's Stone, one of the most curious sculptured stones in Europe; it is ornamented with warriors on foot and horseback, &c. Ruins of Blervy and Burgy Castles. T.G. Tarnaway Castle has some good portraits. P. Gordon Castle. COR.

DYKE, 3 m. W. from Forres.—Darnaway Castle, the seat of the Earl of Moray. Upon Hoar Moor in this parish the weird sisterhood are supposed to have appeared to Banquo and Macbeth. T.G.

The passages with inverted commas have been taken from Miss Spence's Letters from the Highlands, whose interesting work has afforded the Editor much pleasure.

NAIRNSHIRE.

This county, containing only five parishes, is too small to detain the tourist long in its examination: indeed its general features present nothing very striking; though to the antiquary it may possess some interest from its connexion with the immortal pages of our Avonian bard; whilst, even in later days, it offers to the traveller's contemplation that scene which saw the downfall of the hopes of a family once regal but now extinct—at least in the line of hereditary claim; for in this district is the field of battle generally known by the name of Culloden, but more correctly speaking, the battle of Drumossie Muir, the place on which it was actually fought, though in the vicinity of Culloden House. This field is still visited by tourists, who, even at this late date, may be supplied by the peasantry with relics of the contest.

Nairn, a burgh.—Vestiges of the Castle. See the bridge and port. A royal fort. T.G.

Calder, 5 m. s.w. by s. from Nairn.—Calder or Cawder Castle; in it, it is said, stands the bed in which Duncan lay when he was murdered by Macbeth. T. G. In the woods of Calder is a roaring torrent called the Brook of Achneem. F.

Altdearn parish contains several ancient castellated ruins; and there are several others in different parts of the county.

PEEBLES-SHIRE or TWEEDALE.

This county, though out of the line of communication between Berwick and the capital, is traversed in part by the Carlisle route, if the tourist choose to deviate a little to the left, by the Moffat road, for the sake of visiting that celebrated watering-place. It is completely an inland district; mountainous, and therefore principally pastoral, boasting of the banks of Tweed and several other romantic streams. As there are various chalybeate springs in different parts of the county, especially at Linton and Kirkurd, the mineralogist may expect considerable amusement; also in examining the veins of iron-ore and alum-slate, not far distant from Linton and near to La Mancha, the seat of a branch of the Cochrane family. Limestone also is found; with freestone, shell marle, and fullers' earth, at Bridgehouse in Linton parish. Let the mineralogist examine Newlands parish, there he may trace a variety of specimens and add to his collection.

Peebles (a royal burgh).—Ruins of Cross Ch. (Alex. II. 1257). Nidpath Castle. Ruins of Horseburgh Castle. Several Roman and British Camps in the neighbourhood. T.G.

Lyne, 5 m. w. from Peebles.—Near the Ch. a large Roman Camp. T.G.

Manor, 3½ m. s.w. from Peebles.—Remains of a watch-tower, near which are the vestiges of a Roman Camp. T.G.

Stobo, 6 m. s.w. from Peebles.—Two large cavities and two large stones on the Muirs; also two slate quarries. T.G.

Broughton, 11 m. s.w. from Peebles.—Near are the remains of several castles or towers, one of them formerly occupied by Macbeth. T.G.

Kirkurd parish contains the hill vulgarly called "Hell's Cleugh:" a journey to its summit will be amply repaid by the extensive prospect. Examine the sulphureous spring.

Traquair parish will not be neglected by the lover of Scottish poesy, whilst the "Bush above Traquair" possesses a vocal charm. The trip from Moffat Wells, in Dumfries-shire, forms a pleasant jaunt for a summer day.

Cowey's Linn, in Eddleston parish,—a fall of 35 feet on Peebles or Eddleston water. Near it is a beautiful lake, from whence issues the South Esk. A fine prospect from Dundroich or Druids' Hill. This parish comes within the limits of a day's excursion from the capital, being only 17 miles s.

PERTHSHIRE.

This county, in addition to the capital, and Lanarkshire, will give complete employment to a summer tourist whose stay north of Tweed does not exceed six weeks or two months. It is in fact, as a county, the best specimen of Scotland; containing within its own limits every variety of scenery,—of mountain, dell, lake, or cultivated plain; combining even in a pedestrian day's ramble, scenes of the rudest yet most sublime magnificence, with whatever is beautiful in artificial cultivation. Its numerous lakes diversify the scene; and the Highland manners cannot fail to gratify the southern tourist, who comes here for novelty. In traversing many parts of the country, however, even about Loch Katharine, especially if a pedestrian, he must learn to be content without many delicacies, either in food or accommodation; and if not a pedestrian, then for the comforts of a carriage he must be content to resign the investigation of much romantic scenery, pervious only to the hardy foot-traveller. If the visitor's time is circumscribed, then he must select the most prominent objects: these are Perth, Dunkeld, Loch Katharine, Loch Rannoch, Loch Tay and Strathern. Other objects of minor importance, if time permits, he will find enumerated below.

Culross, 12 m. S.E. from Dumblane.—Old Ch. Abbey (1217). Ruins of Tullyallan Castle. T.G.

Dumblane, a market town.—Ruins of the Cathedral and Bishops' Palace. At Kippenross is a plane-tree 27 feet in circumference. T.G.

Kilmadock, 6 m. N.W. from Dumblane.—Downe Castle, and Adelphi cotton-works. T.G.

Callander, 12 m. N.W. by N. from Dumblane.—The wild and romantic scenery in the ride from Callander to the Trosachs and Loch Katharine is delightful. The Trosachs are a series of rude wooded rocks. The Trosachs and Loch Katharine are reckoned incomparably picturesque; it is 15 miles to Loch Katharine. Near Callender see the waterfall, and timber bridge thrown over the west branch of the Keltie. T.G.

MONZIE, 4 m. N. from Dumblane.—This parish abounds with natural curiosities; viz. cascades, caves, echoes, &c. likewise Ossian's tomb. T.G.

MUTHIEL, 9 m. N. from Dumblane.—There are two Roman Camps in this parish; one at Stragaith, the other at Ardoch. Near is Drummond Castle. P.

FORTIVIOT, 6 m. S. by W. from Perth.—The curious waterfalls Humble Bumble and Linn of Muckarsay. T.G.

PERTH, a large town.—Pleasure-grounds called North and South Inches. Ch. monuments. Cave in Kinnoul Craigs. Windy Gowl. Bridge. Montague's Walks. Oliver's Mount. 3 m. down the river is Elcho Castle. 3 m. S. Hill of Morcum—the view from it Mr. Pennant calls the glory of Scotland. 3 m. W. by S. Duplin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, has some valuable portraits. 4 m. N. by E. at Scone, ruins of the Abbey (Alex. II. 1231) and Palace. Pleasure-grounds; also Mote Hill. P.

SHERIFFTOWN, 2 m. N. from Perth.—Roman Camp at Grassy Wall. Roman Road very complete on Dirige Moor. Two Druidical Temples near Gallow Moor. Boat Hill or Carrack Know is a fortification close to the junction of the Tay and Ila rivers. P.

ABERNETHY, 6 m. S.E. from Perth.—Remarkable circular tower in the Ch.-yard, supposed Pictish. Balvaird Castle. T.G. On Mordun Hill a bulwark of rude stones worthy notice. P.

METHVEN, 6 m. N.W. from Perth.—Methven Castle, the seat of Lord Lynedock. T.G.

COLLACE, 7 m. from Perth.—Dunsinnan House and Plantations; fine prospect from Dunsinnan Hill. Ruins of Macbeth's Castle. T.G.

CRIEF, a burgh W. from Perth.—1 m. S.W. from Crief is Drummond Castle. 4 m. from Castle Drummond is Camp Castle, a Roman Camp with triple foss. The ride to Loch Erne 4 m. W. from Crief is of uncommon beauty. P.

COMRIE, 7 m. W. from Crief.—At Dalginross the remains of a very handsome Roman Camp, figured in Pennant's *Tour*. P.

ARDOCH, 8 m. S. by W. from Crief.—Two famous Roman Camps, one with four fosses. P.

DUNKELD, a large town.—The scenery round Dunkeld is

is very beautiful. Ruins of the Cathedral. Duke of Athol's house, gardens, and cascades, among these is Ossian's Hall. Rumbling Brig,&c. Prospect from the summit of the King's Seat. P. At Little Dunkeld, 1 m. distant, ruins of Trochrie Castle. Remains of Druidical Circles, and some enormous Cairns. T.G.

Blairgowrie, 10 m. E. from Dunkeld.—2 m. N. is Craig Hall: the situation of it is romantic beyond description; the view northward from the house for half a mile, is the most pleasant and most awful that can be conceived. Not far from Blairgowrie is a vast rectangular inclosure with a lofty rampart and ditch. P.

Alyth, 5 m. N.E. by E. from Blairgowrie.—3 m. N. from Alyth and 2 m. from the famous hill of Barry is Reeky Linn, one of the largest and most beautiful cascades in Scotland —the fall 60 feet, the rock adjoining 100 feet. P.

Taymouth, 12 m. W. by N. from Dunkeld.—Magnificent seat of the Earl of Bredalbane, with valuable paintings and beautiful walks, particularly Berceau Walk. Near is a good inn. 1 m. from Kenmore [Kenmore is very near Taymouth] are a Grotto and Cascade. 5 m. from Kenmore are the Falls of Moness; the road to them passes several Druidical temples. Between Taymouth and Blair is Mount Alexander: at the foot of it Argentine a small fountain, and near are several beautiful romantic walks. 1 m. lower down is the Fall of the Tunnel. From Taymouth visit Mr. Fleming's charming walks at Moness: Mr. Pennant says no tourist should omit visiting this beautiful place. P.

Killin, at the opposite end of Loch Tay, W. from Taymouth 17 m.—Ruins of a Priory (1122) upon an island in Loch Tay. Lord Bredalbane's Grotto; near is a fine Cascade, called the Fall of Acharn. There is another cascade near the Hermitage much superior to the former. P. A very good inn at Killin, where the botanist will stop to botanize on Craig-Chailleach above Finlarig; that mountain affords a great variety of curious plants.

Miggernie, 16 m. N.W. by W. from Taymouth.—In this neighbourhood are several circular towers; the most entire is that styled Castal-en-dui, on the Farm Cashly, 3m. W. from Miggernie. 300 yards W. from this is another called Castal-

Castal-an-deirg. 1 m. further w. is another named Flamnam-boinean. 5 m. from this is another called Ben-chastel. All the above are in Glen Lyon. P.

WEEM, 12 m. s. from Blair.—Castle Menzies and pleasure-grounds. Moness, the seat of —— Fleming, esq. has shady romantic walks and charming cascades. As before mentioned, no tourist should omit visiting this beautiful place. P.

MOULIN, 8 m. S.E. from Blair.—The beautiful situation of Faskally, the seat of Mr. Butter. At Edradour on the right of Moulin, ruins of a Round Tower called Black Castle. 1 m. w. is another, near Balyan-an. P.

BLAIR ATHOL.—Duke of Athol's seat, and charming cascades, called the Falls of Bruar. Also York Cascade, a magnificent cataract. P. See the Rhubarb Plantations.

MEIGLE, in the centre of Strathmore, 10 m. E. from Dunsinnan.—Belmont Castle and plantations. Macbeth's tumulus called Belly Duff. Curious carved stones in the Ch.-yard. Near Belmont Castle a stone of memorial for Siward, slain by Macbeth. P.

BALQUHIDDER parish, near Monteith, though extremely barren, is yet worthy a visit; as it contains a number of lofty precipitous mountains, where both the artist and the mineralogist will find ample food for their researches.

PITCAITHLY WELLS in Dumbarny parish, with the fine prospect from Morcum Hill, must not be neglected.

MINERALS.

Quartz or agate pebbles (*B. M.* 160):—Tay river.

Massive tale, potstone or *Lapis Ollaris* (*B. M.* 348):—in Bredalbane.

Coal; sandstone:—at Tullyallan.

Puddingstone:—a vein from Callander to Crief.

Blue slate:—at Caputh near Dunkeld.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica saxatilis, Blue Rock Speedwell:—on Ben Lawers mountain, 7.

Veronica fruticulosa, Flesh-coloured Shrubby Speedwell:—on Ben Lawers, 7.

Eriophorum

Eriophorum capitatum, Round-headed Cotton-grass :—by the side of a rivulet, Ben Lawers, 8.

Eriophorum gracile, Slender Mountain Cotton-grass :—boggy places in the micaceous soil, Ben Lawers, 7, 8.

Juncus biglumis, Two-flowered Rush :—on Ben Lawers, 8.

Juncus castaneus, Clustered Alpine Rush :—on Ben Lawers, 7.

Spergula saginoides, Smooth Awl-shaped Spurry :—Ben Lawers, 6.

Hieracium villosum, Shaggy Alpine Hawkweed :—on Ben Lawers, 8.

Erigeron alpinum, Alpine Fleabane :—moist rocks on Ben Lawers, 7.

Erigeron uniflorum, Pale-rayed Mountain Fleabane :—on Ben Lawers, and by the river Almond near Lynedock 7 m. from Perth, 7.

Carex ustulata, Scorched Alpine Carex :—on Ben Lawers.

Salix reticulata, Wrinkled Willow :—on Ben Lawers, 6.

Polypodium hyperboreum, Hairy Alpine Polypody :—rocks on Ben Lawers.

Myosotis rupicola, Rock Scorpion Grass :—on Ben Lawers.

Galium verrucosum, Warty-fruited Bedstraw :—cornfields in the Carse of Gowrie, 7.

Azalea procumbens, Trailing Azalea :—upon the summit of Benmore in Bredalbane, 7.

Sibbaldia procumbens, Procumbent Sibbaldia :—on Benmore, 7.

Arbutus alpina, Black-berried Alpine Arbutus :—near the head of Loch Traig, 5.

Pyrola secunda, Serrated Winter-green :—about Loch Rannoch, 7.

Stellaria scapigera, Many-stalked Stitchwort :—sides of rivulets.

Rubus arcticus, Dwarf Crimson Bramble :—high regions of Ben-y-glo at Blair, 5, 6.

Rubus saxatilis, Stone Bramble :—about Loch Rannoch, Blair, and Dunkeld, 6.

Cochlearia groenlandica, Greenland Scurvy-grass :—about Loch Rannoch, 8.

Hypericum barbatum, Bearded St. John's Wort :—hedge near Aberdalgy Wood in Strathern, 10.

Ophrys

Ophrys corallorrhiza, Coral-rooted Ophrys :—Methven Wood 6 m. from Perth, 6, 7.

Carex atrata, Black Carex :—rocks in Bredalbane, 6, 7.

Salix myrsinites, Whortle-leaved Willow :—Malghrydy mountain, 5, 6.

Salix herbacea, Least Willow :—mountains in Bredalbane, Malghrydy mountain, 6.

Salix Stewartiana, Shaggy Mountain Willow :—upper end of Finlarig Burn in Bredalbane, 8.

Poa alpina, Alpine Meadow-grass :—on the sides of Craig-Chaleach *, a mountain above Finlarig near Killin, 7.

Cornus suecica, Dwarf Cornel :—on the side of mountains about Loch Ranoch, Ben-more, and Craig-Chaleach, 6, 7.

Juncus triglumis, Three-flowered Rush :—on the E. side of Craig-Chaleach, near Killin, 7.

Vaccinium uliginosum, Great Bilberry :—on Craig-Chaleach near Killin, in Bredalbane, 4, 5.

Adoxa Moschatellina, Tuberous Moschatel :—near the top of Craig-Chaleach, 4, 5.

Silene acaulis, Moss Campion :—on Craig-Chaleach, 6, 7.

Potentilla verna, Vernal Cinquefoil :—near the top of Craig-Chaleach, 4, 5.

Dryas octopetala, Mountain Avens :—the E. side of Craig-Chaleach, Maolghlas, and Mal-grea in Bredalbane, 7, 8.

Cardamine hastulata, Alpine Ladies-Smock :—on Craig-Chaleach in Bredalbane, 7.

Gnaphalium alpinum, Alpine Cudweed :—upon Craig-Chaleach near Killin.

Saxifraga nivalis, Clustered Alpine Saxifrage :—E. side of Craig-Chaleach near Killin, 7.

Campanula latifolia, Giant Throatwort :—near Taymouth Hermitage, 8.

Athamanta Meum, Spignel :—pastures about Loch Rannoch, 5.

Narthecium calyculatum, Scotch Asphodel :—about Loch Rannoch, 7, 8.

---

* Craig-Chaleach is a mountain between Killin and Glen Lyon in Bredalbane.

Trientalis

Trientalis europæa, Chickweed Winter-green:—woods at Blair abundantly, 5, 6.

Arbutus Uva-ursi, Red-trailing Arbutus:—at Dunkeld and Blair, 6.

Pyrola minor, Lesser Winter-green:—woods about Loch Rannoch, 7.

Saxifraga aizoides, Yellow Mountain Saxifrage:—by the sides of rills on the rocks at Killicranky near Blair, 7, 8.

Dianthus arenarius (*of Lightfoot*), Single-flowered Rock Pink:—upon a hill near Perth, 7.

Cherleria sedoides, Mossy Cherleria:—near the summit of Ben-teskerry and Ben-challum to the w. of Loch Tay, 7.

Sedum villosum, Hairy Stonecrop:—in Glen-Eglas to the s. of Crief, 6, 7.

Rosa villosa, Apple Rose:—about Killin in Bredalbane, 6.

Rubus Chamæmorus, Cloud Berries:—mountains about Loch Rannoch, 6.

Thalictrum minus, Lesser Meadow Rue:—pastures about Loch Rannoch, 6, 7.

Thalictrum alpinum, Alpine Meadow Rue:—Maol-ghlas in Bredalbane, and mountains about Loch Rannoch, 6.

Subularia aquatica, Awl-wort:—under water in Loch Tay, 7.

Astragalus hypoglottis, Purple Mountain Milkwort:—Moncrief Hill near Perth, near York Cascade at Blair, 6, 7.

Hieracium alpinum, Alpine Hawkweed:—upon Ben-more and Craigvere just above Loch Laraig-an Lochain in Bredalbane, 7.

Hieracium umbellatum, Narrow-leaved Bushy Hawkweed:—about the King's Seat at Dunkeld, 8, 9.

Serratula alpina, Alpine Saw-wort:—near the top of Ben-cruissen in Bredalbane, 7, 8.

Carduus helenoides, Melancholy Thistle:—by the side of rivulets in Bredalbane, 7, 8.

Betula nana, Dwarf Birch:—on the w. side of Corry-y-callin Hill, N. from Miggernie in Glen Lyon, 5.

Asplenium Ceterach, Spleenwort:—on the Hill of Kinnoul near Perth.

Convallaria verticillata, Narrow-leaved Solomon's Seal:—in Den Rechip 4 m. N.E. from Dunkeld, 6.

RENFREWSHIRE.

This county enjoys great advantages from its maritime position at the mouth of the Clyde; but more especially from its connexion with the enterprising city of Glasgow, to which it may be said to be the port;—circumstances which will always make it interesting to the philanthropic tourist, who can rejoice to see plenty and comfort starting up amidst what would otherwise have been almost hopeless sterility. If Renfrewshire does not in itself possess peculiar beauty in its high and barren hills, or even in the better cultivated lowlands along the Clyde, yet it has the power of affording considerable gratification to the picturesque traveller, from the views which present themselves across the Clyde in the ride from Glasgow to Greenock, where Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire offer their lofty mountains and romantic valleys to his eye in all the softened charms of distance. The mineralogist also will not be disappointed in his researches; nay, he will rather be surprised to find amongst the petrifactions and imbedded substances many reliques of animals and vegetables never supposed to have been indigenous.

Mearns, 7 m. s.e. from Renfrew.—Ruins of the old Castle, and Cotton-mills. t.g.

Eastwood, 5 m. e. by s. from Renfrew.—At Thornliebank there is a remarkable schistous rock, containing a variety of marine petrifactions well worth the attention of the naturalist. t.g.

Paisley, 3 m. s w. from Renfrew —Ruins of the Abbey (1164), and burial-place of the Earls of Abercorn; in the latter a fine echo. Manufactories of gauze, lawns, cambrics, and threads. In the limestone quarries may be found a great variety of fossils and petrifactions. t.g. Upon the road side from Paisley to Renfrew is a tumulus with a stone of memorial upon the top. p.

Greenock, as a new commercial creation, must not pass unnoticed by the tourist. See the Ch. Tontine Buildings,

ings, and Town-house. Also in a hill above the town some specimens of copper ore.

Kilmacolm parish possesses some curious modern antiques, being the sacramental chalices used by Knox the Reformer, now preserved at Finlayston.

Lochwinnoch, about 10 m. s.w. from Paisley, has in its vicinity Peel Castle on an island in the loch; and the handsome house and grounds of Castle Semple, near which a magnetic rock has lately been discovered, affecting the needle to a distance of 150 yards.

Johnson's Bridge will always be interesting to the patriotic traveller; since in its immediate vicinity is Ellerslie Castle, now in ruins, the residence of the far-famed Sir William Wallace, the friend and fellow-soldier of Bruce.

MINERALS.

Laumonite (*B. M.* 445):—near Paisley.

Lead ore; barytes; osmundstone:—at Eglesham.

Coal; limestone; freestone:—in Lochwinnoch parish.

Schistus with a variety of petrifactions:—at Thornlie-bank near Eastwood.

ROSS- AND CROMARTY-SHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Sutherlandshire on the N. and Inverness-shire on the S., but is open to both oceans, the Atlantic and German, on its other limits, and certainly thereby possesses the happiest locality for commerce and internal improvement, especially as its eastern coast has a climate perfectly compatible with agricultural exertions, and its western is particularly adapted for the prosecution of extensive fisheries. For the tourist also it presents every variety of hill and dale, of lake and mountain-stream; but the travelling accommodations are not such as will tempt the luxurious or the effeminate to penetrate into its recesses; besides, the almost constant and very heavy rains, that inundate the western district from the Atlantic Ocean, are such as to preclude picturesque travelling during a great portion of the year. The mineralogist will find some subjects of research in the chalybeate and sulphur wells in different parts, especially at Strathpeffer: and the antiquary may trace a variety of Druidical temples and vitrified forts amidst its lofty mountains.

CROMARTY.—Mr. Ross's charming walks. The Firth of Cromarty is capable of containing all the British Navy in safety. From Alness Manse fine and extensive view over the Firth of Cromarty: between the Sisters the bay opens with vast magnificence, and the town rests in much beauty at the foot of these hills. The scenery of this part is of that peculiar character that may be justly called the country of Romance, of Fable, and of Superstition.

FEARN, 5 m. N. from Cromarty.—Ruins of Fearn Abbey (1214). Near the Abbey is a square column with Saxon characters upon it. COR. Ruins of the Castles of Catboll and Lochlin. T.G.

SANDWICK, 3 m. E. from Fearn.—A curious ancient sculptured Column. T.G. Another very handsome one lies near the shore a few miles from Mr. M'Leod's at Guiness. COR.

Urray, w. from Urquhart.—Braun Castle, the elegant seat of Lord Seaforth, has some valuable pictures, not in very good preservation, containing the celebrated picture of Mary Queen of Scots, and a bed worked by the Queen herself. A faithful copy of King John's Magna Charta, with the arms of the 24 barons who headed the dispute between the King and his subjects: there are besides a few old portraits in the house. T.G.

Dingwall, a burgh.—Ruins of the Castle. Obelisk, in the burial-ground of the Earls of Cromarty, 50 feet high. T.G. Ancient Cross. Near Foulis is the lofty mountain Benivas or Beniveves. Sulphurous spring not far from Dingwall, efficacious in rheumatic and scorbutic disorders, much frequented during the summer. Scenery very grand. From Beauley to Dingwall the country opens with infinite beauty, and is thought to have a striking resemblance to the country about Jerusalem.

Gen *in the Aird of Strathglass.*—The Dream, with its charming cascade; the Dream is a wild and majestic scene, well worthy the visit of the curious traveller. Cor.

Tayne, a small town.—Remains of the Collegiate Ch. (1481). 10 m. w. is Dunalishaig, the remains of a Pictish house. At Cariblair, a sculptured stone of memorial. Another at Edwardstone, with a horse and his rider well executed. Cor.

Nigg parish contains a curious Obelisk, said to have been erected by a Danish monarch in memory of three sons whom he lost here in battle.

Urquhart parish. In this district is Ferntosh, so celebrated as the favourite place of manufacture for Highland whisky—nor has it declined in fame.

Contin parish on the w. contains the wild lake of Kinallen, where there is a most celebrated echo.

Glen Shiel.—The tourist, who wishes to indulge in the investigation of Highland scenery and manners, may take up his abode for some days at Shiel Inn, in this district, on the road from Fort Augustus to Bernera, where he may contemplate the wildness of Nature in all its original simplicity.

Kintail is deserving a visit from the admirer of Nature in a style of rudeness and horror; for here is an uninhabited desert

desert 20 m. long, with every mark of desolation, its only note of civilised life being an almost impassable mountain road, carried up by traverses until it penetrates a wild natural gap, leading the traveller into scenes of difficulty and dismay, but repaying him by the grandeur and novelty that every where surround him.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica alpina, Alpine Speedwell:—on Badenoch and Lochaber mountains, 7, 8.

Arbutus alpina, Black-berried Alpine Arbutus:—between Loch Broom and Loch Mari abundantly, 5.

Ophrys corallorrhiza, Coral-rooted Ophrys:—in a hanging wood on the s. side of Little Loch Broom, 6, 7.

Circæa alpina, Alpine Enchanter's Nightshade:—at the foot of the mountain about Little Loch Broom, 7, 8.

Cynosurus cæruleus, Blue Dogs-tail Grass:—about Little Loch Broom, 6, 7.

Cornus succica, Dwarf Cornel:—about Little Loch Broom, 6, 7.

Epilobium alpinum, Alpine Willowherb:—near Little Loch Broom, 6, 7.

Pyrola minor, Lesser Winter-green:—in a wood called Ca-buck near Little Loch Broom, 7.

Satyrium repens, Creeping Satyrion:—opposite the house of Mr. Mackenzie of Dundonald, about 2 m. from the head of Little Loch Broom, 7.

Ophrys cordata, Little Twayblade:—mountains about Little Loch Broom, 7.

Betula nana, Dwarf Birch:—the moors near Loch Glass, 5.

Rhodiola rosea, Rose Root:—upon most of the Highland mountains, 5, 6.

Osmunda Lunaria, Moonwort:—a pasture near Dundonald 2 m. from Little Loch Broom, 7.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, *formerly* TIVIOTDALE.

The boundaries of the two kingdoms recall so many ideas of feudal times and Border history, that no tourist of any sentiment can traverse them without feeling much animated interest. It is true that both the Northumbrian and Scottish hills have a wild and cold appearance; yet they are rendered agreeable as well as picturesque by the clear and sparkling streams that dash down their sides, and by the rude bridges intersecting these in the sequestered vales. Of much of this effect Roxburghshire partakes, especially in that romantic district watered by the Tweed, Tiviot, and Liddle. Here, amidst the wild scenery of haughs, burns, and braes, may be traced almost every spot hallowed by the traditions of Border ballads; and in all parts of the country are numerous ruins of secluded monachism or feudal barbarism, that speak, to the eye of taste, of times long past.

The most considerable of the mountains in this county are Cork Row, from which runs a tract of hills west, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impassable. There are many ancient seats of the nobility. On its borders are the debateable lands, formerly claimed by the borderers of each nation, but judged to the Scots by James VI. In this shire are considerable remains of Roman encampments, and a Roman military way.

Kelso, a market town, with a handsome bridge and grand remains of the Abbey (Dav. I. 1128). Fine views from Chalkheugh and Pinnacle Hill. Public Library. Races here in September. P. 2 m. S.W. small remains of Roxburgh Castle; to the W. of the Castle several caves cut in the rock. T.G. Elegant mansion of Fleurs.

Jedburgh, the county town, 10 m. S. by W. from Kelso. —On the banks of the river many vestiges of artificial caves. Two Chalybeate Springs in the neighbourhood. 2½ m. N.W. Ancrum House; below the house are many caves in the bank. 4 m. S.W. Bedrule Castle, remarkable for beauty and prospect. T.G.

Oxnam, 4 m. E. by S. from Jedburgh.—Part of the Roman Causeway. Ruins of Dolphington Tower. T.G.

Eckford,

Eckford, 5 m. s. from Kelso.—Remains of Cessford Castle. T.G.

Morebattle, 7 m. s. by E. from Kelso.—Ruins of Whitton Castle and Corbet House. Vestiges of several Camps in the neighbourhood. T.G.

Melross, 12 m. w. from Kelso.—Magnificent remains of the Abbey (Dav. I. 1136), seen to the best advantage by going to the S.E. corner, turning your back and looking between your legs. Roman Camp on the top of Eilden Hill. F. 3 m. N. Dryburgh Abbey (David I.) may be visited from hence.

Bowden, 3 m. s. from Melross.—Ruins of Halydean, a strong fortification. Remains of a Roman Causeway and Camp. T.G.

Minto, 5 m. w. from Jedburgh —Picturesque rocks called Minto Craigs, and scenery on the banks of the Tiviot. T.G.

Castletown, in Liddesdale, 18 m. s. by w. from Jedburgh. —A curious natural bridge of stone. Ruins of Sidehill, Carberry and Hermitage Castles; the latter is 3 m. N. from Castletown. T.G.

Makton parish.—See the ruins of an old tower on the farm of Littledean, once the feudal den of the Ker family: also Scot's Hole, a deep glen, and the scene of a successful ambuscade in the Scottish wars.

Hawick parish has been brought into notice by the Graphic Illustrations to Walter Scot's Poetical Effusions. The scenery round this little thriving town is pretty; and at the distance of a mile is the Peel of Goldielands.

Cavers is a mountainous district, and from its summit the prospect is so extensive that both seas may be seen. It contains many traces of ancient fortifications, evidently Roman, from the antiquities that have been dug up.

Kirk Yetholm, a small village in the parish of that name, contains a curious race of people, who have been tinkers and gipsies from time immemorial, and whose traditions, if collected, might afford much amusement.

RARE PLANT.

Asplenium alternifolium, Alternate-leaved Spleenwort:—rocks 2 m. from Kelso.

SELKIRKSHIRE OR SHERIFFDOM OF ETTRICK FOREST.

THE very name of this district excites ideas that must interest every tourist who possesses the slightest portion of enthusiasm or romance. It may in fact be considered as the land of the Scottish Troubadours, and will never be thought of with apathy whilst "Ettrick's Banks" and the "Flower of Yarrow" preserve their place in vocal remembrance. Much of the scenery of this county has been recently brought before the public eye in the Illustrations to Scot, especially Newark Castle, the residence of Mary Scot on Yarrow's sylvan stream, the scenery around which possesses both beauty and grandeur. With the exception of its antique and rural mountain scenery, this county has indeed little to interest the tourist; for here the botanist and mineralogist are alike without employment, at least nothing interesting in either science has yet been discovered.

SELKIRK, a Corporation Town.—½ m. s. of the town, Haining House and beautiful lake are worthy notice. T.G.

GALASHIELS, 5 m. N. from Selkirk.—A wire bridge for foot passengers, similar to those in America, has been placed across the Gala at Galashiels. The span 111 feet, and the breadth 3 feet; cost only twenty pounds. This the Editor believes is the first erected in Britain. 1 m. W. from Galashiels and 2 m. from Melrose, at a place called Rink Hill, is the great ditch Catrail, 25 feet wide, large ramparts on each side. Upon Rink is a large round fort, with triple ditches.

YARROW parish contains St. Mary's Loch and the Loch of the Lows, already sketched in "Scot's Illustrations," and affording amusement to the artist, as well as gratification to the epicure in the perch and pike with which they abound.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

This county must always be interesting from its having been from early times the seat of royalty in Scotland;—a choice well justified by the amenity of the situation, climate, &c. From the Castle or Palace of Stirling the greatest part of the county can be seen; a prospect perhaps not to be surpassed either in beauty, richness, or extent, by any other in existence. Newte, in his Tour, observes that from its lofty battlements the royal eye then surveyed with pride the bold outlines of an unconquered kingdom. The Grampians, the Ochils, the Pentland hills, conveyed a just idea of its natural strength: the whole course of the Forth, with its tributary rivers, from their source in the Highlands, near Loch Lomond, winding through Perthshire, and washing the shores of Clackmannan and Fife on the north, and those of Stirlingshire, Linlithgow and the Lothians, on the south, exhibit a pleasing prospect of its natural resources in fishing, and in a soil which, though in a rude climate, would not be ungrateful to the hand of cultivation. From this point of view also, (adds Newte), the imagination of a Scotchman is led, by many remembrances, to recall to mind the most important vicissitudes and scenes of action in the history of his country. The geologist will also be pleased with the investigation of this county; for it affords coal and iron; and even silver, cobalt, copper and lead have been found, whilst the extensive beds of sea shells, with numerous stumps of trees in the *Carse*, as it is called, lead to extensive theories of general and particular formation. From the earliest times also, its history is interesting, commencing with Ossian, proceeding with the Romans, and coming down to the intestine wars of Bruce and Baliol, at Bannockburn and Falkirk.

Stirling.—Grand situation of the fine Castle, from which is a delightful view. Carpet manufactory. P. Edmondston's Walks. Parliament House, royal Chapel, and bridge.

Logie,

Logie, 2 m. N. from Stirling.—Grand ruins of Cambus Kenneth Abbey. P.

Falkirk.—In this parish are the famous Carron Works for casting cannon, 1200 men employed, &c. &c. A small distance E. are some large remains of Graham's Dike, or Antoninus's Wall, near Callendar House. P.

Dunipace, 4 m. N.W. from Falkirk.—Curious artificial hills covered with trees. T.G.

Airth, 5 m. S. from Falkirk.—Wallace's Tower. Dinimore Castle; and Powfoul's Castle. T.G.

Fintry, 5 m. N.W. from Kilsyth.—The Loup of Fintry, a remarkable cataract, falls 90 feet. Near are basaltic columns 50 feet high. Archin Hills Loup, another cascade. T.G.

Strathblane.—Spout of Ballagan, a cascade, falls 70 feet. T.G.

Killearn.—At the western extremity of Strathblane is Buchanan's Monument, 100 feet high. T.G.

MINERALS.

Ironstone; limestone with shells; red and yellow jasper; agate and porphyry:—at Kilsyth.

Sandstone quarry with fine impressions of plants and curious trunkstones;—at Garrel Glen near Kilsyth.

Limestone; sandstone; jasper; basaltic columns:—at Killearn.

Copper; lead; cobalt; iron:—at Alva.

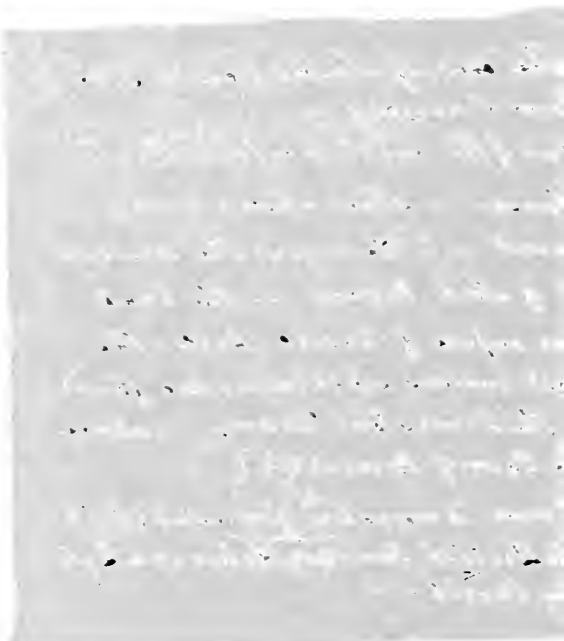
RARE PLANTS.

Verbascum Lychnites, White-flowered Mullein:—in Edmondston's Walks at Stirling, 7, 8.

Atropa Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade:—in the King's Park Stirling, 6.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern:—in Hainl.g Wood, 7, 8.

The end of Loch Ness is 5 miles
from Inverary —
One of the most perfect Picts
Houses stand upon a rocky
mount a little beyond the western
d of Loch Brora .. the banks
ur surface of Fossil Shells - the
ost curious specimens are found
the Limestone Quarry above
e Town of Brora —
From Dunrobin you may visit
the Pictish Tower at Achir-na-kyle
by Carril. —



SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

This county lies so far N. that none but the most determined tourists or the most determined sportsmen ever think of penetrating its wooded wilds, traversing its secluded mountains and vales, or exploring its blue lakes under a summer sun almost perpetual; for here at the summer solstice night is scarcely known. To those who cannot pass a short winter's night without routs, drums, and hurricanes, I recommend not Sutherlandshire as an hyemal residence; but in the short summer a few weeks may be agreeably spent, partly in the interior, where forests filled with deer and mountains abounding with game offer strong temptations to exercise; and partly on its coast, where every variety of romantic grandeur meets the picturesque eye midst sandy beaches, rugged cliffs, winding bays, the foaming ocean, and the howling storm.

Dornoch, a burgh.—Ruins of the Castle and Cathedral. T.G. 8 m. N. Dunrobin Castle with some excellent portraits. Strathleven Cove, an artificial cave, with seats, &c. P. At Golspie a curious sculptured pillar. *Vide* plate 17, and the introduction at the beginning of vol. i.—Cor.

Larg, 23 m. N.W. from Dornoch.—Loch Shin and a grand cataract at Invershin, twenty feet fall. T.G.

Brora, 13 m. N. by E. from Dornoch.—Bridge. Near is a cave called Uai-na-Calman, used by the salmon-fishers. P. A little beyond the W. end of Loch Brora is one of the most perfect Pictish towers in Scotland. At Aahir-na-Kyle, by the side of Loch Brora, is the beautiful cascade near Carril. Loch Brora is 2 m. from Brora: near it is a charming cascade called Achir-na-hyi; whether this is the same as the above, I have not been able to ascertain; the former is mentioned by Mr. Cordiner, the latter by Mr. Pope. Upon a high hill near the Loch is a stronghold called Creig-baw-ir. Po. At Strathleven near the sea is a hermit's cell well worth visiting. Po.

Clyne, 12 m. N.E. from Dornoch.—Near the House of Clyne is a limestone quarry which contains a variety of fossil shells. Po.

Loth, 9 m. N. from Dunrobin.—An entire Pictish house near the Miln of Lochbeg. Also another called Carn Bran and a fine cascade near the shore of Lothbeg. Po.

Far.—Here is a tolerable inn, from whence you may visit Borve Castle, which has a curious passage beneath. See the curious Mon. in the Ch.-yard. In Strathyhead is a remarkable cave called Ua'-nci. N.E. from Strathy, near the highway, is a sepulchral stone with a Cross upon it. Po.

Tongue.—Bar Castle, a Danish building. Loch Hacon, upon an island in the Loch, is a stone building with a walk. Po.

Durness, 26 m. W. from Tongue.—The cave of Smo, and fine echo. In this parish is Dun Dornadilla, one of the most perfect Pictish houses in Scotland. It is about 10 m. S. from Tongue, from whence it is generally visited. T.G. Po.

In this mountainous county there certainly are a great variety of rare plants, although they are not mentioned in Lightfoot's *Flora Scotica*, or any other botanical work in my possession. It will afford a rich harvest for some future botanist.

WIGTONSHIRE or UPPER GALLOWAY.

This county is in the general route for travellers to or from the sister island; and for that very reason has been perhaps less examined, beyond the mere post road, than any of the other southern counties. It is true that it is the least picturesque of the Scottish shires; though not the least valuable to the land-owner, being susceptible of much agricultural improvement. At present it is mostly pastoral.

Stranraer.—A royal burgh. Culhorn, the elegant seat of the Earl of Stair. T.G.

Portpatrick, 6½ m. w. from Stranraer.—Packet station. Channel is 21 m. wide. See the extensive Castle of Dunskey, hanging on the verge of a precipice, and bidding defiance to the storms of Ocean: from hence too, observe the majestic Craig of Ailsa.

Old Luce, 12 m. E. from Stranraer.—Ruins of Glenluce Abbey. T.G.

Kirkmaiden, 5 m. w. by s. from Whitehorn.—A considerable number of caves, in one a petrifying water. T.G.

Whitehorn.—A royal burgh. Many vestiges of Camps and forts in the neighbourhood. T.G.

Mochrum, 5 m. w. by s. from Wigton. Picturesque remains of the old Palace surrounded by lakes. T.G.

Wigton, a royal burgh.—At the w. end of the town a Druidical circle called the Standing Stones of Torrhouse. T.G. Castle. Convent (1267).

Newton Stewart affords a pleasing picture of industry and increasing population. See the handsome bridge over the Cree.

Stoneykirk parish, seated on the bay of Luce, affords great variety of fine fish for epicurean palates; and will gratify the antiquary by the examination of a rath 60 feet high, and a square tower of considerable altitude, with the remains of several Druidical temples.

Inch parish, a dead flat between two arms of the sea, the bays of Luce and Ryan, give scope to the theories of the geologist. It also contains some lakes, which only

want some mountain scenery to render them highly interesting. See Castle Kennedy, once the boast of this part of Scotland for its grandeur and gardens; burnt down some years ago, but still magnificent in its ruins. In its vicinity are springs both chalybeate and sulphureous.

Leswalt parish is the most picturesque district of the county; with a bold and rocky coast, and some fine views of the Irish mountains. See the ancient castle of Lochnaw.

Glasserton parish, if less picturesque than Leswalt, is perhaps more romantic, containing considerable hills, rocky, rugged, and frowning over their little pastoral vales. The mineralogist will here find both granite and schistus.

MINERALS.

Lead; copper; variegated marble:—in Whitehorn parish.

No apology is necessary for adding the Itineraries of Mr. Pennant and Mr. Cordiner; their utility is too evident.

ITINERARY OF MR. PENNANT IN 1769.

From DOWNING *to*	*miles.*
Chester	21
Northwich	18
Knutsford	8
Macclesfield	12
Buxton	10
Middleton	13
Chesterfield	11
Worksop	16
Tuxford	12
Dunham Ferry	8
Lincoln	10
Washenbrough and back to Lincoln	6
Spittie	12
Glanford Bridge	12
Barton	12
Hull cross the Humber	8
Burton Constable	8
Burlington Quay	22
Flamborough Head	5
Hunmanby	10
Scarborough	10
Robin Hood's Bay	13½
Whitby	6½
Shellin Dam	13
Gisborough	9
Stockton	12
Durham	20
Chester-le-Street	6
Newcastle	9
Morpeth	14
Felton	9

From FELTON *to*	*miles.*
Alnwick	10
Belford	16
Berwick	16
SCOTLAND.	
Old Cambes	16
Dunbar	10
North Berwick	6
Preston Pans	14
Edinburgh	8
South Ferry	9
North Ferry	2
Kinross	15
Rumbling Brig, Castle Campell and back to Kinross	20
Castle Dupplin	13
Perth	8
Scone	1
Luckerty	1
Dunkeld	13
Taymouth	20
Carrie on Loch Rannoch	15
Blair	20
Through Glen Tilt to Invercauld	35
Tulloch	18
Kincairn	15
Banchorie	9
Aberdeen	18
Bowness	25
Craigston Castle	27
Banff	9

From BANFF *to*	*miles.*
Cullen	8
Gordon Castle	12
Elgin	8
Forres	10
Taraaway, Castle Calder, Fort George	11
Inverness	12
Castle Dunie	10
Dingwall, Foulis	18
Ballinagouan	15
Tain	6
Dornoch	9
Dunrobin Castle	9
Helmisdale	18
Langwall	8
Clythe	15
Thrumister	8
Wick	3
Bungsby Bay and John-a-Groat's House	16
To Canesby and back the same road	2
Inverness	137
General's Hut	17
Fort Augustus	15
Fort William	28
Kinloch Leven	14
King's House	9
Tyndrum	19
Dalmalie	12

From DALMALIE *to*	*miles.*
Inverary	16
Tarbat	22
Luss	8
Dumbarton	12
Glasgow	15
Hamilton and back to Glasgow	24
Kilsyth	13
Stirling	18
Falkirk	8
Hopetoun House	15
Edinburgh	11
Lenton	18
Bild	18
Moffat	18
Lockerby	18
ENGLAND.	
Longtown	21
Carlisle	9
Penrith	18
Shap	11
Kendal	15
Burton	11
Lancaster	11
Garstang	11
Preston	11
Wigan	18
Warrington	13
Chester	21
Downing, (Flintshire)	21

ITINERARY OF MR. PENNANT IN 1772.

From	*miles.*
Ardmady *to* Port Sonnachan	18
Inverary	11
Cladich	10
Tyndrum	12
Killin	20
Taymouth	16
Logierait	12
Blair	12
Dunkeld	20

Delvin

	miles.
Delvin	7
Perth	15
Dupplin	5
Innerpeffery	10
Crief by Fintillich	5
Comerie	6
To Loch Earn and three miles along its sides	9
Back to Fintillich	18
Castle Drummond	1
Kaymes Castle	4
Ardoch	3
To Tullibardine by Dupplin	20
Tibbimoor, Hunting-tower, and again to Dupplin	10
Perth	5
Errol	10
Dundee	15
Panmure	10
Aberbrothic	7
Feriden, (Montrose)	12
North Bridge	5
Lawrence Kirk	6
Stonehive	15
Urie	2
Fettercairn	18
Catter-thun	9
Brechin	3
Careston	5
Forfar	6
Glamis	5
Belmont	6
Dunsinane	10
Perth	7
Dupplin by the Stirling road	3
Earn Bridge	4
Abernethy	4
Falkland	8
Melville	4
St. Andrews	14
Levin	15
Kirkaldie	9
By Kinghorn to Aberdour	8
Dunfermline	8
Limekilns by Broomhall	4
Culross	4
Clackmannan	4
Alloa	1
Stirling	7
Falkirk	11
Linlithgow	8
Kirkliston	8
Edinburgh	8
Hawthornden, Roslin, & back to Edinburgh	14
Dalkeith, and again to Edinburgh	14
Cranston	10
Crichton and Borthwick Castle, and back to Crichton	10
Blackshields	4
Lauder	11
Galashiels	10
Melross	3
Dryburgh	3
Kelso	10
ENGLAND.	
Carham	5
Palinsburne	8
Wooller	8
Wooler-haugh Head	2
Chillingham Castle	3
Percy's Cross	5
Whittingham	5
Halfway House	4

Rothbury

	miles.		miles.
Rothbury	5	Skipton	18
Cambo	11	Keighley	10
Hexham	18	Halifax	12
Corbridge	4	Rochdale	16
Newcastle	17	Alkrington	6
Durham	15	Manchester	6
Bishop Aukland	10	Barton Bridge	5
Peirce Bridge	12	Warrington	15
Richmond	10	Chester	20
Wensley	10	Downing	22
Kettlewell	16		

ITINERARY OF MR. CORDINER.

The Rev. Mr. Cordiner, minister of Banff, undertook the following Tour at the request of Mr. Pennant, who published his elegant account in a small quarto volume, from which I have extracted in the preceding pages what is most worthy the Tourist's notice.

From BANFF *to*	miles.		miles.
Forglen	7	Pennach Wells	2
Rothiemay	7	Inn of Tulloch	1
Huntley	7	Kildrumy Castle	14
Gartley Castle	5	Dunadeer Castle	12
Hill of Noth	2	Old Meldrum	12
Rynie	2	Ellon	8
Archindore	2	Slains Castle	12
Kildrummy Castle	5	Boddam Castle	4
Kirk of Towie	3	Peterhead	3
Glenkindie	2	Inverugie Castle	3
Edenglaffa	8	Abbey of Deer	9
Ingie Bridge	9	Carns of Memsie	12
Monalterie	8	Dundarg Castle	7
Invercauld	6	Trouphead	7
Mar-lodge	6	Wallace Tower	6
Balmoral	11	House of Boyne	12
Abergeldie	3	Portsoy	2
Glengarn	4	Findlater Castle	4
Craigs of Boliter	1	Cullen	2

	miles.
Gordon Castle	12
Elgin	8
Burgh-Head	6
Findhorn	6
Kinloss Abbey	2
Forres	2
Nairn	11
Inverness	15
Beauly	11
Dingwall	9
Invergordon	15
Tarbet-ness	12
Tain	8
Dornoch	8
Golspie	8
Brora	5
Kintradwell	3
Round-tower at Achirnakyle	8
Cascade at Carril	4
Castle Bran	4
Pictish House at Loth	2
Helmisdale	5
Berrydale	9
Kirk of Latheron	10
Clythe	5
Wick	11
Caernigo Castle	3
Keiss Castle	6
Freswick Castle	4
Dungsby Head or John-o' Groat's House	4
Rater	8
Thurso	10
Braal Castle	6
Dilred Castle	6
Scotscalder	6
Westfield	4
Sandside	6
Strathy Bay	6
Armisdale	5
Boorve Castle	5
Inn at Far	2
Tongue	10
Castle Varrich	2
Ribby-dale	2
Dun Dornadilla	12
Monasdale	10
Lord Rea's table	10
Larg	10
Fall of the river Shin	4
Ferry at Invershin	2
Dunalishaig	10
Tain	10
Cromarty	11
Fort George	10
Banff	70

From Inverary to Blair, and from thence to Edinburgh.

From INVERARY *to*	*miles.*
Dalmalie	16
Killin	21
[*Go from Killin to Kenmore by the right side of Loch Tay, about 2 m. from Kenmore inquire for the Hermitage.*]	
Kenmore	16
Tyndrum	12
Blair	27
Dunkeld	20
Perth	15
Kinross	15
Stirling	24
Edinburgh	36

List of Towns where Post Horses, &c. may be obtained.

Aberdeen, *Ab.* Airdrie, *Lan.* Alloa, *Clack.* Annan, *Dum.* Anstruther, *Fife.* Arbroath, *Forf.* Ardrossan, *Ayrs.*

Ballantrae, *Ayrs.* Banff, *Banff.* Bankhouse-Inn near Middleton, *Edin.* Beith, *Ayr.* Bervie, *Kin.* Berwick on Tweed, *Berw.* Blackshiels, Brechin, *Ang.* Brownhill.

Cairn of Lochryan, *Dum.* Callander, *Perth.* Carlisle. Casterton Haugh Head, Castle Douglas, Castle Haugh Head, *Kirk.* Coldstream, *Ber.* Crieff, *Per.* Crook, *Per.* Cullen, *Ban.* Cumbernauld, about ¼ m. E. of Dumbarton, *Dum.* Cumnock, *Ayr.* Cupar-Angus, *Per.* Cupar-Fife, *Fife.*

Dalkeith. Dingwall, *Ross.* Douglas Mill, *Lan.* Dry Grange near Lauder, *Ber.* Dumbarton. Dumfries. Dunbar, *Had.* Dundee, *Ang.* Dunfermline, *Fife.* Dunkeld, *Per.*

Edinburgh. Elgin, *Mor.* Ellon, *Ab.* Elvanfoot Inn, *Lan.* 15 m. from Moffat.

Falkirk, *Stir.* Fochabers, *Mo.* Forfar, *Ang.* Forres, *Mo.* Frasersburgh, *Aber.*

Gatehouse of Fleet, *Kir.* Girvan, *Ayr.* Glasgow. Glenluce, *Wig.* Greenlaw, *Ber.* Greenock, *Ren.* Gretna-green. Haddington, *Lot.* Hamilton, *Lan.* Haugh Head, *Nort.* Hawick, *Rox.* Holytown, *Lan.* Huntley, *Ab.*

Jedburgh, *Rox.* Inverness, *In.* Inver, *Per.* Inverurie, *Ab.* Irvine, *Ay.*

Keith, *Ba.* Kelso, *Rox.* Kilmarnock, *Ay.* Kinross, *Kin.* Kirkaldy between Kirkaldy, *Fifeshire*; and Balbirnie between Balbirnie and Falkland Road. Kirkoswald, *Ayr.*

Lanark, *La.* Langholm, *Dum.* Lauder, *Ber.* Laurencekirk, *Kin.* Linlithgow, *Lin.* Lockerby, *Dumf.* Longtown.

Maybole, *Ayr.* Mid Calder, *Edin.* Middleton, *Ed.* Moffat, *Dum.* Montrose, *Ang.*

Nairn, *Na.* Newton Stewart, *Wig.* Noble House, *Wig.* North Queen's-ferry, *Fife.* Norton, *Ber.*

Old Cumnoch, *Ay.* Old Meldrum, *Aber.*

Paisley, *Ren.* Peebles, *Peeb.* Perth, *Perths.* Peterhead, *Ab.* Pettycur Harbour, *Fife.* Pitmachie near Inverurie, Port Glasgow, *Ren.* Port Patrick, *Wig.* Press, *Ber.*

St. Andrews, *Fife.* Saltcoats, *Ayr.* Sanquhar. Selkirk. South Queen's-ferry. Stirling, *Sti.* Stonehaven. Stranraer. Turreff, *Aber.* Tushie Bridge.

Uphall Inn, *Linlith.*

Waterside Inn near *Galston.* Weldon Bridge. West Craigs, near *Bath-gate, Lin.* Whitburn, *W. Lo.* Whittingham, *Had.* Windygates, Woodhaven, *Fi.* Wooller, *Nor.*

APPENDIX.

No. I.

The Seas which surround the British Isles are the Atlantic Ocean, the German or North Sea, the Irish Sea, and the English Channel.

GULFS *formed by the Atlantic.*	LENGTH *miles.*	BREADTH *miles.*
The Firth of Clyde, Scotland	10	8
Donegal Bay, West of Ireland	16	8
Galway Bay, West of Ireland	35	10
Dingle Bay, West of Ireland	28	10
Cardigan Bay, Wales	50	20
The Bristol Channel	80	25
GULFS *formed by the North Sea.*		
The Wash, on the Norfolk coast	24	18
Firth of Forth, Scotland	30	14
Firth of Murray, Scotland		
STREIGHTS.		
The Pentland Firth, between Scotland and the Orkney Isles	20	6
The Minch, between Scotland and the Western Isles	100	37
The North Channel, betw. Scotl. & Irel.	50	17½
St. George's Channel, betw. Engl. & Irel.	100	50
The Streights of Dover, between England and France 45,818 yards from Dover Castle to Calais Church	35	22
The Solent, between England and the Isle of Wight	20	¾

PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL LAKES.

	LENGTH *miles.*	BREADTH *miles.*
Derwent Water, Cumberland, Keswick	3	1
Broad Water, Cumberland - -	4	½
Ulleswater, Cumberland & Westmorel.	7	½
Winander Mere, Ambleside, Lancashire and Westmoreland - - -	11	1
Loch Ness, Inverness, Scotland - -	20	2
Loch Tay, Perthshire - - -	12	2
Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire - -	20	4
Lough Foyle, Londonderry, Ireland -	16	12
Lough Neagh, Antrim, Tyrone, and Armagh - - - - - - -	21	12
Lough Earne, Formagh - - -	31	10
Lough Ree, Westmeath - - -	16	4
Lough Derg, Tipperary - - -	21	3
Lough Corrib, Galway - - -	28	7
Killarney, or Lough Lane, Killarney -	10	3

RIVERS.

	miles in course.
Thames rises in Gloucestershire near Cirencester	170
Humber, by the junction of the Ouse and Trent -	33
Severn, rises out of Mount Plinlimmon, s. of Montgomeryshire - - - - - - - -	155
The Thame, formed by several brooks in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordsh. and falls into the Thames	30
The Kennet rises in Wiltshire and Berkshire, and falls into the Thames - - - - - - -	45
The Trent rises in North Stafford, and falls into the Humber - - - - - - - - -	134
The Ouse rises in Yorkshire, and falls into the Humber near Howden - - - - - - -	45
The Upper Avon rises in Naseby Field at Tewksbury, and falls into the Severn - - - -	80
The Lower Avon rises in Tetbury, North Wiltshire, and falls into the Severn below Bristol - -	50
The Wye rises in Mount Plinlimmon, and falls into the Severn at Chepstow - - - - -	120
The Tweed, s. of the co. of Peebles-shire, SCOTLAND	70
The Forth, Loch Kayton s. of Perthshire - -	60

The

	miles in course.
The Tay, in the mountains w. of Perth -	- 90
The Clyde, near Crawfor s. of Lanarkshire	- 75
The Shannon, county of Leitrim, Ireland	- 180

No. II.

CANALS.

List of the principal Canals, with their length in miles, and rise and fall in feet. N.B. The rise is reckoned from that end of each Canal which is nearest to London, and the fall towards that which is most remote.—*From Mr. Smith's Map of the Navigable Canals and Rivers.*

	length.	*rise.*	*fall.*
Aberdare Canal - - -	7½	40	0
Aberdeenshire, or Don and Dee -	19	170	0
Andover - - - -	22½	0	177
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - - -	30¼	140	84
Ashton-under-Line - - -	7	152	0
Avon River Navigation to Bath	26½		
Barnsley - - - - -	14½	0	120
Basingstoke - - - -	37	195	0
Birmingham - - -	22½	35	169
Birmingham and Fazeley -	16½	0	228
Brecknock - - - -	33	68	0
Caistor - - - - -	9	0	0
Caledonian - - - -	60½	90	94
Cardiff - - - - -	25		
Chester - - - - -	17½	0	171
Chesterfield - - - -	46	45	335
Coventry - - - -	27	0	87
Crinan - - - - -	9	58	59
Cromford - - - -	14½	80	0
Croydon - - - -	9	150	0
Dearne and Dove	9½	125	0
Derby			
Trent Branch - - -	9	29	0
Erewash Branch - -	8½	29	0
Dorset and Somerset - -	42		
Dudley - - - - -	10½	0	85
Duke of Bridgewater's - -	36	0	54

	length.	*rise.*	*fall.*
Ellesmere	57	228	380
Erewash	12	181	
Fazeley	11	0	0
Forth and Clyde	35	155	156
Glasgow and Saltcoats			
Glenkenns	27		
Gloucester	18½	0	0
Grand Junction			
Brentford to Braunston	93¼	567	229
Paddington to Braunston	101¼	437	229
Grand Union	23¼	54	76
Grand Western	35		
Grand Trunk or Trent & Mersey	93	316	326
Grantham	30	148	0
Haslingden	13		
Hereford and Gloucester	36½	195½	30
Huddersfield	19½	335	436
Kennet and Avon	57	211	402
Kennet River Navigation	19½		
Kington and Leominster	45½	496	48
Lancaster	76	422	0
Leeds and Liverpool	117	431	410
Leicester Canal and Navigation	21½	0	45
Loughboro' Canal and Navigation	9	0	41
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	15	187	0
Manchester and Oldham	11	152	
Melton Mowbray Canal & Navig.	12		
Monmouthshire			
Afon Branch from Newport	11	147	0
Ebwy Branch from Newport	12	358	0
Montgomery	27		
Neath	14		
North Wilts	8½	0	59
Nottingham	15		
Oakham	15	126	0
Oxford	91½	195	74
Peak Forest	15		
Rochdale	31¼	338	275
Salisbury and Southampton	17½		
Sankey Navigation	12½	78	0

Severn

	length.	*rise.*	*fall.*
Severn River Navigation from Flat Holm Isl. to Welch Pool	178	225	0
Shrewsbury	17	155	0
Shropshire	7	333	120
Somerset Coal Canal			
Dunkerton Branch	8	138	0
Radstock Branch	7	13	0
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	46½	294	100
Stainforth and Keadby	15		0
Stratford-upon-Avon	23½		209
Stroud	8	0	102
Swansea	17	366	
Tavistock	6	26)	
Thames River Navigation from London to Lechlade	142		
Thames and Severn	28¾	129	241
Trent River Navigation from the Humber to the Grand Trunk at Wilden Ferry	100	0	86½
Union	22½		175
Warwick and Birmingham	25		
Warwick and Napton	15		
Wilts and Berks	52	165	211
Worcester and Birmingham	29	0	428
Wyrley and Essington	24	270	0
Branches of Ditto	10		

No. III.

The Heights of the principal Hills and Mountains in England, Wales, and Scotland, above the level of the sea.—Those in England and Wales are chiefly from Colonel Mudge's Trigonometrical Survey, the others principally from the Geological Transactions; in Scotland, some are from the Wernerian Transactions.

BERKSHIRE.	*feet*
White Horse Hill	893
Schutcharnly Beacon	855
Sheffield Common	757
Whiteham Hill	576
BUCKS.	
Nendover Down	905
Muzzle Hill	744
Bow Brickhill	685

CAMBRIDGE.	*feet*
Royston	481
Orwell	502
Maddingly	258
CHESHIRE.	
Mow Cop	1091
Delamere Forest	596
Beeston Castle (top)	536
Heswell Hill	475

	feet
Bellefield Hill	401
CORNWALL.	
Brown Willy	1368
Carraton Hill	1208
Kithill	1067
Kensbarrow Beacon	1034
Cadon Barrow	1011
‘ Carn Marth	849
Karnbonellis	822
Karnminnis	805
‘ Carn Brea	697
Pertinney	689
Bindown	658
Bodmin Down	645
St. Agnes Beacon	621
St. Stephen's Church	605
‘ Launceston	591
‘ Tregoning Hill (signal)	548
Lansallas	514
‘ Callington	428
St. Burian	415
‘ Redruth, Gray's Hotel	414
‘ St. Just, Church Town	404
Maker Heights	402
Sennen	387
Deadman	379
‘ Scorrier House	377
‘ Redruth Church Parsonage	350
Trevose Head	274
‘ St. Michael's Mount	231
‘ Mullyon Church Town	280
‘ Cape Cornwall	229
‘ St. Kevern's Church	215
‘ Bodmin	188
‘ Mean Cliff Sennen	188
‘ Menachan	153
‘ Saltash	175
CUMBERLAND.	
Sca Fell High Point	3166
Sca Fell Low Point	3092
Helvellyn	3055
Skiddaw	3022
Bow Fell	2911
Cross Fell	2901
Pillar	2893
Saddleback	2787
Grasmere Fell	2756
High Pike	2101

	feet
Black Comb	1919
Dent Hill	1115
Scilly Bank	501
DERBYSHIRE.	
Holme Moss	1859
Axedge	1751
Lord's Seat	1751
Hathersedge	1577
Orpit Heights	980
DEVONSHIRE.	
Cawston Beacon	1792
Rippin Torr Dartmoor	1549
Butterton Hill	1205
‘ Black Down	1160
‘ Two Bridges, Dartmoor	1148
‘ Source of the Erme, Dartmoor	1151
Little Halden	818
‘ Brent Torr Inn	802
‘ Hartford Church	658
‘ St. Mary Tavy	648
Furland	589
Bolt Head	450
‘ Oakhampton	425
‘ Ivy Bridge	310
‘ Exeter	123
DORSETSHIRE.	
Wingreen Hill	941
Pilsdon Hill	974
Bull Barrow	927
‘ Mintern Magna	891
Dumpdon Hill	879
Black Down	817
Charton Common	582
ISLE OF PURBECK.	
Swyer Hill Top	669
Nine Barrow Down	612
‘ Challer Hill	590
‘ Norden Hill	569
‘ St. Aldhara's Head	544
‘ Corfe Castle Hill	207
‘ Corfe Castle Village, Ship Inn	105
‘ Hillock on Poole Heath	102
ISLE OF PORTLAND.	
‘ Signal House near Chesil	458
‘ Southwell Village	99
‘ Southern Lighthouse	64

	feet
DURHAM.	
Kilhope Law	2196
Collier Law	1678
Pontop Pike	1018
Brandon Mount	875
Wordeslow Hill	632
ESSEX.	
High Beach	750
Langdon Hill	375
GLOCESTERSHIRE.	
Cleave Down	1134
Broadway Beacon	1086
May Hill	965
Stow on the Wold	883
Symmonds Hall	795
Farley Down near Bath	700
HAMPSHIRE.	
Inkpin Beacon	1011
Butser Hill	917
Highclere Beacon	900
Stockbridge Hill	620
Dean Hill	539
Portsdown Hill	447
ISLE OF WIGHT.	
Dunnose	792
‘ Shanklin Hill	769
‘ St. Catherine's Seamark	750
Mottiston Downs	698
‘ Bembridge Down	400
‘ Highdown Signal House	430
‘ Highdown Light House	379
‘ Highdown, most western part above the Needles	189
‘ Niton	275
‘ Alum Chalybeate Spring	130
HEREFORD.	
Stow Hill	1417
HERTFORD.	
Kensworth	904
Lillyhoe	664
ISLE OF MAN.	
Snea Fell	2004
North Berule	1804
KENT.	
Paddlesworth	642
Hollingborn Hill	616
Folkstone Turnpike	575
Swingfield Steeple	530
Goudhurst	497
Dover Castle	469
Allington Knoll	329
Shooter's Hill	446
Tenterden Steeple	322
Greenwich Observatory	214
Lydd	130
High Nook	28
LANCASHIRE.	
Coniston Fell	2577
Pendle Hill	1803
Bleasdale Forest	1709
Wittle Hill	1614
Boulsworth Hill	1689
Rivington Hill	1545
Billinge Beacon	633
Go Hill	504
Beryl Hill	128
LEICESTERSHIRE.	
Bardon Hill	853
Stathern Point	490
MIDDLESEX.	
Hanger Hill Tower	251
King's Arbour	132
Hampton Poor-house	86
MONMOUTH.	
Sugarloaf Mountain	1852
Mynydd Maen	1568
Treleg Beacon	1011
NORTHAMPTON.	
Arbury Hill	804
NORTHUMBERLAND.	
Cheviot	2658
Hedgehope	2547
Simonside Hill	1407
Alnwick Moor	808
Blackheddon	646
Rufflaw	595
NOTTINGHAM.	
Sherwood Forest, near Sutton Ashfield	600
Holland Hill	487
OXFORDSHIRE.	
Epwell Hill	836
Nettlebed Windmill	820
Shotover Hill	599
SHROPSHIRE.	
Brown Clay Hill	1805
Long Mount Forest	1674

APPENDIX.—*Heights of Hills in Wales.*

	feet
Wrekin	1320
Hawkstone Obelisk	812
SOMERSETSHIRE.	
Dunkery Beacon	1668
Wills Neck or Bagborough	1270
Mendip Station N. of Shepton Mallet	999
Bradley Knoll	975
'Grabbist Hill	906
'North Hill above Bratton	824
Lansdown	813
Dundry Beacon	790
Ash Beacon	655
Thorney Down	610
Moorlynch Windmill	550
Dundon Beacon	560
STAFFORDSHIRE.	
Weaver Hill	1154
Ashley Heath	805
Castle Ring	715
Bar Beacon	655
SURREY.	
Leith Hill	993
Hind Head	923
Botley Hill	880
Banstead	576
Bagshot Heath	463
Hundred Acres	443
Norwood	389
St. Ann's Hill	240
SUSSEX.	
Ditchling Beacon	854
Firle Beacon	820
Chanctonbury Hill	814
Crowborough Beacon	804
Rooks Hill	702
Bow Hill	702
Frant Steeple	659
Brightling Down	646
Fairlight Down	599
Beachy Head	564
Ruckinge	57
WARWICKSHIRE.	
Corley	521
WESTMORELAND.	
Nine Standards	2136
WILTSHIRE.	
Inkpin Beacon	1011
Westbury Down	775
Beacon Hill	690
Thorney Down	610
Old Sarum	559
WORCESTERSHIRE.	
Malvern Hills	
Herefordshire Beacon	1444
'Worcestershire Beacon	1515
'North Hill	1221
YORKSHIRE.	
Ingleborough Hill	2361
Shunnor Fell	2329
Whernside in Ingleton Fells	2384
Pennigent Hill	2270
Whernside in Kettlewell Fells	2265
Carn Fell	2245
The Calf	2188
Water Crag	2186
Holme Moss	1859
Botton Head or Greenhoe	1485
Looseboe	1404
Rumbles Moor	1368
Black Hambleton Down	1246
Bradfield Point	1246
Roseberry Topping	1022
Danby Beacon	966
Wilton Beacon	809
Barnaby Moor	784
Easington Heights	681
Burleigh Moor	553
Hunsley Beacon	551
Staincross Heights	514
Clifton Beacon	417
Ledstone Beacon	278
Gringley on the Hill	255

WALES.

ANGLESEY.	
Holyhead Mountain	709
Llandlan Mountain	582
Llwydiart Mountain	525
Moel Rhyddlad	465
BRECON.	
Beacons of Brecknock	2862
Caermarthen Van or Trecastle Beacon	2596

	feet
Cradle Mountain	2545
Capellante	2394
Dwggan near Builth	2071
CAERMARTHEN.	
New Inn Hill	1168
Llannon	912
Marros Beacon	514
CAERNARVON.	
Carnedd Llewellyn	3469
Carnedd David	3427
Snowdon	3571
'Moel Ellio	2377
Rivel Mountain	1866
Gerwyn Goch	1725
Bwlch Mawr	1675
'Carn Fadern	1205
Penmaen Mawr	1540
Rhiw Mountain	1015
Ynaliog Mountain	584
CARDIGAN.	
Aberystwith	496
Plynlimmon	2463
Tregarron Down	1747
Talsarn	1145
Capel Kynon	1046
DENBIGH.	
Cyrn y Brain Mountain	1857
Moel Famman	1845
Moel Morwith	1767
Llanelian Mountain	1110
Moelfra Issa or Moel y Gaer	1057
Gwaunysgaer Down	752
FLINT.	
Garreg Mountain	855
GLAMORGAN.	
Langeinor Mountain	1859
Margam Down	1099
The Garth	981
Cefn Bryn	585
Ogmoor Down	292
MERIONETH.	
Arran Fowddy	2955
Cader Idris	2914
Arrenig	2809
Cader Ferwyn	2563
Pengarn	1510
MONTGOMERY.	
Llandinam Mountain or Peggwns Vawr	1898
Long Mountain	1330
Rodney's Pillar, base	1199
'Breiddin Hill	1169
PEMBROKESHIRE.	
Cwm Kerwn Hill	1754
Brenin Vawr	1285
Plumston Down	575
Newton Down	522
Highgate Down	294
St. Ann's Heights at the mouth of Milford Haven	235
Precelly Top	1754
RADNOR.	
Radnor Forest	2163

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.	
'Morven	3100
'Tirmonth	2300
'Buck of Cabrach	2377
'Correen	2000
'Fare Hill	1795
'Bendochie	1420
'Mormond	810
ANGUS.	
'Oathlaw or Catlaw	2264
'Sidlaw	1406
'Craig Owl	1100
'Belmont	759
'Dundee Law	525
ARGYLESHIRE.	
'Cruachan Ben	3590
'Cruach Lussa	3000
'Beinmore (in Mull)	2980
'Skurr Dhonuil	2730
'Benanambran	2720
'Benreisipoll	2661
'Buchaeletive	2537
'Bennahua	2515
'Paps of Jura	2476
'Creach Bein	2459
'Bein Ima or Cobler	2589
'Skurr Choinich	2564
'Beneatan	2506
'Sleave Goile	2228
'Beinenturk	2170
'Crock Moy	2036

	feet
' Glaischoiren Bein	1920
' Dunnicholoich	750
AYR.	
' Knockdolian	1930
' Cairnsalie	1670
' Blackside End	1560
' Knockdow	1554
' Carleton	1554
' Knock Nounan	1540
' Ballagich	1000
' Dunwar	1000
' Ailsa in the Frith of Clyde	940
' Knock Dolton	930
BANFF.	
' Belrinnes	2747
' Corylabbie	2558
' Knock	2560
' Neath	1870
' Beucagan	1582
' Binhill	1045
BERWICK.	
Soutra Hill	1716
' Dunse Law	650
' Quothquanlaw (*from the Clyde*)	600
BUTE.	
' Goatfield in Arran	2840
CAITHNESS.	
' Pap of Caithness	1929
' Scarry Hills	1876
' Ord of Caithness	1250
DUMFRIES.	
' Hartfell	3300
' —— (*above Moffat*)	2762
' Black Larg	2890
Queensberry Hill	2259
' Cairn Kinnow	2080
' Douglas Cairn	1900
' Auchinleck	1500
' Tennis Hill	1546
' Loch Skene	1500
' Langholm Hill	1204
' Errickstone Brae	1118
' Wardlaw in Cacrlaverock	826
' Brunswark Hill	740
Annan Hill	256
' Graitney Hill	252
' Whitecoom near Moffat	2840

	feet
EDINBURGH.	
' Muirfoot Hills	1850
' Carnethy or Logan House Hill	1760
' Kirkyetton	1544
' Craig Kelton Hill	1450
' Castle Law	1590
' Spittal Law	1560
' Arthur's Seat	814
' Buckstane	690
' Salisbury Craigs	550
' Dalmahoy Hill	680
' Craig Lockhart	540
' Corstorphine Hills	470
' Calton Hill	350
FIFE.	
Lomond W.	1721
Lomond E.	1466
Largo Law	952
' Kelly Law	810
HADDINGTON.	
' Berwick Law, N.	940
INVERNESS.	
' Ben Nevis	4370
' Cairn Gorum	4000
' Scarsough	3412
' Mealfourvorie	3060
KINCARDINE.	
' Mount Battock	3465
' Kloachnadane	2370
' Kerloch	1890
' Kearn Manearn	1020
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.	
Scriffield or Griffell	1851
' Cairnsmoir	1737
' Beucairn	1200
' Cairnharrah	1100
LANARK.	
' Lowther or Lauders	3150
' Tinto! *from the Clyde* 1620)	2768
' Culter Fell	1700
' Lead Hill's Village	1564
' Walston Mount	1550
' Leven Seat from the Clyde	1200
' Westraw Law	1000
' Dickmount Hill	700
LINLITHGOW.	
' Cairn Naple	1498

Binny

APPENDIX.—*Heights of Hills in Scotland.*

	feet
' Binny Craig	500
' Cochlerne	500
ORKNEY.	
' Rona in Shetland	3944
PEEBLES.	
' Dollarburn Hill	2840
' Hartfield	2800
' Broadlaw	2760
' Scrape	2560
' Gumscleugh	2200
' Dundroigh	2100
' Hells Cleugh	2100
' Cardon	2000
' Minchmoor	2000
' Meagle	1480
' Carden (*from the Tweed*)	1400
PERTH.	
' Benlawers	4015
' Bennore	3905
' Benglo	3724
' Schichallion	3564
' Benderig	3550
' Bein Ardlanich	3500
' Benvoirlich	3300
' Benledi	3009
' Benchonzie	2922
' Benvenue	2800
' Farragon	2584
' Bencloch	2420
' Birnam	1580
' Benachally	1800
' Torleum	1400
' Mount Blair	1300
' King's Seat	1196
' Lochtown Hill	1172
' Kinpurnie	1151
' Dunsinnan	1024
' Barry	688
' Kinnoul (*from the Tay*)	632
RENFREW.	
' Misty Law	1240
ROSS.	
' Benwyvis	3720
ROXBURGH.	
' Cheviot	2658
' Millenwood Fell	2000
' Dunrigs	2408
' Windhead Fell	2000
Wisp	1940
' Tudhope Fell	1830
' Carter Fell	1602
' Meggs Hills	1480
' Ruberslaw	1419
Eilden Hills	1364
' Dunnion	1031
' Minto Hills	858
' Minto Craigs	649
SELKIRK.	
' Blackhouse Heights	2370
' Windlestraw Law	2295
' Etterick Pen	2200
' Wardlaw	1900
' Hangingshaw Law	1780
' Three Brethren	1760
' Peat Law	1557
STIRLING.	
' Ben Lomond	3262
' Alva Hill	1600
' Campsie Fells	1500
WIGTON.	
' Larg	1758
' Fell of Mochrum	1020
' Knock of Luce	1014
' Burhullion	814

All the heights in the foregoing list are from the authority of Colonel Mudge and the Geological Transactions, excepting those marked with an inverted comma.

No. IV.

Comparative View of the Area, Fertility, and Agricultural Population, of the several Counties of England and Wales; ranged in the order of magnitude.

COUNTIES.	I. square statute miles.	II. rental of land.	III. amount of tithe.	IV. annual value of sq. mile.	V. resident population 1811.			VI persons in a square mile.	VII. agricultural popular.	VIII. net product per family.
					males.	females.	totals.			
York E. Riding					81,205	86,148	167,353			
—— N. Riding	5,961	3,111,618+	114,107	541	77,505	80,699	158,204	163	.30	52
—— W. Riding					319,651	327,905	647,556			
Lincoln	2,748	1,581,940+	49,507	594	117,047	120,844	237,891	87	.59	54
Devonshire	2,579	1,217,547+	112,932	516	179,553	203,755	383,308	149	.41	41
Norfolk	2,092	931,842+	133,393	509	133,033	158,965	291,999	140	.50	34
Northumberland	1,8 1	906,789+	65,371	520	80,385	91,776	172,161	92	.29	89
Lancaster	1,851	1,270,344+	44,327	718	394,104	434,205	828,309	452	.14	56
Somerset	1,642	1,355,108+	83,822	876	141,449	161,731	303,180	185	.44	52
Hampshire or Southampton	1,628	594,020+	114,625	435	118,384	126,696	245,080	151	.42	33
Kent	1,537	868,188+	132,639	651	190,065	183,030	373,095	243	.36	37
Essex	1,552	904,615+	155,334	692	124,839	127,634	252,473	165	.55	37
Suffolk	1,512	694,078+	117,400	537	112,022	122,189	234,211	155	.55	33

ENGLAND *continued.*

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	males. V.	popul. V.		VI.	VII.	VIII.
Cumberland	1,478	469,250+	14,331	327	63,433	70,311	133,744	90	.38	44
Sussex	1,463	549,950+	100,498	445	94,175	95,908	190,083	130	.54	33
Wilts	1,379	810,627+	88,496	652	91,560	102,268	193,828	141	.54	40
Shropshire	1,341	738,495+	79,515	610	95,838	98,460	194,298	145	.42	42
Cornwall	1,327	566,472+	57,482	470	103,310	113,357	216,667	163	.40	36
Gloucester	1,256	805,133+	48,601	680	133,035	152,479	285,514	227	.33	41
Stafford	1,148	756,635+	38,780	693	147,888	147,265	295,153	257	.29	43
Durham	1,061	566,063+	24,812	500	83,777	93,848	177,625	167	.26	52
Chester	1,052	676,864+	43,426	684	110,841	116,190	227,031	216	.37	44
Derby	1,026	621,693+	19,008	624	91,494	93,993	185,487	181	.38	45
Northampton	1,017	696,637+	17,490	702	68,279	73,074	141,353	139	.49	47
Dorset	1,005	489,025+	51,930	558	57,717	66,976	124,693	124	.48	42
Cambridge	858	453,215+	36,779	571	50,756	50,353	101,109	118	.61	38
Warwick	902	645,139+	26,122	744	109,408	119,327	228,735	254	.31	44
Hereford	860	453,607+	43,000	585	46,404	47,669	94,073	109	.63	40
Nottingham	837	534,902+	16,433	659	79,057	83,843	162,900	195	.37	45
Leicester	804	702,402+	13,820	891	73,366	77,053	150,419	187	.37	61
Westmoreland	763	221,556+	6,601	299	23,870	23,052	45,922	60	.49	49
Surry	758	369,901+	47,320	559	151,811	172,040	323,851	427	.17	34
Berkshire	756	405,150+	56,846	611	57,360	60,917	118,277	157	.54	34
Oxford	752	497,625+	35,529	709	59,127	60,064	119,191	158	.55	40

ENGLAND *continued.*

COUNTIES.	I. square statute miles.	II. rental of land.	III. amount of tithe.	IV. annual value of sq. mile.	V. resident population in 1811.			VI. persons in a square mile.	VII. agricultural popular.	VIII. net product per family.
					males.	females.	totals.			
Bucks	740	498,677+	28,948	743	56,208	61,442	117,650	159	.55	38
Worcester	729	516,203+	46,901	772	78,261	82,325	160,586	220	.40	41
Hertford	528	342,359+	45,292	731	55,023	56,631	111,654	211	.52	32
Monmouth	498	203,576+	13,467	436	30,715	31,412	62,127	125	.46	37
Bedford	463	272,621+	14,030	619	33,171	37,042	70,213	152	.63	30
Huntingdon	370	202,076+	10,166	574	20,402	21,806	42,208	114	.61	40
Middlesex	282	349,142+	24,713	1,325	434,655	518,623	953,276	3,380	.04	41
Rutland	149	99,171+	3,062	692	7,931	8,449	16,380	110	.57	51
England -	50,535	27,890,354+	2,193,994	595	4,577,172	1,961,695	9,538,867	189	.35	43

Scotland and Ireland are nearly equal to each other in Area, and together are equal to England and Wales. The Assessed Rental of Scotland in 1811 was £3,8[illegible]0,364.

WALES.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	males.	V.	popul.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Caermarthen	979	224,152+	13,160	244	36,080	41,137	77,217	79	.61	24
Montgomery	834	152,008+	13,965	198	25,360	26,571	51,931	62	.62	26
Glamorgan	792	210,760+	14,471	284	41,178	43,889	85,067	107	.44	27
Brecon	754	108,446+	7,896	154	18,522	19,213	37,735	30	.59	25
Cardigan	675	101,550+	15,792	173	23,793	26,467	50,260	74	.52	20
Merioneth	663	83,451+	6,380	137	14,309	16,616	30,924	47	.53	24
Denbigh	633	182,674+	26,919	331	31,129	33,111	64,240	101	.58	26
Pembroke	610	160,617+	12,708	284	27,453	33,162	60,615	99	.55	24
Caernarvon	511	90,848+	13,355	192	23,391	25,945	49,336	91	.65	15
Radnor	426	88,258+	9,373	229	10,171	10,729	20,900	49	.67	33
Anglesey	271	65,121+	12,994	288	17,467	19,578	37,045	136	.70	14
Flint	244	118,615+	12,236	536	22,712	23,806	46,518	191	.42	32
Wales	7,425	1,586,498+	159,255	235	291,564	320,224	611,788	82	.56	24
Totals	57,960	29,476,852+	2,353,249	549	4 868736	5,281,919	10,150,655	175	.36	41

An Explanation of the preceding Columns; with Observations.

Column I.—Area of England and Wales, in Square Statute Miles, as measured upon Arrowsmith's Large Map (date 1815-16), which being founded on the Trigonometrical Survey is little liable to future alteration; and the Measurement of it having been accomplished by means of an actual Division of the Surface into Square Miles, scarcely admits of error as to the Area of England and Wales; nor would the Area of each County be less accurate supposing its detached parts to be all known. Of such irregularities Fifty-three have been taken into account in these Calculations, and those which remain undiscovered are presumed to be of inconsiderable dimensions, though perhaps not few in number. Most of the detached parts are assessed in the County wherein they are locally situate.

To convert the English Square Mile into a measure applicable to the Maps of all civilized Nations (for the purposes of comparison), it is only requisite to reckon it as Three-fourths of the Area of a Geographical Mile; or that Four Square English Miles are equal to Three Geographical. This proportion may be deemed exact; for supposing a Degree of Latitude (between 51 and 52 degrees) to measure 60.864 Fathoms (on the authority of General Mudge), the Area of an English Square Mile compared to that of the Geographical Square Mile, is as 500 to 598 six tenths.

Column II.—Rental of Land as returned liable to the Tenants Tax, for the year ending April 1811. See p. 66 of the Accounts relative to the Property Tax, printed by Order of the House of Commons, 26 February 1815.

Column III.—Amount of Tithes (from p. 71 of the same Account) being 2,537,249*l.* per Annum, upon a Rental of 29,476,852*l.* or 1*s.* 7*d.* in the Pound; but a comparison of Columns II. and III. will show how much this burden varies in the several Counties; Hampshire paying 5*s.* 10*d.* in the pound, and Sussex 7*s.* 8*d.*; Lancashire no more than 8¼*d.* About Half the Tithes belong to the Parochial Clergy.

The Columns II. and III. added together, show the Annual Value of the Land as compared with the Area of the several Counties, supposing the Rental and Tithe to have been assessed to the full Value. Several of the Counties are liable to some degree of inaccuracy in this Computation, not only from the detached parts before mentioned, but also from certain Parishes extending into Two Counties, in both which cases the Assessment is made and the Tax levied wholly in whatever County may have been pointed out by the Annual Land Tax Acts, many of which contain Clauses of this kind; a different Rule, depending upon the situation of the Parish Church,

is prescribed by the Militia Acts, while as to County Rates and the Poor Laws, and for all the purposes of Civil Jurisdiction, the ancient limit of the Two Counties is decisive, and attendances for Parish business are doubly expensive. No fewer than 134 Parishes are known to labour under this complicated inconvenience, which as well as the irregular limits of Counties (before mentioned) obviously requires rectification, and at the same time all Extra Parochial places should be subjected to the otherwise general Laws of the Realm.

Column IV.—Annual Value of Land per Square Mile; and such Mile being 640 Statute Acres, the Annual Value of the Acre may thence be deduced. In this view the Counties of Leicester and Somerset are the most fertile (Middlesex always excepted), their whole Surface averaging at 28*s.* and 27*s.* per Acre. The whole Surface of England and Wales averages at 17*s.* 2*d.* per Acre.

Column V.—Population, Male and Female, according to the Returns of 1811, exclusive of the Army and Navy.

Column VI.—Density of Population, or Number of Persons on a Square Mile.

Column VII.—Proportion of Agricultural Population, expressed in Centesimal parts. The Counties of Bedford and Hereford rank highest in this respect among the English Counties, as showing 63 Families in 100 to be "employed in and maintained by Agriculture;" in Wales, where the Division of Labour is not carried so far, and the Artisans and Tradesmen subsidiary to Agriculture are consequently less numerous, some of the Counties exhibit a higher proportion.

Column VIII.—Amount of the Net Product, in the form of Rent and Tithe arising from each Family employed in Agriculture. The most obvious causes of great Surplus Produce of this kind are, a large proportion of Pasture, Fertility of Soil, and abundance of Capital judiciously applied. The County of Northumberland is very remarkable, as producing 89*l.* from each Agricultural Family, which is above double the average of the other Counties. Some part of the County of Durham is indeed reckoned to the Northumberland Assessment, from the cause of inaccuracy mentioned in the preceding Observations I. and III.; but this circumstance allowed for to the utmost, Northumberland would exhibit a Surplus Produce of 80*l.* per Agricultural Family, Durham being thereby raised to 58*l.* But the high Rents of Northumberland are said to have required Abatement earlier and in a greater degree than elsewhere, when the depreciation of Agricultural Produce took place. All the Calculations herein made refer to the year 1811, as being the most recent in which both the Population and Rental were ascertained. If it were desirable to institute a similar Comparison for any subsequent year, of which the Rental is procurable at the Tax Office, One and a Half per Cent. per Annum might be added to the Population of 1811, that having been the Rate of Increase in the preceding Ten Years.

J. R. 1816.

No. V.

Area and Population of Scotland.

COUNTIES.	*square miles.*	*Population in* 1811. *males.*	*females.*	*total.*
Perth	5,000	64,034	71,059	135,093
Inverness	4,301	35,749	42,666	78,415
Ross and Cromarty	2,955	27,640	33,213	60,853
Argyleshire	2,922	40,675	44,910	85,585
Sutherland	1,895	10,488	13,141	23,629
Aberdeen	1,891	60,973	75,930	136,903
Orkney and Shetland	1,601	20,151	26,002	46,153
Dumbarton	1,346	11,369	12,820	24,189
Ayr	1,036	48,506	55,448	103,954
Forfar	929	48,151	59,113	107,264
Lanark	871	88,688	103,064	191,752
Kirkcudbright	863	15,788	17,896	33,684
Banff	751	14,911	19,189	34,100
Roxburgh	737	17,113	20,117	37,230
Stirling	703	27,745	30,429	58,174
Caithness	691	10,608	12,811	23,419
Elgin	576	12,401	15,707	28,108
Berwick	481	14,466	16,313	30,779
Fife	475	45,968	55,304	101,272
Wigton	468	12,205	14,686	26,891
Kincardine	382	12,580	14,859	27,439
Edinburgh	366	64,903	83,541	148,444
Haddington	300	14,232	16,932	31,164
Peebles	295	4,846	5,089	9,935
Selkirk	261	2,750	3,139	5,889
Dumfries	244	29,347	33,613	62,960
Renfrew	246	41,960	50,636	92,596
Bute	224	5,545	6,488	12,033
Nairn	151	3,539	4,721	8,251
Linlithgow	112	8,874	10,577	19,451
Kinross	78	3,466	3,779	7,245
Clackmannan	47	5,715	6,295	12,010
Summary: Scotland	33,194	825,347	979,487	1804.864
Summary: England	50,535			9538.867
Summary: Wales	7,425			611.758
Total	91,158			11,955,489

No. VI.

Population of the principal Towns in Great Britain.

London:		Ashton-under-Line	19,052	Whitehaven	10,106
City within the walls	55,484	Greenock	19,042	Falkirk	9,929
Do. without the walls	65,423	Exeter	18,896	Cheltenham	9,734
Westminster Cit. & Lib.	162,035	Shrewsbury	18,543	Huddersfield	9,671
Out Par. in Midd. & Sur. (5 par. not incl. in Bills of Mortality, viz. Chelsea, Kensington, Marylebon, Paneras, & Paddington)	726,559	Gt. Yarmouth	17,977	Bilston	9,646
		Coventry	17,923	Southampton	9,617
		Stockport	17,545	Maidstone	9,443
		Gt. Bolton	17,070	Frome	9,433
		Preston	17,065	Dumfries	9,262
		Woolwich	17,054	Lancaster	9,247
		Perth	16,948	Halifax	9,159
		Greenwich	16,947	Dover	9,074
		Wenlock	16,805	Montrose	8,955
		N. & S. Shields	16,700	Lincoln	8,861
		Oldham	16,690	Gateshead	8,782
		Chester	16,140	Bury (Lanc.)	8,762
Edinburgh	102,987	Blackburn	15,085	Burslem	8,625
Glasgow	100,749	Wolverhampton	14,836	Wakefield	8,593
Manchester & Salford	98,573	Wigan	14,060	Northampton	8,427
Liverpool	94,376	Dudley	13,925	Tipton	8,407
Birmingham	85,753	Worcester	13,814	Gloucester	8,280
Bristol	76,433	Ipswich	13,670	Kingswinford	8,267
Southwark	72,119	Derby	13,043	Salisbury	8,243
Leeds	62,534	Oxford	12,931	WellingtonSal.	8,213
Plymouth	56,061	Saddleworth	12,579	Boston	8,180
Portsmouth & Portsea	40,567	Chatham	12,652	West Ham with Stratford and Plastow	8,136
Norwich	37,256	Colchester	12,554	Swansea	8,116
Sheffield	35,840	Carlisle	12,531	Kidderminster	8,038
York	35,349	Macclesfield	12,299	Bury St. Edm.	7,986
Nottingham	34,257	Sunderland	12,289	Campbelton	7,807
Bath	31,429	Brighton	12,012	Croydon	7,801
Dundee	29,614	Warrington	11,758	Gosport	7,788
Newcastle	27,587	Dunfermling	11,619	E. & W. Bradford	7,767
Hull	26,792	Cambridge	11,108	Grantham	7,766
Leicester	23,196	Reading	10,788	Berwick on Tw.	7,746
Rochester	21,775	Inverness	10,737	W. Bromwich	7,485
Aberdeen	21,639	Peterboro'	10,701	Pilkington	7,35
N. & S. Leith	20,368	Lynn Regis	10,259	Deal	7,351
Paisley	19,957	Canterbury	10,200	Hereford	7,306
Deptford	19,833	Kilmarnock	10,148	Caermarthen	7,272
		Ripon	10,131		

No. VII.

Comparative Measurements of all the Cathedrals in England, with Westminster Abbey; selected from Mr. Britton's and Mr. Storer's History of the Cathedrals, &c.

List of Cathedrals.	Length exterior.	Length interior.	Length of Nave or Body.	Length of Choir.	Length of Transept.	Height of Vault or Ceiling.	Height of Tower and Vane.
Winchester	556	540	351	136	208	78	135
Canterbury	560	514	214	180	124	80	235
Lincoln	524	482	252	158	250	80	300
Ely		517	327	101	178	70	270
St. Paul's	500		200	165	248	88	356
Old St. Paul's measured	720	690	335	163	297	130	524
York		498	264	136	222	99	213
Peterborough	480		251	138	203	78	186
Salisbury	474	450	229	151	229	81	404
Worcester	426	394	180	120	198	65	200
Gloucester	423	406	174	140	147	86	225
Durham		420	240	117	176	70	212
Norwich	414	406	218	169	180	88	315
Lichfield	411	400	175	195	187	60	258
Chichester	410	392	205	101	131	65	300
Exeter		390	173	131	140	69	140
Chester	372	350	175	100	200	73	127
Hereford	352	325	130	96	175		

Rochester	335	310	150	156	123	55	156
St. David's	290		124	80		40	127
Llandaff	270	245	70	75		65	105
Carlisle	219		43	137	124	75	127
Bangor		214	141	53	96	34	60
St. Asaph		179	119	60	108	60	93
Bristol	175		153	100	128	43	127
Oxford	154		74	80	102	41	144
Mann		113			66		
Wells		371	191	106	135	67	160
St. Alban's Abbey Ch.	539	530			193	65	144
Westminster Abbey Ch.		489	155	152	189	101	199
Beverley, Yorkshire		334	67		167		166
Southwell, Notts.	329	313	170	116	135		
Christ Church, Hants		311			104		120
Selby, Yorkshire		300			130		
Tewksbury, Ab.Ch. Glouc.		300			120		152
Boston, Lincoln		290					282
King's College, Camb.		289	80				
Hull Holy Trinity Ch.		272	144			60	147
Rippon Minster		270	171	99		88	
St. Saviour's, Southwark		269			109	47	150
Windsor Royal Chapel		260			113		
Bath, Abbey Ch.	233	210	135		122	78	162
Wimborne Minster, Devon		180					
Temple Ch., (London)		154		83		34	48

No. VIII.

Heights of remarkable Spires, &c.

	length.	bdth.	hght.	date.
Louth, St. James, Lincolnshire			280	1635
Grantham, Lincolnshire	116		277	
Trinity, Coventry			237	1667
St. Michael's, Coventry			180	1373—95
St. Bride's Spire, London			234	
Bow Church, Cheapside, London			235	
Monument, London *			202	1677
St. Nicholas, Newcastle			194	1559
Cirencester, Gloucester			154	
HALLS.—Westminster	275	74	90	1397
Guildhall	153	48	55	1411
Christ Ch. Oxford	115	40	50	1525
Whitehall Banqueting Room, now the Military Chapel	110	55	55	1619
Hampton Court	108	40		1536
Windsor	108	35		
Richmond Palace, was	100	40		1501
Trinity College, Cambridge	100	40	50	Henry VIII.
Lambeth Palace	90	38		
New College, Oxford	78	37	40	1379
Wadham	75	27		
Magdalen	64	29		1473
Queen's	62	31		
LIBRARIES.—Radcliff, *exterior*	310	170	140	
All Souls, Oxford, *interior*	198	52	46	1457
Trinity, Cambridge	190	40	38	
Blenheim	183	31		
Luton, (3 rooms)	146			
Christ Church, Oxford	141	30	27	1716
Queen's College, Oxford	114	31	26	
Shelbourne House, London	105	30	25	
Worcester College	100			
Arundel, (2 rooms and a transept.)	99			
Thorndon	95	30	32	
London Institution	97	42	27	1815-8
Oriel College	85	29	28	1788
Heythrop	85	30	30	
Caen or Ken Wood, Highgate	60	25	25	1767

* The steps are 345 of six inches each rising.

No. IX.—LIST OF BRIDGES.

STONE BRIDGES.	Length.	Brdth.	No. of arches.	Dimens. of the principal arch		DATE OF ERECTION.	
				Span.	Rise.	Commenc.	Completion.
London bridge	915	45	19	27	35	1179.	1209.
Westminster bridge	1223	40	15	76	78	Jan.29,1739.	Nov.10,1750.
Blackfriars bridge	995	42	9	100	45	Oct.30,1760.	1769.
Waterloo bridge	1240	42	9	120	35	Oct.11,1811.	June18,1817.
Pont y Prydd, Glamorganshire		15	1	140	35	1751.	
IRON BRIDGES.							
Colebrook Dale bridge		24	1	100	45	1779.	
Sunderland bridge		32	1	236	100	Sep. 24,1795.	Aug.9,1796.
Staines bridge		27	1	181	16½		1803.
Boston, Lincolnshire		59	1	86	5⅓		1796.
Bridgewater on the Parrot				75	23		
Buildwas		18	1	130	17		1796.
Bristol, two bridges				100	15		
Aqueduct br. at Wellington in Shrop.	180				20		1796.
Pontcylte, over the river Dee near Langollen, for the Ellesmere canal	1020	12	19		126		
Vauxhall bridge	860	36	9	78	11-12	1813.	Aug. 1816.
Southwark bridge			3	240		Sept. 1814.	not completed.
Over the Conway* near Bettwys-y-coad				105		1815.	1816.
WIRE BRIDGE.							
Gala Shiels †, for foot passengers		3		111		Cost about twenty pounds.	
CHAIN BRIDGE.-Dryburgh over the Tweed				281	18		1817.

* The main rib of this beautiful bridge is composed of letters, which inform the Tourist that this arch was constructed in the same year the battle of Waterloo was fought. *Vide* Denbighshire, for its situation and particulars.

† The only one known in the British dominions. *Vide* Selkirkshire, for situation and further description.

No. X.

Times of High Water at New and Full Moon, at the following places.—N.B. The tide becomes later forty-eight minutes every day, after the New and Full Moon.

	H.	M.
Aldborough, *Suffolk*	9	45
Aldborough, *Yorkshire*	9	45
Berwick	2	20
Bideford	6	0
Brecon	6	0
Bridgewater (*the Quay*)	7	15
Brighthelmstone	10	45
Bristol	7	14
Broadstairs	11	20
Cowes	10	30
Cromar	7	0
Dartmouth	6	30
St. David's	6	0
Dover	11	30
Downs	1	15
Dungeness	9	45
East Bourne	0	0
Eastham Boat-house	11	15
From Chester to Liverpool.		
Edinburgh	4	30
Edystone Light-house	5	30
(The interior harbour of Plymouth is called Sutton Pool, the distance from whence to the Edystone light-house is 14½ miles.)		
Flamborough-head	4	0
Fowey	5	15
Gravesend	1	30
Hartlepool	5	0
Harwich	11	15
Hastings	11	0
Holyhead	1	30
Hull	6	0
Ipswich	0	30
Land's End	7	30
Liverpool	11	0
Lizard Point	7	50
London-bridge	3	0
Lundy Isle	5	45
Lyme	7	0
Lynn	6	0
Margate	11	15
Minehead	6	0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3	15
Nore	0	0
Padstow	5	45
Plymouth	6	0
Portsmouth	11	15
Ramsgate	11	0
Rochester	0	45
Rye	11	15
Scarborough	5	45
Shoreham	10	30
Southampton	0	0
Spurn-head, is near Patrington.	5	15
Start Point, The mouth of Bridgewater river.	6	45
Stockton	5	15
Sunderland	5	0
Swansea	6	0
Teignmouth	5	0
Tilbury Fort	1	30
Topsham	6	0
Wells	6	0
Weymouth	7	20
Whitby	5	0
Whitehaven	9	45
Woodbridge	12	30
Yarmouth	9	45
Dieppe, Eighty miles from Brighthelmstone.	10	30
Havre-de-Grace, One hundred and seventeen miles from Southampton.	9	0

No. XI.

Ecclesiastical division of England and Wales into Dioceses.

In the Province of CANTERBURY are the following Dioceses, with their several Counties.

	Parishes.
CANTERBURY; part of Kent	257
LONDON; Essex, Middlesex, part of Hertford	623
WINCHESTER; Southampton, Surrey, Isles of Wight, Guernsey and Jersey	362
CHICHESTER; Sussex	250
SALISBURY; Wiltshire, Berkshire	248
EXETER; Devonshire, Cornwall	604
BATH AND WELLS, Somerset	388
GLOUCESTER; Gloucester	267
WORCESTER; Worcester, part of Warwick	241
HEREFORD; Hereford, part of Shropshire	313
LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY; Stafford, Derby, part of Warwick, part of Shropshire	557
LINCOLN; Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, part of Hertford	1255
ELY; Cambridge, Isle of Ely	141
NORWICH; Norfolk, Suffolk	1121
OXFORD; Oxford	195
PETERBOROUGH; Northampton and Rutland	293
BRISTOL; Dorset	236
ROCHESTER; part of Kent	98
ST. DAVIDS; Pembroke, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecknock, Radnor, part of Glamorgan, part of Monmouth, part of Montgomery, part of Hereford	308
BANGOR; Caernarvon, Anglesey, part of Merioneth, part of Montgomery, part of Denbigh	107
LLANDAFF; part of Monmouth, part of Glamorgan, part of Denbigh, part of Flint	177
ST. ASAPH; part of Denbigh, part of Flint, part of Montgomery, part of Merioneth, part of Hereford	121

In the Province of YORK are the following Dioceses.

	Parishes.
ORK; York and Nottingham	581
DURHAM; Durham, Northumberland, Chester	135
CHESTER; Chester, Richmond, Lancaster, part of Cumberland	256
CARLISLE; part of Cumberland, Westmoreland	93
	9284

The number of Parishes affixed to each Diocese as above, is from the authority of Camden; by an account made out by Cardinal Wolsey 1520, there were reckoned 9407 Parish Churches; Chamberlayne has since made 9913; but the number is now stated to be about 10,000.—*Rees's Cyclopedia.*

No. XII.

Circuits of the Judges.

HOME CIRCUIT.—Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Surry, Sussex.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Berks, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, Stafford.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, Northampton.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland.

INDEX

TO PLACES IN

ENGLAND AND WALES

REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK; WITH THEIR

DISTANCES FROM LONDON.

Those with a *p.* are Post Towns.

	miles.
Abbotsbury, Dorset	129
Aber Cegid, Caernarvon.	258
Aber Conway, Caernarv.	256
Aberdaron, Caernarv.	250
Aberdylais, Glamorgansh.	197
Aberedwy, Radnorshire	173
Abergavenny, *p.* Monm.	145
Abergelley, *p.* Denbighsh.	224
Aber Glasney, Caermarth.	211
Aberystwith, *p.* Cardigansh.	208
Abingdon, *p.* Berks	55
Abston n. Bristol	119
Abury, Wilts	81
Acton, Cheshire	171
Acton Burne Castle, n. Longner	162
Addle, Yorkshire	197
Adlestrop, Gloucestersh.	82
Agricultural Establishment near Watlington	45
Ailwyn's Tomb, n. Ramsey	68
Alcester, *p.* Warwickshire	103
Aldborough, *p.* Suffolk	94
Aldborough, *p.* Yorkshire	208
Alderley Edge Hill, Chesh.	175
Aldfield, Yorkshire	216
Aldstone, Cumberland	304
Aldworth, Berks	50
Alfred's Retreat, Athelney, n. Boroughbridge, Som.	142
Alfreton, *p.* Derbyshire	140
Alfridston, n. Seaford	60
Algarkirk, Lincolnshire	107
All Cannings, Wilts	92
Aller, Somers.	152
Allerton Mauleverer, Yorks.	207
Alnwick, *p.* Northumberl.	305
Althorpe, n. Northampton	71
Altrincham, Cheshire	180
Alveston, Gloucester	119
Alveston, Warwick.	124
Alveton, Staffordshire	146
Amberley, Sussex	53
Ambleside, Westmoreland	276
Ambrosden, Oxon	52
Amesbury, *p.* Wilts	78
Ampthill, *p.* Bedfordshire	45
Anglesey Pillar, Anglesey	246
Anstey, Herts	33
Anstey, Wilts	96
Apethorpe, Northampton	82
Appleby, *p.* Lincolnshire	159
Appleby, *p.* Westmoreland	270
Appleton, Berks	62
Arberry Banks, n. Chipping Warden,	
Arbury Hall, n. Astley	199
Arcley-on-the-Hill, Worc.	122
Armathwaite Castle, &c. Cumberland	296

Armitage, Staffordshire 123
Arno's Grove, n. Edmonton 6
Arthur's (King) Palace, n. So. Cadbury,
Arthur's Round Table, Ea. 286
Arthur's Stone Mount, near Hay 163
Arundel, *p.* Sussex 57
Arworton, Suffolk 70
Asgarth, Yorkshire 230
Ashburn, *p.* Derbyshire 159
Ashburnham, Sussex 60
Ashburton, *p.* Devon 191
Ashby, Westmoreland 285
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, *p.* Leices. 115
Ashdon, Essex 45
Ashford, *p.* Derbyshire 155
Ashover, Derbysh. 144
Ashton under Line, Lanc. 195
Ashwell, Herts 41
Ashwell, Rutlandshire 98
Askem or Askron, Yorksh. 166
Askerwell, Dorset 152
Askham, Westmoreland 284
Askrigg, Yorkshire 248
Aspatria, Cumberland 310
Astley, Warwickshire 98
Audley End, n. Saffron Walden, Essex 42
Aukborough, *p.* Lincolnshire 170
Aust, Gloucestershire 150
Avenestre, Herefordshire 145
Avening, Gloucester 100
Avington, Hants 69
Axminster, *p.* Devon 146
Aydon Castle, Northumb. 287
Aylsham, *p.* Norfolk 121
Aynho, Northampton 69
Ayston, Rutlandshire 90

Badby, Northampton 75
Baddow (Little), Essex 35
Badminton, Gloucester 107
Bakewell, *p.* Derbyshire 155
Bala, *p.* Merionethshire 214
Bala Sala, Isle of Man 334
Baldertón, Nottinghamsh. 122
Bampton, Oxon 69
Bangor, *p.* Caernarvonsh. 245
Bangor, *p.* Cardiganshi. 218
Bar (Great), Staffordsh. 122
Barfreston, Kent
Barking, Essex 7
Barmouth, Merionethsh. 219
Barnack, Northampton 88
Barnard Castle, Durham 247
Barnham, Suffolk 78
Barnstaple, *p.* Devon 135
Baron Hill House, Angles. 247
Barrow, Lincolnshire 91
Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicest. 107
Barry Island, Glamorg. 169
Barthomley, Cheshire 157
Barton, *p.* Nottinghamsh. 125
Basildon, Berks 42
Basingstoke, *p.* Hants 45
Bath, *p.* Somersetshire 103
Bathford, Somersetsh. 107
Battersea, Surry 5
Battle, Sussex 56
Battlesden, Bedfordshire 59
Bawtry, *p.* Yorkshire 149
Bayhedley, Gloucester
Beaconsfield, *p.* Bucks 22
Bear Parks, Durham 261
Beaudesert House, Staff. 122
Beaudeu, Herts 88
Beaumaris, *p.* Anglesey 249
Beckford, Gloucester 108
Beddington, Surry 10
Bedkelert, Caernarvonsh. 255
Bedwin (Great), Wilts 68
Beechworth (East), Surry 24
Beeston Castle, Cheshire 182
Beetham, Westmoreland 234
Belford, *p.* Northumberl. 310
Belingham, Northumb. 297
Belton House, Lincolnsh. 158
Belvoir, Leicestershire 113
Benenden, Kent 50
Ben Gloeg, Caernarvonsh. 253
Bere Regis, Dorset 114
Berkhampstead, *p.* Herts 26
Berkley, *p.* Gloucestersh. 114
Berkshire, Berkshire 191
Berwick, Northumberl. 342
Berwick, *p.* Yorkshire 186
Berwick-St. John, Wilts 102

Betley, Staffordshire 157
Betwys-y-coed, Denbighsh. 227
Beverley, *p.* Yorkshire 179
Beverstone, Gloucestersh. 100
Bewcastle, Cumberland 317
Bewdley, *p.* Worcester 129
Bicester, *p.* Oxon 55
Biddulph, Staffordshire 159
Bignor, Sussex 54
Biggleswade, *p.* Bucks
Belham, Yorkshire 168
Billericay, *p.* Essex 23
Billington, Staffordshire 136
Bilton, Warwick 82
Binchester, Durham 253
Bindon Abbey, Dorset
Bingham, Nottinghamsh. 123
Binsted, I. of Wight
Birchover, Derbyshire 154
Birdlip Hill, Gloucester 98
Birmingham, *p.* Warw. 109
Birts Morton, Worcester 113
Bisham, Berks 30
Bishop Auckland, *p.* Durh. 252
Bishops Cleeve, n. Cheltenh. 97
Bishops-Castle, *p.* Shropsh. 159
Bishop Stortford, *p.* Herts 30
Bishop Thorpe, Yorksh. 193
Bishops-Waltham, *p.* Hants 65
Bishop Wood Iron Works n. Goodrich 126
Bisley, Gloucester 104
Black Coomb Mountain, Cumberland 288
Black Hill Rocks, Durh. 256
Black Pool, Lancashire 241
Blaen Porth, Cardigansh. 238
Blanchland, Northumberl. 290
Blandford, *p.* Dorset 103
Blatherwick, Northampton
Blenheim, n. Woodstock
Blithfield, Staffordshire 129
Blockley, Worcester 91
Blore, Staffordsh. 155
[illegible] 75
[illegible] 62
[illegible] Suffolk 99
[illegible] 146
[illegible] 213
Bodedem, Anglesey 269
Bodfary, Flintshire 220
Bodiham, Sussex 52
Bodowyr, Anglesey 252
Bognor, *p.* Sussex 66
Bolam, Northumberland 286
Bolsover, Derbyshire 145
Bolton, *p.* Yorkshire 236
Bootle, Cumberland 277
Boreham, Essex 56
Borley, Essex 56
Boroughbridge, Somers. 142
Boroughbridge, *p.* Yorksh. 203
Borrowbridge, Westmorel. 273
Boscobel House n. Tonge, Salop 146
Bosherton Mere, Pemb. 250
Bostock, Cheshire 170
Boston, *p.* Lincolnshire 112
Botanic Garden, Chelsea 2
Bottesford, Leicestershire 113
Boughrood, Radnorshire 163
Bourn, *p.* Lincolnshire 93
Bowes, Yorkshire 250
Bowood, Wilts 89
Box, Wilts 99
Boxgrove, Sussex 65
Brackley, *p.* Northamptons. 63
Bradford, *p.* Yorkshire 197
Brading, I. of Wight
Bradwell, *p.* Oxon 75
Bramhall, Cheshire 176
Brampton Brian, Heref. 154
Brampton, Cumberland 312
Brancaster, Norfolk 123
Brancepeth, Durham 260
Branxton, Northumberl. 330
Braunston, Northampton 123
Braybrooke, Northampton 83
Bredon, Worcester 126
Brecknock, *p.* Brecon 171
Brentor, Devon 207
Brentwood, *p.* Essex 17
Bridekirk, Cumberland 306
Bridge End, *p.* Glamorg. 178
Bridge Casterton, Rutland 91
Bridgenorth, *p.* Shropsh. 139
Bridgewater, *p.* Somerset 136
Bridlington, Yorkshire 202

Bridport, *p.* Dorset 154
Bridsal, Yorkshire 215
Brighthelmstone, Sussex 53
Brimham Rocks, Yorkshire 222
Brinkburne, Northumberl. 295
Brinklow, Warwick 88
Bristol, *p.* Somersetshire 112
Briton Ferry, Glamorgans. 195
Broad Chalk, Wilton 88
Broadstairs, Kent 75
Broadway, *p.* Worcester 90
Brocklesby, Lincolnshire 161
Brockenhurst, Hants 90
Bromesgrove, Worcester 116
Bromley, *p.* Kent 9
Bromyard, *p.* Hereford 125
Brough, *p.* Westmoreland 263
Broughton, *p.* Lincolnsh. 152
Broughton, Oxon 78
Brownsover, Warwick 85
Bruton, Somerset 109
Brynllys, Brecon 177
Buckden, *p.* Hunts 60
Buckenham (New), Norf. 84
Buckland, Gloucester 94
Budworth (Little), Chesh. 177
Buildwas, Shropshire 152
Builth, *p.* Brecon 170
Buley Castle, Westmorel. 274
Bulstrode n. Beaconsfield, Bucks 22
Bunbury, Cheshire 170
Bungay, *p.* Suffolk 165
Bures, Suffolk 61
Burford, *p.* Oxon 75
Burgh, Cumberland 290
Burgh, Lincolnshire 131
Burgh, Suffolk 154
Burghill, Hereford 108
Burian, Cornwall 301
Burleigh, Northampton 86
Burleigh House, Lincolnsh. 90
Burley House, Rutlandsh. 97
Burnley, *p.* Lancashire 210
Burrow-on-the-Hill, Leic. 100
Bushbury, Staffordshire 125
Burton Constable, Yorksh. 257
Burton-on-Trent, *p.* Staffords. 130
Burwell, Cambridge 64
Bury St. Edmunds, *p.* Suffolk 70
Butley, Suffolk 83
Buxton, *p.* Derbyshire 159
Bydwelthy, Monmouthsh. 153
Bywell, Northumberland 283

Cader Idris, Merionethshire 206
Caergwrle, Flintshire 195
Caer Pannaw, Brecon 203
Caer Hun, Caernarvonsh. 254
Caerleon, *p.* Monmouth 146
Caermarthen, *p.* Caermart. 217
Caernarvon, *p.* Caernarv. 247
Caeran, Glamorganshire 161
Caerphilly, Glamorgansh. 159
Caerswys, Montgom. 182
Caervoran, Northumberl. 318
Caerwent, Monmouthsh. 156
Caerwys, Flintshire 215
Calder Abbey, Cumberl. 294
Caldicot, Monmouth 154
Calf of Man, I. of Man 330
Callaley, Northumberland 315
Callow Hill, n. Northleigh 64
Calstock, Cornwall 210
Camberwell, Surry 2
Camborne, Cornwall 266
Cambridge, *p.* Cambridge 50
Camelat Fortification n. So. Cadbury
Campden, *p.* Gloucester 89
Canewdon, Essex 42
Canfield (Great), Essex 51
Canon Pyon, Hereford 142
Canons Ashby, n. Brackley 70
Canterbury, *p.* Kent 55
Capel Kerig, Caernarvon 229
Capel Voelas, Denbighsh. 210
Cardiff, *p.* Glamorganshire 158
Cardigan, *p.* Cardiganish. 253
Carew, Pembrokeshire 255
Carlisle, *p.* Cumberland 303
Carlton, Nottinghamshire 130
Carn Madryn, Caernarv. 256
Carnonacum Station, n. Ch. Stretton 154
Carreg Cennen Castle, Caerm. 205
Carrowburgh, Northumb. 290
Cartmel, Lancashire
Cashiobury,

Cashiobury, n. Watford 14
Castle Acre, Norfolk 98
Castle Ashby, Northamp. 62
Castle Carey, *p.* Somers. 115
Castle Carrock, Cumberl. 300
Castle Carleton Lincolns. 146
Castle Coch, Glamorgan 165
Castle Donnington, Leic. 117
Castle Eden Durham 260
Castle Howard, Yorkshire 219
Castle Madoc, Brecon 174
Castle Malgwyn, Pemb. 256
Castle Malwood, Hants 85
Castle Rising, *p.* Norfolk 102
Castleton, Derbyshire 169
Castle Town, I. of Man 258
Castle Yard and Dykes n. Farthingstone 67
Cat-thorpe, Leicestershire 95
Catterick, *p.* Yorkshire 229
Cauldron Snout n. Middleton 195
Cauldron Snout, Durham 360
Caws Castle, n. Westbury 61
Cefn Amwleh, Caernarvon 238
Cefn Ogo, Denbighsh. 225
Celian, Cardiganshire 207
Cerne Abbas, Dorset 120
Chalgrave, Bedford 37
Chard, *p.* Somerset 139
Charlton, Kent 70
Charminster, Dorset 121
Chartley, Staffordshire 139
Chastleton, Oxon 82
Chatsworth House, Derby 156
Cheadle, *p.* Staffordshire 146
Cheddar, Somerset 130
Cheddar Cliffs, Somerset 130
Checkley, Staffordshire 142
Cheese Ring, n. Liskeard 221
Chelmorton, Derbyshire 153
Chelmsford, *p.* Essex 28
Chelsea, Middlesex 2
Cheltenham, *p.* Glouces. 94
Chepstow, *p.* Monmouth. 130
Cherhill, Wilts 83
Chertsey, *p.* Surry 19
Chester, *p.* Cheshire 181
Chesterfield, *p.* Derbyshire 151
Chesterholm Street, Durham 263
Chesterton, Cambridge 51
Chesterton, Hants 79
Chesterton, Warwick. 88
Chevening, Kent 21
Chew Magna, Somerset 119
Chichester, *p.* Sussex 62
Chiding Stone, n. Penshurst 33
Chidrick, Dorset 138
Chilham, Kent 52
Chillingham, Northumb. 320
Chilton, Somerset 55
Chippenham, *p.* Cambr. 67
Chipping Ongar, *p.* Essex 21
Chipping Warden, North. 78
Chirk, Denbighshire 184
Chiselbury British Camp, n. Broad Chalk 88
Chiswick, Middlesex 5
Chipchase, Northumberl. 290
Cholmondeley Castle, Chesh. 170
Cholsey, Berks 47
Chorley, *p.* Lancashire 209
Christ-church, *p.* Hants 100
Chudleigh, *p.* Devon 181
Church Stretton, Shropsh.
Cil Hepste Cascade, Brecon 200
Cirencester, *p.* Glouces. 88
Clapham, Sussex 3
Clare, *p.* Suffolk 55
Clee, Lincolnshire 165
Clenny, Caernarvon 235
Cleobury, Mortimer, Shrop. 141
Clifford, Hereford 155
Clifton, Gloucester 113
Clifton, Nottinghamshire 123
Clifton, Westmoreland 286
Clifton Campville, Stafford. 122
Clipstone, Nottinghamsh. 142
Clitheroe, *p.* Lancashire 216
Clumber Park, Nottingsh. 148
Clynog, Caernarvonshire 231
Cobham, *p.* Surry 19
Cockermouth, *p.* Cumberl. 304
Codford St. Mary, Wilts 89
Codsall, Staffordshire 127
Colchester, *p.* Essex 51
Colebrook Dale, n. Broseley 147
Coleby Hall, Lincolnshire 156
Coleshill, *p.* Warwick 104

Coliton, Devon 150
Colne, *p.* Lancashire 217
Colwick, Nottinghamsh. 126
Colwich, Staffordsh. 129
Combe Abbey, Warwick 86
Combe Martin, Devon 204
Congleton *p.* Cheshire 162
Coningshead Priory, Lanc. 261
Conisborough, Yorkshire 168
Conniugton Hunts 73
Constantine Cornwall 270
Copgrove, Yorkshire 210
Copper Mine (Deep), Lydford, Devon 119
Coquet Island, Northumb. 315
Corbridge, Northumberl. 279
Corby Castle, Cumberland 309
Corfe, Dorset 120
Cornhill, Northumberl. 330
Corsham, *p.* Wilts 95
Corwen, Merionethsh. 201
Cotham, Yorkshire 235
Cottingham, Yorkshire 178
Coventry, *p.* Warwick 92
Coverham Abbey, Yorksh. 256
Cowbridge, *p.* Glamorgans. 171
Cowthorpe Oak, Yorkshire 198
Coxwell (Little) 68
Crake Castle, Yorkshire 214
Cranborne, *p.* Dorset 92
Cranford, Middlesex 12
Credenhill, Hereford 159
Crennis Mine, n. St. Austel, Cornwall 254
Cresswell Crags, Notting. 146
Crewkherne, *p.* Somerset 151
Crich, Derbyshire 144
Crickaeth, Caernarvonsh. 244
Crickhowel, Brecon 154
Cricklade, *p.* Wilts 83
Croft, Hereford 145
Cromer, *p.* Norfolk 129
Cromlechs, Anglesey
Croome, Worcester 109
Cropthorne, Worcester 98
Crosby Ravensworth, Wes. 280
Crowan, Cornwall 255
Croxden, Staffordshire 144
Croydon, *p.* Surry 9
Croyland, Lincolnshire 88
Crug Hywell. Brecon 180
Cullercoats, Northumberl. 279
Cumrew, Cumberland 300
Curfews (2), n. Boxgrove 65
Cutcombe, Somerset 171
Cwm Idwal, Caernarvon 235
Cynwill Gaco, Caermarth. 195
Cynwyl Elved, Caermarth. 224

Dacre, Cumberland 289
Dale, Derbyshire 124
Dalston, Cumberland 304
Dalton, Cumberland 270
Dalton, Lancashire 270
Danerham 95
Danbury, *p.* Essex 32
Dance Maid, n. Burian, Corn. 301
Danes Holes, n. Grays Thurrock 25.
Darlaston, Staffordshire 142
Darlington, *p.* Durham 258
Dartford, *p.* Kent 14
Dartington, Devon 197
Dartmoor, Devon
Dartmouth, *p.* Devon 205
Daventry, *p.* Northampt. 72
Dawlish, Devon 182
Deal, *p.* Kent 71
Dean (Little), Gloucester 116
Deane, Northampton 87
Deerhurst, Gloucester 105
Denbigh, *p.* Denbighshire 218
Deptford, Kent 4
Derby, *p.* Derbyshire 136
Dereham (East), *p.* Norf. 101
Derwen, Denbighshire 206
Devil's Bridge, Cardigans. 194
Devil's Cavern, Derbysh. 170
Devil's Night-cap, n. Studland, 150
Devizes, *p.* Wilts 88
Devynock, Brecon 180
Dinas Bran, Denbighsh. 191
Dinas Dinlle, Caernarvon 235
Dinas Mawddwy, Merion. 199
Diserth, Flintshire 223
Ditchley, n. Kiddington 70
Docking, Norfolk 114

Doddington Hall, Cheshire 170
Dodford, Northampton 70
Dolawyn, Caernarvonsh. 249
Dolbenmean, Caernarvons. 238
Dolgelly, *p.* Merioneth 208
Dolforwyn Castle, Montg. 180
Dol-y-Cothy, Caermarth. 195
Dol-y-Myllynlyn, Merion. 215
Doncaster, *p.* Yorkshire 160
Donhead-St.-Andrew, Wilts 100
Douglas, *p.* I. of Man 330
Dorchester, *p.* Dorset 119
Dorchester, Oxon 49
Dorking, *p.* Surry 23
Donnington, Berks 57
Dove Dale, Derbyshire 143
Dover, *p.* Kent 71
Downing House, Flintsh. 211
Downton, Hereford 146
Downton, Wilts 87
Downton Castle, n. Ludlow 142
Drewsteignton, n. Morcton Hampstead 177
Droitwich, *p.* Worcester 118
Drumlaurgh Castle, Cumb. 315
Duddon Bridge, Cumb. 270
Dudley, Staffordshire 127
Dudley, *p.* Worcester 126
Dufton, Westmoreland 273
Dulwich, Surry 4
Duncombe Park, Yorksh. 220
Dunham Massy, Cheshire 182
DunkerlyBeacon,n.Cutcomb.166
Dunloe, Cornwall 226
Dunmow, *p.* Essex 37
Dunmow (Little), Essex 39
Dunraven, Glamorgansh. 181
Dunstable, *p.* Bedford 33
Dunstanborough, North. 315
Dunster, *p.* Somerset 158
Dunwich, Suffolk 90
Durham, *p.* Durham 260
Durnford (Great), Wilts 85
Dursley, *p.* Gloucester 108
Dwygyvylchi, Caernarvon. 258

Eamont, Westmoreland 286
Earl's Colne, Essex 44
Eartham, Sussex 58
Easingwold, *p.* Yorkshire 209
East Ayton, Yorkshire 231
East Bourne, *p.* Sussex 60
East Brent, Somerset 138
East Chinnock, Somerset 127
East Everley, Wilts 74
Easthamstead, Berks 29
East Levant, Sussex 64
East Meon, Hants 54
Easton Neston, Northampt. 89
East Rainham, Norfolk 104
Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire 54
Ebberston, Yorkshire 227
Eccleshall, *p.* Staffordshire 148
Eeton Hill Copper Mine, Staffordshire 154
Edenham, Lincolnshire 97
Edgehill, n. Ratley 78
Edlingham, Northumberl. 311
Edmond Castle, Cumberl. 317
Edmonton, Middlesex 6
Egleston, Durham 254
Eglwys Newydd, Cardigan 195
Egremont, *p.* Cumberland 298
Elford, Staffordshire 120
Ellesmere, *p.* Shropshire 117
Elmset, Suffolk 58
Elmswell, Suffolk 78
Elsdon, Northumberland 300
Eltham, Kent 8
Elton, Hunts 88
Ely, *p.* Cambridge 67
English Bicknor, Glouces. 123
Enmore, Somerset 140
Enville House, Staffords. 130
Epping, *p.* Essex 16
Epsom, *p.* Surry 16
Erddig, Denbighshire 192
Erith, Kent 14
Essenden, Rutlandshire 102
Etal, Northumberland 327
Eton Bray, Bedfordshire 56
Eton College, *p.* Bucks 21
Etruria, Staffordshire 150
Eudo Castle, Flintshire 189
Euston, Suffolk 80
Everingham House, Yorks. 194
Evesham, *p.* Worcester 95
Ewell, *p.* Surry 12

Ewelm, Oxon 48
Ewenny, Glamorganshire 177
Exeter, *p.* Devon 167
Exmouth, *p.* Devon 168
Exton, Rutlandshire 98
Eyam, Derbyshire 160
Eye, *p.* Suffolk 89
Eynsham, Oxon 60

Fairford, *p.* Gloucester 79
Fair Rosamond's Castle, n. Clifford 90
Falmouth, *p.* Cornwall 269
Fareham, *p.* Hants 72
Farley, Somerset 106
Farley, Wilts 77
Farnham, *p.* Surry 37
Farningham, Kent 17
Farn Island, Northumberl. 326
Farnley, Yorkshire 205
Farringdon, Hants 49
Farthingstone, Northampt. 67
Fawsley, Northampton 76
Featherstone Haugh, Northl. 296
Feckenham Worcester 122
Felbrig, n. Cromer 129
Felixstow, Suffolk 77
Felmersham, Bedfordshire 58
Festiniog, Merionethshire 228
Feversham, *p.* Kent 46
Filey, Yorkshire 267
Fillingham, Lincolnshire 157
Finchal, Durham 264
Fincham, Norfolk 94
Flamborough, Yorkshire 214
Fletching, Sussex 41
Flint, Flintshire 204
Fillingham, *p.* Lincolnsh. 102
Folkstone, *p.* Kent 71
Fonmon Castle, Glamorg. 169
Fonthill n. Hindon 96
Forden, Montgomeryshire 172
Fordham, Cambridge 65
Foremark, Derbyshire 124
Fowey, *p.* Cornwall 259
Foxley, Hereford 97
Framlingham, *p.* Suffolk 87
Frant, Sussex 37
Frisby, Leicestershire 109
Frome, *p.* Somerset 104
Fulham, Middlesex 4
Fulneck, Yorkshire 291

Gainsborough, *p.* Lincolns. 146
Garstang, *p.* Lancashire 229
Gate Burton, Lincolnshire 1.
Gateshead, *p.* Durham 271
Geddington, Northampton 77
Gedney, Lincolnshire 106
Giants Caves, Cumberland 259
Gigantic figure in chalk on Trendle Hill, n. Cerne Abbas 156
Gilsland Spa, Cumberland 329
Gislebam, Suffolk 100
Glassbury, Brecon 101
Glastonbury, *p.* Somerset 124
Gloddeath, Caernarvonsh. 259
Gloucester, *p.* Gloucester 101
Glyder Back M., Caer. 272
Goathurst, Somerset 159
Godolphin, Cornwall 265
God's Bridge, Yorkshire 250
Godstone, *p.* Surry 18
Godstow, Oxon 56
Gogmagog Hills, Camb. 55
Golden Grove, Caermarth. 205
Goldington, Bedfordshire 51
Goodrich, Hereford 126
Goodwood, n. Chichester 62
Gosfield, Essex 44
Grand Trunk Canal, Staff. 228
Grantham, *p.* Lincolnshire 110
Grassmere, Westmoreland 278
Gravenhill Wood n. Ambrosd. 56
Graystock, Cumberland 292
Grays Thurrock, Essex 26
Great Chart, Kent 24
Great Tew, Oxon 71
Great Totham, Essex 38
Great upon Little Stone, n. W. Headley 32
Greendale Oak, Nottingsh. 145
Greenford, Middlesex 10
Greensted (Past), Chinc n. High Ongar 52
Greenwich, Kent 5
Gresford, Denbighshire 194
Grimsby, *p.* [illegible]

Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincol. 97
Grindley-on-the-Hill, Notts. 155
Guernsey, (Isle of) Vide Hants
Guildford, *p.* Surry 29
Guilsborough, Northampton 76
Guisborough. *p.* Yorkshire 245
Gunton, Norfolk 125

Hackfall, Yorkshire 219
Hackness, Yorkshire 235
Hadleigh, *p.* Essex 38
Hafod House, Cardigansh. 195
Hagley, *p.* Worcester 125
Hagh, Lancashire 200
Hailsham, Sussex 56
Hales Owen, *p.* Shropshire 124
Hallaton, Leicestershire 90
Hallifax, Yorkshire 196
Hallinbury (Great), Essex 52
Hallow, Worcester 114
Halsham, Yorkshire 187
Halswood Hall, Yorkshire 190
Halton Chesters, Northum. 287
Haltwhistle, Northumberl. 315
Hambleton, Rutlandshire 93
Hammersmith, Middlesex 3
Hampstead, Middlesex 4
Hampton, Middlesex 13
Hanstal Ridware, Stafford 126
Hanbury, Worcester 121
Handsworth, Staffordshire 119
Harborough, Leicestershire 84
Harbottle, Northumberl. 305
Hardknot Mount, Cumber. 272
Hardrow Force, Yorkshire 235
Hardwick Hall, Derbyshir. 146
Harefield, Middlesex 18
Haresfield, Gloucester 107
Harewood House, Yorksh. 210
Harlaxton, Lincolnshire 115
Harlech, Merionethshire 226
Harlesly Castle, Yorkshire 234
Harling (East), *p.* Norfolk 93
Harold Stones, n. Trelech 135
Harrowgate, *p.* Yorkshire 204
Harrow on the Hill, *p.* Midd. 9
Hartburn, Northumberland 294
Hartington, Derbyshire 151
Hartlepool, Durham 251
Hartshill, Warwick
Harwarden, Flintshire 188
Harwich, *p.* Essex 71
Hascomb, Surry 39
Haslingfield, Cambridge 47
Hassel, Yorkshire 174
Hastings, *p.* Sussex 64
Hatfield, *p.* Herts 19
Hathersage, Derbyshire 172
Havant, *p.* Hants 66
Haverford West, *p.* Pemb. 250
Havering Bower, Essex 15
Hawkstone Park, n. Whitch. 161
Hay, *p.* Brecon 136
Hayles, Gloucester 96
Heaning Cascade, Yorksh. 232
Heddon on the Wall, Nor. 278
Hedingham, *p.* Essex 48
Hellan Amgoed, Carmarth. 258
Helmingham, Suffolk 81
Helmsley, *p.* Yorkshire 219
Helstone, *p.* Cornwall 276
Helton Flecket, Westmorl. 282
Hemstead, Essex 47
Henley, *p.* Oxon 55
Henley in Arden, *p.* Warw. 101
Henllan Falls, Cardigansh. 227
Hereford, *p.* Hereford 135
Herne, Kent 50
Hertford, *p.* Herts 21
Hesket (High), Cumberland 294
Hesket New Market, Cum. 300
Hest Bank, Lancashire 243
Hever, Kent 54
Hexham, *p.* Northumberl. 282
Hexton, Herts 42
Heysham, Lancashire 245
Heytesbury, *p.* Wilts 92
Heythorpe, Oxon 70
Higham Ferrers, *p.* North. 64
High Clere, Hants 63
High Force Cascade, Dur. 263
Highgate, Middlesex 4
Hildersham, Cambridge 49
Hillingdon, Middlesex 13
Hillington, Norfolk 113
Hindon, *p.* Wilts 94
Hinlip, Worcester 114
Hinton, Somerset 153

Hints, Staffordshire 115
Hitchin, *p.* Herts 54
Holbeach, *p.* Lincolnshire 105
Holkar, Lancashire 255
Holkham, *p.* Norfolk 121
Holme, Nottingham 123
Holme Pierpoint, Notting. 128
Holt, *p.* Denbighshire 196
Holyhead, *p.* Anglesey 270
Holy Island, Northumberl. 325
Holywell, *p.* Flintshire 207
Home Lacy, Hereford 154
Honiton, *p.* Devon 149
Hopton, Derbyshire 141
Hordle, Hants 99
Hornby, Lancashire 250
Horseheath, Cambridge 50
Horsham, *p.* Sussex 36
Horton, Dorset 96
Horton, Northampton 72
Horton Kirkby, Kent 18
Houghton, Norfolk 122
Houghton Castle, Northum. 289
Housesteads, Northumberl. 295
Hoveringham, Nottingham 133
Howden, *p.* Yorkshire 176
Howe, Berwick
Howgill Castle, Westmorel. 280
Howick, Northumberland 310
Howsham House, n. Kirkham, Yorkshire 209
Hull, *p.* Yorkshire 170
Hulne Abbey, Northumb. 308
Hunmanby, Yorkshire 208
Hunsdon, Herts 22
Huntingdon, *p.* Hunts 58
Hurley, Berks 51
Hurst, Hants 99
Hurstmonceux, Sussex 39
Hurst Pierpoint, Sussex 36
Hutton, Cumberland 290
Hutton Pushel, Yorkshire 230
Hythe, Kent 67

Ickworth, Suffolk 71
Ilam, Devon 53
Ilam, Staffordshire 145
Ilchester, *p.* Somerset 122
Ilderton, Northumberland 321
Ilkley, Yorkshire 210
Ilminster, *p.* Somerset 134
Ince Blundel House, Lanc. 214
Ingleborough Mts. Yorks. 247
Ingleton, Yorkshire 244
Ingolby, Lincolnshire 109
Ingram Hill, Northumberl. 316
Ipstones, Staffordshire 151
Ipswich, *p.* Suffolk 69
Iron Acton, Gloucester 115
Irthlingborough, Northamp. 66
Isleham, Cambridge 68
Isleworth, Middlesex 8
Isle of Man, *Vide* Cumberland
Isle of Sheppey, Kent
Isle of Thanet, Kent
Isle of Walney, Lancashire 272
Isle of Wight, *p.* Hants
Ivy Bridge, *p.* Devon 204

Jarrow, Durham 276
Jersey, (Isle of) *Vide* Hants

Keddlestone House, Derb. 131
Keighley, *p.* Yorkshire 208
Keld Force, Yorkshire 253
Kelham, Nottingham 123
Kellet, Lancashire 247
Kellington, Cornwall 213
Kemsey, Worcester 62
Kenchester, Hereford 159
Kendal, *p.* Westmoreland 265
Kenilworth, Warwick 101
Kensington, Middlesex 2
Kensworth, Herts 31
Kenwood, n. Highgate 4
Kessingland, Suffolk 108
Keston, Kent
Ketton, Rutlandshire 92
Kew, Cornwall 212
Kew, Surry 7
Keynsham, Somerset 115
Kidderminster, *p.* Worcest. 126
Kidlington, Oxon 53
Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire 255
Kingsbridge, Devon 191
Kinbolton, *p.* Hants 92

King's Stanley, Glouc. 104
King's Swinford, Staff. 130
Kington, *p.* Hereford 154
Kinlet, Shropshire 43
Kirby Lonsdale, *p.* Westmo. 251
Kirby Stephen, *p.* Westmor. 268
Kirbythore, Westmor. 273
Kirk Andreas, I. of Man 350
Kirk Bride, I. of Man 354
Kirkdale, Yorkshire 223
Kirkham, *p.* Yorkshire 210
Kirkhampton, Cornwall 226
Kirkhaugh, Northumb. 308
Kirk Judy, Isle of Man 356
Kirkleatham Hall, York. 253
Kirklington, Nottingh. 152
Kirk Michael, I. of Man 350
Kirkoswald, Cumberland 296
Kirkstall Abbey, Yorks. 196
Kirkstead Abbey, Linc. 123
Kirkwall, Orkney Isles 327
Kirtling, Cambridge 63
Kisdon Force, Yorkshire 255
Kitt's Cotty House, n. Maids. 34
Knaresborough, *p.* Yorks. 203
Knighton, *p.* bord. of Shr. 158
Kniver, Staffordshire 129
Knole, Kent 23
Knowle, Warwick 149
Knutsford, *p.* Cheshire 175
Kynaston Cave, n. Great Ness
Kynfeg, Glamorganshire 188

Laycock, Wilts 92
Lakes, Cumberl. 276
Lambeth, Surry 4
Lambley, Northumb. 310
Lamphey Court, Pemb. 252
Lancaster, Lancash. 240
Launcing, Sussex 59
Lanchester, Durham 266
Landaff, Glamorgans. 161
Lanercost Priory, Cumb. 313
Langley Castle, North. 288
Languard Fort, n. Felixstow, Suffolk 79
Lanwit Major, Glam. 171
Lanlivet, Cornw. 242
Laugharne, Caerm. 246
Launcels, Cornw. 221
Launceston, *p.* Cornw. 215
Lavenham, Suff. 60
Lawhaden, Pemb. 257
Laxey, I. of Man 338
Layer Marney, Essex 57
Leap, Hants 92
Leasows, n. Hales Owen 118
Lech-gwn-farwyd, Angl. 267
Leckhampton, Glou. 94
Leebotwood, Shrop. 162
Leeds, *p.* Yorksh. 193
Leek, *p.* Staff. 156
Ledbury, Heref. 120
Leicester, *p.* Leic. 98
Leighton Buzzard, *p.* Beds. 41
Leiston, Suff. 91
Leith Hill Surry 44
Lemington Priors, Warw. 90
Lemmington, Northumb. 310
Leominster, *p.* Heref. 137
Letcombe 61
Levins, Westm. 256
Leverington, Camb. 92
Lewes, *p.* Sussex 49
Liddiard Tregorze, Wilts 81
Lilbourn, Northamp. 86
Lilleshull, Shrops. 142
Lincoln, *p.* Linc. 129
Lingfield, Surry 24
Linhope Spout, Northum. 315
Liskeard, *p.* Cornw. 221
Litchfield, *p.* Staff. 120
Littlecot, Wilts 87
Little Houghton, Northamp. 64
Little Driffield, Yorks. 193
Little Hampton, *p.* n. Worthing 64
Liverpool, *p.* Lanc. 207
Llanarmon, Denb. 210
Llan Artare, Caerm. 208
Llan Babo, Angl. 212
Llanbadarn Fawr, Card. 209
Llanberris, Caern. 236
Llanbeudy, Caerm. 239
Llan Darfyd, Card. 222
Llandidnam, Montg. 184
Llanddinolen, Caern. 238
Llanddwedi Brefi, Card. 210
Llandegla

Llandegla Denb. 198
Llandeilo Cresseney, Monm. 158
Llandevailog, Brecon 171
Llandilo Vawr, *p.* Caerm. 201
Llandonna, Angl. 251
Llandovery, Caerm. 188
Llandrindod, Radnor. 170
Llandrillo, Caern. 256
Llanduduo, Caern. 241
Llan Dwrog, Caern. 250
Llandybie, Caerm. 196
Llandysilio Gogo, Card. 222
Llandysill, Card. 217
Llan Edwin, Angl. 251
Llanelly, Caerm. 216
Llanerchymed, Angl. 252
Llanerfyl, Montg. 185
Llanerth, Card. 216
Llanfair, Montgom. 180
Llanfair Fitholf, Angl. 258
Llan-fair-Cwllgwyngyll, A. 254
Llanfechell, Angl. 275
Llanfihangel Ararth, Caerm. 229
Llanfihangel Bythych, Caerm. 212
Llanfihangel Glyn, Card. 212
Llangadoc, *p.* Caerm. 189
Llangammarch, Brecon 178
Llangattock, Brecon 153
Llangeod Castle Brecon 164
Llangefni, Anglesey 259
Llangibby, Monm. 149
Llangollen, Denbigh. 191
Llangoedmore, Cardig. 250
Llangranog, Cardig. 225
Llanidan, Anglesey 252
Llanidded, Monm. 159
Llanio, Cardigansh. 211
Llanjestyn, Anglesey 251
Llanllwny, Caermarth. 211
Llan-llyfni, Caernarvon 255
Llan Mowddwy, Merio. 205
Llan Rhaiader, Denb. 220
Llan Rian, Pemb. 275
Llanridian, Glamorg. 211
Llan Rug, Caernary. 250
Llanrwst, Denbighs. 225
Llansannon, Denbighs. 226
Llan Stephan, Caerm. 217
Llanthony, Monm. 155
Llantrissent, Glamorg. 169
Llanvair, Monm. 141
Llanvair-y-bryn, Caerm. 188
Llanvihangle Crucomey Mon. 155
Llanvillo, Brecon 177
Llanwenog, Cardigans. 210
Llanwnws, Cardigansh. 215
Llanwrtyd, Brecon 198
Llanydloes, *p.* Montg. 189
Llanymynech, Mont. 182
Lodington, Leicestersh. 95
London, *p.* Middlesex
Long Ashton, Somer. 115
Longdon, Staffordsh. 122
Longleat, Wilts 99
Long Meg and Daughters, Cumberl. 297
Longnor, Shrop. 165
Longtown, Cumberl. 312
Longtown, *p.* Heref. 154
Lostwithiel, *p.* Cornw. 256
Loughor, Glam. 211
Louth, *p.* Linc. 144
Lowestoff, *p.* Suff. 115
Lowick, Northamp. 76
Low Layton, Essex 5
Lowther, Westm. 285
Luckington, Wilts 102
Ludgvan, Cornw. 288
Ludlow, *p.* Shrop. 142
Luggershall, *p.* Wilts 70
Lullingston, Kent 19
Lulworth (West), Dor. 124
Lumley Castle, Durham 265
Luton, *p.* Bedf. 51
Lydford, Devon 205
Lydney, Glouc. 122
Lyme, *p.* Dorset 145
Lyme Hall, Chesh. 174
Lymington, *p.* Hants 95
Lynchmere, Sussex 45
Lyndhurst, *p.* Hants 86
Lyndridge, Worc. 128
Lynn, *p.* Norf. 97

Macclesfield, *p.* Chesh. 167
Machynlleth, *p.* Montg. 206
Madeley, Shrop. 148
Madley, Heref. 142

Maer, Staff. 158
Magotsfield, Glouc. 108
Maiden Bradley, Wilts 104
Maidstone, *p.* Kent 34
Maldon, *p.* Essex 36
Malham, Yorksh. 229
Mallwyd, Merion. 200
Malmesbury, *p.* Wilts 95
Malpas, Chesh. 166
Malvern (Great), *p.* Worc. 116
Manhead, Devon 181
Manceter, Warw. 109
Manchester, *p.* Lanc. 182
Manghold, I. of Man 338
Manningtree, *p.* Essex 60
Manorbeer Castle, Pem. 247
Mansfield, *p.* Nott. 138
Mansfield Woodhouse, Nott. 140
Mapledurham, Oxon 42
Maplestead (Great) Ess. 50
Maplestead (Little), Ess. 49
Mapletho pe, Lanc. 144
Marchwell, Denb. 187
Margam, Glam. 185
Margate, *p.* Kent 71
Market Bosworth, *p.* Leic. 107
Market Lavington, Wilts 89
Market Weighton, Yorks. 189
Marlborough, *p.* Wilts 74
Marlow (Great), *p.* Bucks 51
Maryport, *p.* Cumb. 311
Mathrafal, Montg. 182
Matlock, Derb. 145
Mawey, Nhamp. 85
Maxstocke, Warw. 101
Melborne, Derb. 128
Melbury Samford, Dors. 128
Melcombe Horsey, Dor. 116
Melford, Suff. 56
Mellor, Lanc. 222
Melton Constable, Norf. 121
Melton-on-the-Hill, York. 165
Merazion, *p.* Cornw. 280
Mere, *p.* Wilts 101
Mereworth, Kent 52
Merrington, Durh. 253
Merstham, Surry 20
Merthyr Tydvil, Glam. 183
Merton, Norf. 95
Messing, Essex 45
Mickleham, Surry 20
Mickleton, Glouc. 99
Middle, Shrop. 162
Middleham, *p.* Yorksh. 234
Middleton, Norf. 94
Middleton, Durh. 256
Middleton Cheney, Nham. 74
Middlewich, *p.* Chesh. 167
Midhurst, *p.* Sussex 80
Milborne Port, *p.* Som. 113
Milborne St. Andrew, Dor. 121
Milkenhall, *p.* Suff. 70
Milford, *p.* Pemb. 256
Milford Haven, Pem. 257
Military Asylum, Chels. Mid. 2
Military Coll. n. Sandhurst Berks 32
Milton Abbas, Dors. 111
Minchin Hampton, Glo. 98
Minehead, Som. 100
Minster Lovel, Oxon 67
Modbury, *p.* Devon 207
Mold, *p.* Flintsh. 261
Monachty, Angl. 277
Moneyash, Derb. 137
Mongewell, Oxon 46
Monkey Island, Berks 48
Monks Buckland, Devon 208
Monks Grove, n. Chertsey 20
Monks Kirby, Warw. 94
Monmouth, *p.* Monm. 129
Monsal Dale, Derb. 138
Montgomery, *p.* Mont. 199
Mordington, Berw.
Moresby, Cumb. 305
Moreton, Chesh. 210
Moreton Hampstead, Dev. 185
Morpeth, *p.* North. 283
Mortimer's Cross, Heref. 143
Morvah, Cornw. 285
Morval, Cornw. 275
Mottram, Chesh. 166
Mount Bures, Essex 59
Mount Grace Pr. Yorksh. 229
Moyston Hall, Flintsh. 272
Muchelney, Som. 102
Muker, Yorksh. 234
Mulgrave Castle, Yorksh. 248

Muncaster House, Cum. 277
Nangle, Pemb. 260
Nanney House, Meri. 210
Nant Francon, Caer. 233
Nantglyn, Denb. 225
Nantwich, *p.* Chesh. 163
Narbeth, *p.* Pemb. 255
Naseby, Nhamp. 78
Natland, Westm. 260
Naxworth Castle, Cum. 310
Neath, *p.* Glam. 197
Nefyn, Caern. 256
Nenmet, Som. 125
Ness (Great), Shrop. 170
Nestor (Great), Chesh. 192
Netherby, Cumb. 312
Netley Abbey, n. Southampton, Hants 78
Netley Abbey, n. Long Crendon, Bucks 45
Nevern, Pemb. 244
Newark, *p.* Notts. 121
Newbiggen, Westm. 278
Newbiggen, Yorksh. 262
Newborough, Angl. 264
Newborough, Northum. 288
Newby Hall, Yorksh. 216
Newcastle, *p.* Northum. 271
Newcastle-under-Line Staf. 149
New Castle Emlyn. Caerm. 223
Newcastle (Little) Pem. 270
New Church, Caerm. 221
Newhaven, *p.* Suss. 56
Newhaven Inn, Derb. 149
Newland, Glouc. 152
New Malton, Yorksh. 214
Newmarket, *p.* Camb. 60
Newmarket, Flintsh. 220
Newnham. *p.* Glouc. 115
Newport, *p.* Mouth. 146
Newport, *p.* I. of Wight
Newport, Pemb. 245
New Radnor, Radn. 161
Newstead, Nott. 143
Newton, *p.* Lanc. 193
Newton Notes, Glam. 179
Newtown, *p.* Montg. 176
New Walsingham, Norf. 113
Norbury, Staff. 144
Norham, Northum. 328
Normancross, Hunts 71
Normanton, Not. 128
Normanton, Rutl. 97
Northallerton, *p.* York. 223
Northampton, *p.* Nhamp. 66
Northfield, Worc. 87
North Meals, Lanc. 216
Northorp, *p.* Flints. 201
North Stonham, Hants 77
Northwich, *p.* Chesh. 174
Norwich, *p.* Norf. 109
Noton-under-Cannock. Staf. 120
Nottingham. *p.* Not. 124
Nuthall Nott. 128
Nuneaton. *p.* Warw. 105
Nuncham Courtney, Ox. 52
Nunnery, Cumb. 293

Oakely Park, n. Ludlow 142
Oakham. *p.* Rutl. 95
Oakhampton, *p.* Devon 195
Oaksey, Wilts 90
Oatlands, n. Weybridge Surry 20
Ockley, Surry 30
Odiham, *p.* Hants 40
Ogburn-St.-George, Wilts 77
Ogbury British Camp. n. Great Durnford,
Okeover, Staff. 142
Old Bury, n. Mancetter 109
Oldbury, Glouc. 152
Old Castle, Monm. 156
Old Cleve, Som. 156
Old Hurst, Hunts 83
Old Radnor, Radn. 160
Old Sarum, Wilts 80
Ombersley, Worc. 116
Oncon, I. of Man 370
Ongar (High), *p.* Ess. x 22
Orford. *p.* Suff. 88
Ormshead, Caern. 242
Orton (Great), Cumb. 311
Orton, *p.* Westm. 276
Osmaston, Derb. 137
Ossington, Nott. 137
Ostirmouth Castle, Glam. 209
Oswestry, *p.* Shrop. 178
Otley. *p.* Yorksh. 203
Otterburne, Northum. 305

Oundle, *p.* Nhamp. 76
Over, Camb. 60
Over Arley, Staff. 132
Overbury, Worc. 102
Oxburgh, Norf. 89
Oxendon (Great), Nhampt. 81
Oxenhall, Glouc. 113
Oxford, *p.* Oxon 58
Oxton, Not. 132

Painswick, *p.* Glouc. 102
Pap Castle, Cumb. 304
Parham, Sussex 54
Park Gate, *p.* Chesh. 193
Parys Mountain Copper Mine Angl. 278
Patterdale, West. 283
Pattingham, Staff. 137
Paulers Pury, Nhampt. 56
Peel, I. of Man 344
Pembroke, *p.* Pemb. 250
Penboyr, Caerm. 228
Penbryn, Card. 230
Pendeen Vau, Cornw. 291
Pendle Hill, Lanc. 218
Pendragon, Westm. 273
Pengethley, Heref. 124
Pen Llyn, Caern. 251
Penmaenmawr, Caern. 243
Penmark Castle, Glam. 169
Pen Mon, Ang. 256
Penmorfa, Caern. 256
Penmynnydd, Ang. 255
Penmare, Corn. 270
Pennigant Mount, Yorks. 248
Penrith, *p.* Cumb. 285
Pensgerswick, Corn. 283
Penshurst, Kent 51
Pentlow, Essex 56
Pentraeth, Angl. 258
Pen-y-bont, *p.* Radn. 168
Penzance, *p.* Cornw. 280
Pepperharrow, Surry 56
Peterborough, *p.* Nhamp. 77
Petersham, Surry 10
Petworth, *p.* Sussex 49
Pevensey, Sussex 62
Pickering, *p.* Yorks. 223
Picton Castle, Pemb. 259
Piddletown, Dorset 114
Pilsden Dorset 141
Pipe Ridware, Staff. 130
Pirton, Oxon 36
Pistill Mowdoch, Mer. 217
Pistyll Rhaiadr, Mont. 200
Pistill y Cayne, Mer. 217
Pitsford, Nhamp. 71
Plas Gwyn, Ang. 253
Plas Newidd House, Ang. 211
Pleasley, Not. 141
Pleshey, Essex 35
Plumpton, Yorks. 206
Plymouth, *p.* Devon 215
Plymouth Dock, *p.* Devon 217
Plympton, *p.* Devon 217
Polysyllabic Echo n. Great Oxendon 81
Ponsonby, Cum. 294
Pont Aber Glass Lyn, Caern. 233
Pont Dolgarog, Denb. 229
Pontefract, *p.* Yorksh. 179
Pont Neath Vaughan, Brecon 180
Pont-y-Cysselte, Denb. 194
Pont-y-Prid Bridge, Glam. 168
Pontypool, Monm. 150
Poole's Hole Cave, Derb. 160
Porchester, *p.* Hants 67
Porlock, Som. 166
Porthogof Cavern, Brec. 180
Portland (Isle of), *p.* Dors. 132
Portskewett, Monm. 133
Portsmouth, *p.* Hants 71
Portswood, Hants 79
Potbury, Som. 119
Potteries, Staff. 158
Potters Grove, Bedf. 40
Powderham, Devon 181
Powis Castle, Mont. 178
Poynings, Sussex 51
Prescot, *p.* Lanc. 198
Prestbury, Glouc. 95
Presteigne, Rad. 158
Preston. *p.* Lanc. 218
Prittlewell, *p.* Essex 42
Probus, Cornw. 262
Prudhoe, Northum. 281
Pulpit Hugh Llwyd Cynfael, Merion. 228

Purbeck (I. of), Dor.
Pusey, *p.* Berks 64

Queenington, Glouc. 81
Queens Camel, Som. 119

Raby Castle, Durh. 255
Radcliffe-on-the-Wreke. Leic. 108
Radcliffe upon Trent, Not. 129
Radway, Warw. 79
Ragland, *p.* Monm. 139
Ragley Hall, n. Alcester 105
Rampisham, Dorset 155
Rampton, Not. 139
Ramsay, *p.* I. of Man 340
Ramsey, *p.* Hunts 68
Ramsgate, *p.* Kent 72
Ratby, Leic. 101
Ratley, Warw. 78
Raunds, Nhamp. 67
Ravenstonedale, Westm. 272
Reading, *p.* Berks 57
Reculver, Kent 65
Redcar, Yorks. 251
Redford, Nott. 140
Redgrave, Suff. 88
Redlingfield, Suff. 86
Redruth, *p.* Cornw. 263
Red Wharf Bay, Ang. 255
Reepham, *p.* Norf. 112
Reigate, *p.* Surry 21
Remenham, Berks 56
Repton, Derb. 124
Revesby, Linc. 140
Rhaiadr Mawr, Denb. 229
Rhos Colyn, Angl. 265
Rhuddlan, Flint. 221
Ribchester, Lanc. 225
Ribstone, Yorks. 207
Richmond, *p.* Surry 9
Richmond, *p.* Yorks. 234
Rickmansworth, *p.* Herts 18
Ridgemount, Bedf. 44
Ringstead, Nhamp. 68
Ripley, Yorks. 215
Ripon, *p.* Yorks. 212
Risingham, Nhum. 295
Rivaulx Abbey, Yorks. 220
Roach, Cornw. 242
Robinhood Hill, n. Gloucest. 165
Roche Abbey, Yerks. 158
Roche Castle, Pemb. 269
Rochester, *p.* Kent 29
Rock, Worc. 125
Rock Idol, n. Newland, Gloc. 152
Rockingham, *p.* Nhamp. 83
Rock-Salt Mines, Northwich Chesh. 174
Rodney's Pillar, Mont. 181
Rollwright, Oxon 75
Roman Amphitheatre near Dorchester Dors. 40
Roman Wall, &c. in Wrexet. 156
Romney, *p.* Kent 68
Romsey, Hants 73
Ronton, Staff. 152
Rookly, Yorks. 247
Roseberry Topping, York. 250
Rose Castle, Cumb. 304
Ross, Heref. 120
Rothbury, Nhmb. 301
Rotherfield Greys, Oxon. 57
Rotherham, *p.* Yorks. 159
Roucester, Staff. 141
Rouse Lench, Worc. 112
Royal Oak, n. Tonge 142
Roydon, Essex 24
Royston, *p.* Herts 57
Ruabon, Denb. 193
Rudlaxton, Pemb. 265
Rudgley, *p.* Staff. 127
Rudstone, Yorks. 262
Runcorn, Chesh. 188
Runswick, Yorks. 247
Rushall, Staff. 126
Rushton Spencer, Staff. 160
Ruthin, *p.* Denb. 201
Rye, *p.* Sussex 67

Saffron Walden, *p.* Essex 83
St. Agnes, *p.* Cornw. 268
St. Asaph, *p.* Flint. 217
St. Albans, *p.* Herts 59
St. Anthony, Cornw. 221
St. Austel, *p.* Corn. 253
St. Briavels, Glouc. 136
St. Catherine's Hill, I. of W.
St. Clears, Cornw. 227
St. Columb,

St. Columb, *p.* Cornw. 250
St. David's. Pemb. 267
St. Day, Corn. 265
St. Dogmael, Pemb. 234
St. Donats, Glam. 178
St. Germains. *p.* Corn. 226
St. Helen's, I. of W.
St. Gowan's Chapel. Pemb. 256
St. Ives, *p.* Hunts 59
St. John Lee, Nhum. 284
St. John's Weardale, Dur. 267
St. Justs, Cornw. 288
St. Lawrence, I. of W. Hants.
St. Nicholas, Glam. 164
St. Osyth, Essex 62
St. Pauls, Cornw. 300
St. Pierre, Monm. 134
St. Stephens, Corn. 258
Saintbury, Glouc. 91
Salisbury, *p.* Wilts 80
Salkeld (Great), Cum. 295
Saltash, *p.* Cornw. 220
Salt-pits at Northwich, Ches. 174
Sancred, Cornw, 285
Sandbeck House, Yorks. 153
Sandford, West. 360
Sandhurst, Berks. 32
Sandon, Staff. 136
Sandton, Linc. 155
Sandy, Bedf. 49
Sandwich, *p.* I. of Thanet, Kent. 68
Sawston, Camb. 48
Scaleby, Cumb. 313
Scarborough, Yorks. 214
Scawby & Manton, Linc. 152
Scilly Islands, *p.* Corn.
Screveton, Nott. 125
Scrivelsby, Linc. 136
Seaford, *p.* Sussex 60
Seaton Delaval, Nhum. 280
Seckington, Warw. 117
Sedgefield, Durh. 250
Sedgeley, Staff. 129
Seethrog, Brecon 170
Sefton, Lanc. 214
Seisdon, Staff. 128
Selby. *p.* Yorks. 177
Sennen, Corn. 298
Settle, *p.* Yorks. 234
Severgham. Cumb. 298
Sew Enion Gam Cascade, Brecon 180
Shaftesbury, *p.* Dorset 101
Shalfleet, Hants 59
Shalford, Surry 30
Shap, Westm. 278
Shareshill, Staff. 135
Shebbertswould, Kent 65
Sheen, Surry 7
Sheffield, *p.* Yorks. 161
Sheffield Place, n. Fletching 41
Shefford (Great), Camb. 63½
Shenstone, Staff. 122
Shepton Mallet, *p.* Som. 115
Sherborne, *p.* Dorset 116
Sherbourne, Yorks. 225
Sheriff Hutton, Yorks. 210
Shewing Shields, Nhum. 291
Shiffnall, *p.* Shrop. 143
Shirbourn Castle, n. Pirton, Oxon 40
Shire, Surry
Shocklash, Chesh. 171
Shrewsbury, *p.* Shrop. 154
Shuckburgh (Superior), War. 77
Shugborough, Staff. 138
Sibbertoft, Nhamp. 83
Sidmouth, *p.* Devon 159
Silchester, Hants 52
Silsoe, *p.* Bedf. 40
Simonburn, Nhum. 288
Sion House, n. Isleworth 8½
Sittingbourne, *p.* Kent 39
Sizergh, West. 264
Skeffington, Lei. 107
Skegby, Nott. 140
Skelton Castle, Yorks. 252
Skenfreth, Monm. 136
Skipsea, Yorks. 194
Skipton, *p.* Yorks. 218
Sleddle, West. 272
Sledmere, Yorks. 199
Slough, *p.* n. Eton College Bucks 21
Snailwell, Camb. 63
Snape, Suff. 89
Sodbury, *p.* Glo. 108
Soho, n. Birmingham, 118

Soho, Staff. 118
Somerton, *p.* Som. 125
Somersby, Linc. 140
Soap Rock, n. Helstone, Cornw. 229
South Cave, Yorks. 185
South Brent, Som. 151
South Cadbury, Som. 115
Southampton, *p.* Hants 75
South Cerney, Glouc. 91
South Creake, Norf. 119
Southend, *p.* Essex 45
South Mimms, [vide Mdlx.] Herts 14
Southmolton, *p.* Dev. 176
Southport, Lanc. 218
Southwark, Surry
South Weald, Essex 17
Southwell, Nott. 128
Southwold, *p.* Suff. 105
Sowerby, Cumb. 296
Sowerby, Yorks. 216
Spar Cave, I. of Sky
Sparsholt, 62
Spindeston, Nhum. 524
Spittal, Linc. 140
Spratton, Nhamp. 72
Stackpool, Pemb. 255
Stafford, *p.* Staff. 134
Staindrop, *p.* Durh. 255
Stainmoor, Westm. 265
Stalbridge, Dors. 113
Stamford, Lin. 86
Stamfordham, Nhum. 282
Standlynch, Wilts 84
Stanford, Nham. 83
Stanford, Not. 114
Stanhope, Durh. 265
Stanmore Rock, Rad. 159
Stansted Abbots, *p.* Herts 22
Stansted Mountfitchet, Es. 31
Stanton, Glouc. 93
Stanton Drew, Som. 118
Stanton Harcourt, Oxon 51
Stanton (Long), Camb. 56
Stanton Moor, Derb. 157
Stanton Prior, Som. 110
Staple, Kent 64
Stapleford, Leic. 109
Staunton, Not. 121
Stevington, Bedf. 55
Steyning, *p.* Sussex 51
Stockbridge, *p.* Hants 66
Stockport, *p.* Chesh. 175
Stockton, Worc. 125
Stockton upon-Tees, *p.* D. 259
Stogumber, Som. 161
Stoke, Shrop. 150
Stoke Bruern, Nham. 63
Stoke Curcy, Som. 127
Stokedry, Rut. 87
Stoke Edith, Heref. 132
Stoke-juxta-Neyland, *p.* Suff. 59
Stoke Pogis, Bucks 21
Stone Amphitheatre n. St. Justs Cornw. 288
Stonehenge, n. Amesbury 79
Stoneleigh, Warw. 96
Stoney Middleton, Derb. 161
Stoney Middleton, *p.* Ox. 58
Stourbridge, *p.* Worc. 125
Stourhead n. Mere, Wilts 103
Stourport, *p.* Worc. 130
Stow, Linc. 139
Stowe Nine Churches, Nham. 69
Strata Florida, Card. 270
Stratford, Suff. 86
Stratford-on-Avon, *p.* War. 93
Strelley, Nott. 128
Stretham, Camb. 63
Striguil, Monm. 144
Strington, Som. 149
Strumpshaw, Norf. 115
Studland, Dorset 150
Studley Park, Yorks. 215
Stuntney, Camb. 69
Sturminster Newton, Dor. 111
Sudbury House, Derb. 147
Sudeley, Glouc. 93
Sulgrave, Nham. 69
Sunbury, Middx. 16
Sunderland, Dur. 270
Sundon, Bedf. 37
Sunken Kirk, Cum. 273
Sunning Hill, *p.* Berks 23
Sutton, Bedf. 46
Sutton Coldfield, *p.* War. 111
Swaffham, *p.* Norf. 93

Swaffham St. Cyric,	Cam.	64
Swalcar Oak,	Staff.	130
Swansea, *p.*	Glam.	204
Swanwich, *p.*	Dor.	127
Swavesey,	Camb.	58
Swinbrook,	Oxon	74
Swinnerton,	Staff.	144
Tadcaster, *p.*	Yorks.	187
Talgarth,	Brecon.	160
Talley,	Caerm.	207
Talyllyn,	Meri.	212
Tamworth,	Staff.	117
Tamworth, *p.*	Warw.	117
Tan-ben-Ceven,	Ang.	253
Tanfield,	Durn.	269
Tanfield,	Yorks.	227
Tattershall,	Linc.	125
Tavistock, *p.*	Devon	204
Taunton, *p.*	Som.	144
Teignmouth, *p.*	Devon	187
Temple Breun,	Linc.	118
Temple Sowerby,	West.	277
Tenby, *p.*	Pem.	246
Terrace (Fine) n. Bridgnorth		139
Teversall,	Nott.	142
Tewkesbury, *p.*	Glouc.	103
Thame, *p.*	Oxon	44
Thetford, *p.*	Norf.	80
Thickencote,	Rutl.	89
Thirkleby Hall,	York.	218
Thirsk, *p.*	Yorks.	215
Thornbury, *p.*	Glouc.	124
Thorndon Hall, n. Brentwood,		19
Thorney,	Camb.	85
Thorney Abbey,	Lin.	93
Thornham,	Linc.	154
Thornton,	Linc.	148
Thurstanton,	Chesh.	137
Thwaite,	Norf.	125
Tickenham,	Som.	121
Tickhill,	Yorks.	172
Tideswell,	Derb.	161
Tilbury Fort, n. Gray's Thurrock,	Essex	26
Tilmouth,	Nhum.	328
Tilsworth,	Bedf.	39
Tinemouth,	Nhum.	280
Tintagell,	Cornw.	229
Tintern,	Monm.	139
Tipput,	Wilts	89
Tisbury,	Wilts	97
Tiverton, *p.*	Devon	165
Tixall,	Staff.	139
Tolleshunt Magna,	Essex.	41
Toddington,	Bedf.	38
Tonge,	Shrop.	141
Topsham, *p.*	Devon	170
Torquay,	Devon	193
Torksey,	Linc.	140
Towyn,	Mer.	218
Totness, *p.*	Devon	195
Tottenham,	Midx.	5
Towcester, *p.*	Nhamp.	60
Trawsfynydd,	Mer.	220
Tregaian,	Angl.	262
Tregaron,	Card.	202
Trelech,	Monm.	135
Trelech or Bettws,	Caerm.	242
Tremadoc,	Caern.	236
Trentham House,	Staff.	148
Tror Caeri,	Caern.	258
Tretower,	Brecon	158
Treuddyn,	Flint.	200
Triangular Pillar, n. Castle Malwood,	Herts	83
Tring, *p.*	Herts	31
Trowell,	Nott.	129
Troy House, n. Monmouth		130
Trumpington,	Camb.	48
Truro, *p.*	Cornw.	255
Tunbridge, *p.*	Kent	30
Tupholme,	Linc.	139
Tutbury, *p.*	Staff.	128
Tuxford, *p.*	Nott.	133
Twickenham,	Middx.	10
Tynwald Mount,	I. of M.	340
Tyree,	Warw.	89
Tywidneck,	Cornw.	277
Uffington,	Berks	71
Ufford,	Suff.	79
Uley,	Glouc.	106
Ulverstone, *p.*	Lanc.	267
Upheven,	Wilts	80
Uppingham, *p.*	Rutl.	89
Upton,	Bucks	21

Upton,	Worc.	109
Usk. *p.*	Monm.	144
Uttoxeter, *p.*	Staff.	138
Uxbridge, *p.*	Midx.	14
Vale Royal Abbey,	Ches.	178
Valley of Stones, n.	Combe Martin	Devon 204
Vortigern Valley,	Caern.	257
Vowchurch,	Heref.	148
Wakefield, *p.*	Yorks.	182
Walcot Park, n.	Bishop's Castle	145
Wallingford, *p.*	Berks	45
Wallsend,	Nhum.	275
Walsal. *p.*	Staff.	125
Walsoken,	Norf.	91
Waltham Abbey, *p.*	Essx.	12
Waltham Cross, *p.*	Herts	11
Walton,	Essex	66
Walton,	Som.	125
Walton-on-the-Hill,	Surry	17
Walton-on-Thames, *p.*	Surry	17
Wanborough,	Wilts	82
Wansford, *p.*	Yorks.	195
Wanstead,	Essex	7
Wapley Warrenhill,	Heref.	156
Ware. *p.*	Herts	20
Warham, *p.*	Norf.	119
Warketon,	Nhamp.	77
Warkworth,	Nhum.	312
Warminster, *p.*	Wilts	96
Warnwell,	Dorset	125
Warncliff Park,	Yorks.	166
Warnford,	Hants	60
Warrington. *p.*	Lanc.	186
Warton Crag,	Lanc.	148
Warwick. *p.*	Warw.	91
Warwick Chesters,	Nhum.	187
Watchet,	Som.	135
Waterdeach,	Cambr.	76
Waterinbury,	Kent	53
Water Perry,	Oxon.	50
Watford, *p.*	Herts	14
Watlington,	Oxon	45
Watton,	Herts	26
Wednesbury, *p.*	Staff.	124
Weedon,	Stam.	115
Weekley,	Nhamp.	76
Weeting All Saints,	Norf.	79
Welbeck,	Not.	146
Welch Pool, *p.*	Mont.	178
Welford,	Berks	61
Well,	Linc.	155
Wellingborough. *p.*	Nmp.	68
Wellington, *p.*	Som.	131
Wellington. *p.*	Shrop.	130
Wells, *p.*	Som.	120
Wenlock (Great). *p.*	Shrop.	154
Wentworth Castle,	Yorks.	166
Wentworth House,	Yorks.	164
Weobly. *p.*	Heref.	146
Wereham,	Norf.	86
Werk,	Nhum.	330
West Bromwich,	Staff.	122
Westbury,	Shrop.	162
Westbury. *p.*	Wilts	99
West Cliff.	Kent	75
Westcombe,	Kent	6
West Cowes,	I. of Wt.	
West Dean.	Sussex	56
West Dereham,	Norf.	91
West Drayton,	Midx.	16
West Haddon,	Nmp.	78
West Ham,	Essex	6
West Hoardley,	Susx.	52
Westley Waterless.	Cam.	60
West Mersey,	Esx	59
Westminster,	Middx.	
Weston,	Not.	132
Wetheral,	Cum.	306
Wetherby,	Yorks.	195
Wetton.	Staff.	148
Weybridge,	Surry	20
Weymouth. *p.*	Dorset	127
Whalley,	Lanc.	220
Whalton,	Nhum.	288
Wharnside,	Yorks.	254
Whatton,	Nott.	135
Whitbury,	Wilts	
Whitton,	Nham.	62
Whitby *p.*	York.	244
Whitchurch,	Heref.	126
Whitchurch. *p.*	Shrop.	161
Whitechurch,	Midx.	10
Whiteford,	Flint.	209
White Gate,	Chesh.	178

Whitehaven, Cumb. 302
Whitehorse Hill, n. Uffington, Berks 72
WhiteLadies,n.Tonge,Salop 141
White Parish, Wilts 87
Whitley. Worc. 122
Whitley Castle, Cumb. 307
Whitsondale, Yorks. 255
Whitstable, Kent 60
Whitstone, Corn. 225
Whittenham,
Whittlesea, Camb. 76
Whitton, Durh. 245
Wichnor, Staff. 125
Widcombe, Som. 107
Wigan, *p.* Lanc. 200
Wigmore, Heref. 147
Wigton, *p.* Cum. 306
Wikeham, Yorks. 207
Willersey, Glouc. 95
Willingham, Camb. 69
Willoughby, Leic. 94
Willoughby, Nott. 114
Wilsford, Wilts 87
Wilton, *p.* Wilts 84
Wimbledon. Surry 7
Wimborne Minster, *p.* Dors. 101
Wimpole, Camb. 47
Winandermere, Westm. 274
Winchcombe, *p.* Glouc. 94
Winchelsea, *p.* Sussex 66
Winchester, *p.* Hants 62
Windsor, *p.* Berks 22
Wingerworth, Derb. 152
Wingfield, Suff. 96
Winsley, Yorks. 255
Winster, Derb. 152
Winterborne Abbas. Dors. 124
Wisbeach, *p.* Camb. 90
Witham, *p.* Esx. 57
Withecombe, Devon 171
Withypool, Som. 169
Wiveliscombe, *p.* Som. 154
Woburn. *p.* Bedf. 41
Wold Newton, Yorks. 215
Wollaton, Nott. 127
Wolseley, Staff. 134
Wolston, Warw. 89
Wolverhampton, *p.* Staff. 125
Woodchester, Glouc. 105
Woodstock, *p.* Oxon 62
Wooller. *p.* Nhum. 318
Woolwich, Kent 8
Worcester. *p.* Wor. 111
Workington. *p.* Cumb. 311
Worksop. *p.* Not. 145
Worlingworth, Suff. 92
Worthing. *p.* Sussx. 55
Wotton Courtney. Som. 165
Wrekin Hill. n. Buildwas or Wroxeter, 156
Wressel Castle, Yorks. 179
Wrexham. *p.* Den. 189
Wricklemarsh, Kent 6
Wrington, Som. 122
Writtle, Essex 29
Wrotham, *p.* Kent 23
Wroxeter, Shrop. 156
Wroxton, Oxon 75
Wymondham. *p.* Norf. 99
Wynch Bridge n. Middleton, Durh. 249
Wynnstay House, Den. 194

Yalding, Kent 41
Yarm, *p.* York 255
Yarmouth, I. of W. *p.* Hants.
Yarmouth, *p.* Norf. 125
Yaxley, Hunts 73
Yeilden, Bedf. 62
Yeovil, *p.* Som. 121
Yevering, Nhum 320
York. *p.* Yorks. 196
Yoxall. Staff. 126
Yspytty Ce'n Faen, Car. 199
Ystrad, Card. 210
Ystrad Fin Vale, Caern. 196
Ystradfellte, Brecon 180
Ystrad Meirie, Card. 220

Zennor or Sennor Corn. 285

INDEX

TO

PLACES IN SCOTLAND

REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK; WITH THEIR

DISTANCES FROM EDINBURGH.

Those with a *p.* are Post Towns.

		miles.
Abercorn,	Linlithg.	14
Aberdeen, *p.* [106 by the Ferries and 128 by Perth]	Aberd.	128
Aberdour, *p.*	Aberd.	128
Aberdour,	Fifesh.	10
Aberlemno,	Ang.	60
Abernethy,	Perth.	44
Airly House,	Ang.	57
Airth,	Stird.	30
Alloa, *p.*	Clack.	31
Alyth, *p.*	Perth.	61
Amisfield House,	Haddi.	18
Annan, *p.*	Dumf.	90
Anwoth,	Kirkcud.	111
Appin, *p.*	Arg.	118
Arbroath *p.*	Ang.	58
Ardekattan,	Arg.	130
Ardersier,	Invern.	166
Ardoch,	Perth.	46
Ardrossan,	Ayrsh.	77
Ayr, *p.*	Ayrsh.	77
Balcarnie,	Fifesh.	18
Ballingray,	Fifesh.	27
Balmaghie,	Kirkc.	108
Balmerino,	Fifesh.	56
Balquhidder,	Perth.	65
Banff, *p.*	Banffsh.	151
Beauly Abbey,	Invern.	166
Ben Lomond,	Dumb.	72
from Luss to Edinburgh		
Ben Nevis,	Arg.	
Ben Nevis Mount, Kilmallie	Inv.	
Berrydale,	Caithn.	244
Berwick (North),	Had.	22
Biggar, *p.*	Lan.	28
Blair Athol,	Perth.	76
Bonnygowrie, *p.*	Perth.	58
Braxfield,	Lan.	
Bolleskin,	Invern.	158
Bolton,	Had.	16
Bonnington Linn,	Lan.	31
Borgue,	Kirk.	102
Bothwell,	Lan.	42
Bothwick,	Edin.	12
Bowden,	Rox.	53
Boyne Castle	Banff.	153
Braemar,	Aberd.	90
Brechin, *p.*	Ang.	66
Brora,	Sutherl.	223
Broughton,	Peebles.	26
Buchanan House,	Dumb.	52
Buchers of Buchan,	Cruden.	132
Bunawe,	Arg.	115
Burghhead,	Morays.	169
Caerlaverock,	Dumf.	79

Calder,

Calder, Nairns. 164
Callander, *p.* Perth. 52
Cambray Isle, West Kilbride, Ayrsh.
Campbelton, *p.* Arg. 175
Cannesby, Caith. 288
Cardross, Dumb. 61
Carriden, Linl. 27
Cartline Crags, Lan.
Castle Campbell, Dollar 30
Castle Grant, Cromdale 139
Castletown, Roxb. 60
Catstane, Kirkliston 9
Cavers, Roxb. 50
Cauldron Linn, Tullybole
Cauldron Linn, Dollar 28
Ceres, Fifesh. 28
Chapel of Garioch, Aber. 126
Chirchup Linn, Closeburn 61
Clackmannan, Clack. 28
Closeburn, Dumfr. 61
Clova, Ang.
Clyne, Sutherl. 224
Clythness, Caith. 260
Cocksburnspath, Berw. 36
Coldstream, *p.* Berw. 46
Collace, Perth. 51
Collessie, Fifes. 34
Collington, *p.* Edin. 3
Colmonell, Ayrs. 100
Comrie, Perth. 62
Contin, Rossh. 175
Coral Rock, Southend 185
Corra Linn, Lan. 32
Cortadry, Ang.
Cossie Mouth, Mor. 172
Covington, Lan. 30
Coweys Linn, Peebl. 22
Cowhaven Cave, Aberd.
Craig Ellachie, Elgin 160
Craignish, Arg. 130
Crawford, Lan. 42
Crieff, *p.* Perth. 55
Cromarty, *p.* Crom. 175
Cromdale, Moray. 139
Cruachan Beinn Mountain, Ardchattan
Cruden, Aber. 131
Cullen, *p.* Banff. 164
Culross, *p.* Perth. 22
Culzean Castle, Maybole 84
Cummertrees, Dumf. 84
Dalgety, Fife. 12
Dalkeith, *p.* Edinb. 6
Dalmellington, Ayrsh. 92
Dalmeny, Linlith. 8
Dalry, Ayrsh. 67
Danish Forts, Southend, Ar. 186
Deer, Aberd. 133
Denoon Castle, Glames, An. 52
Deskford, Banff. 157
Devil's Mill, Tullybole, Kinr. 27
Dildrid Castle, Wick, Cait.
Dingwall, *p.* Ross. 175
Docton, Fifes. 16
Dollar, Clack. 30
Dornoch, *p.* Suth. 209
Dryburgh, Roxb. 38
Dryburgh Abbey, Merton, Berw.
Drysdale, Dumf. 72
Duff House, Banff. 165
Dumbarton, *p.* Dumb. 57
Dumblane, Perth. 41
Dumfermline, *p.* Fifes. 17
Dumfries, *p.* Dumf. 72
Dunavesty Castle, Southend, Arg. 180
Dunbar, *p.* Had. 28
Dunbeth Castle, Berrydale, Caith. 134
Dunby Rock, Staines, Abe. 248
Dundas Castle, Dalmeny, 8
Dundee, *p.* Ang. 62
by Perth, 40 by the Ferries
Dundonald, Ayr. 69
Dundrenan, Kirk. 104
Dungsby-head, Cannesby, Caith. 29
Dunipace, Stirl. 29
Dunkeld, Perth. 59
Dunnet, Caith. 299
Dun-o-deer, Aberd.
Dunnotter, Kinc. 92

Dunse, *p.* Ber. 40
Dunstaffnage, Arg. 127
Durness, Suth. 360
Dyke, Morays. 160

Eastwood, Renf. 48
Eckford, Roxb. 44
Edinburgh, *p.* Edinb.
Edzell, Angus. 74
Elgin, *p.* Mor. 166
Essie, Angus.

Falkirk, *p.* Stirl. 25
Falkland, *p.* Fife. 21
Fall of Foyers, Urquhart
Far, Suth. 350
Fearn, Crom. 180
Fettercairn, Kincar. 78
by Dundee, 94 by Perth.
Finhaven Castle, Forf.
Fintry, Stirl. 50
Fochabers, *p.* Banff. 157
Fordoun, Kinc. 100
Forfar, Ang. 54
by Dunse, 70 by Perth
Forres, *p.* Moray. 156
Fort Augustus, *p.* Inv. 150
Fort George, *p.* Inv. 165
Fort William, *p.* Arg. 153
Fortiviot, Perth. 46
Frazerburgh, Aber. 148
Freswick, Caith. 285
Furness Abbey, Lan. 270

Galashiels, *p.* Selk. 50
Garvalbourn Cataract, Invercauld
General's Hut Inv. 159
Gilmerton, Edinb. 4
Glames, *p.* Ang. 51
Glasgow, *p.* Lan. 43
Glasserton, Wigt. 117
Glenco Vale, Lismore. 116
Glencross, Edin. 7
Glen Elg Inv. 173
Glen in Strathglass, Ross.
Glenisla, Ang. 70
Glen Moriston, Inv. 135
Glenmuick, Aber. 105
Glenorchy, Arg. 119
Glen Quoich Cascade, Tulloch
Glenquhargen Craig, Penpont 80
Glenroy, Inv. 139
Glenshiel, Ross. 138
Golspie, *p.* Sutherl. 217
Gordon Castle, Fochab. 157
Govan, Lan. 47
Grampian Hills, Kinc. 99
Greenock, *p.* Renf. 65
Gretna, Dumf. 81
Guns Castle, Lath. 256
Guthrie, Ang. 66

Haddington, *p.* Had. 17
Hamilton Palace, *p.* Lan. 58
Harris Isle, one of the Hebrides,
Hawick, *p.* Roxb. 47
Hawthornden, Edin. 7
Hopetoun, Lin. 11
Huntley, *p.* Aber. 159

Inch, Aber. 153
Inch, Wigt. 114
Inchcolm, Edin. 5
Inchcolm Abbey, Dalgety 11
Inch Keith, Leith. 3
Innes House, Elgin 166
Inverary, *p.* Arg. 165
Invercauld, Aber. 92
Inverness, *p.* Inv. 156
Isle of Arran, Buteish.
Colonsay, one of the Hebrides
Islay, ditto
Iona or Icolmkill, ditto
Jura, ditto
Sky, ditto
Staffa, ditto

Jedburgh, *p.* Rox. 46
John o'Groat's House, Canne. 287
Johnston Bridge, Ren. 54

Kells, Kirk. 80
Kelso, *p.* Rox. 41
Kettens, Ang. 58
Kew, 146

Kilbride, Airsh. 73
Kilbride, Arg. 148
Kilburnie, Airsh. 66
Kilchrenan, Arg. 117
Kilconquhar, Fifes. 50
Kildrummy, Aber. 130
Kilgarth, Bute.
Killear, Stirl. 61
Killin, *p.* Perth. 73
Kilmadock, Perth. 47
Kilmacolm, Renf. 56
Kilmalie, Arg. 137
Kilmalie, Inv. 137
Kilmanwaig, Inv. 134
Kilmarnock, *p.* Ayr. 61
Kilmaronock, Dumb. 67
Kilmorack, Inv. 170
Kilmorly Castle, Largs. 74
Kinghorn, *p.* Fifesh. 10
Kinross House, *p.* Kinr. 27
Kintail, Ros. 170
Kirkcudbright, *p.* Kirk. 99
Kirkgunzeon, Kirk. 86
Kirkliston, *p.* Linl. 9
Kirkmaiden, Wigt. 127
Kirkoswald, Ayrsh. 86
Kirkpatrick Flemming, Dumf. 77
Kirkpatrick Irongray, Kirk. 80
Kirkurd, Peeb. 21
Kirk Yetholm, Rox. 46
Kynioss, Mor. 159

Lanark, *p.* Lan. 31
Largs, Suth. 233
Largs, Airs. 74
Lathrene, Caith. 256
Laurence Kirk, *p.* Kinc. 79
Leader Fort, Berw. 28
Leith, *p.* Edin. 2
Lesmahagoe, Lan. 39
Leswalt, Wigt. 122
Linlithgow, *p.* Lin. 17
Linn Corymoulzie, Tulloch, Aberd. 126
Linn Dee Waterfall, Tulloch, Aberd. 126
Linn Muik, Aberd. 126
Lismore, Arg. 148
Lochavis, Arg. 135
Loch Awe, Arg. 100
by Tyndrum by Inverary 120
Loch Eil, Arg.
Loch Etwe, Arg.
Loch Fergus, Kirk.
Loch Fyne, Strachur, Ar.
Lochindorb Lake, Cromdale Mor.
Loch Katharine n. Callander Perth.
Loch Levin, Kin.
Loch Lochy, Fort Augustus, Inv.
Loch Lomond, Dum.
Lochmaben, *p.* Dumf. 64
Loch Oich, Fort Augustus, Inv.
Lochrutton, Kirk. 78
Lochwinnock, Renf. 60
Logie, Stirl. 38
Loth, Suth. 233
Loudon, Ayrsh. 66
Luss, *p.* Dumb. 80
Lyne, Peeb. 25

Maiden Castle, Aberd. 126
Maiden Stone, Chapel Manor, Peeble. 27
Marton, Rox. 80
Mary Kirk, Kinc. 74
Maybole, *p.* Ayr. 85
Mearns, Renf. 51
Meigle, *p.* Perth. 52
Melross, *p.* Rox. 35
Melville House, Melville 24
Menmuir, Ang. 74
Merton, Berw. 38
Methven, Perth. 52
Miggernie, Perth. 94
Minto, Rox. 47
Mochrum, Wigt. 108
Moffat, *p.* Dumf. 50
Monkland, Lan. 40
Montrose, *p.* Ang. 70
Monzie, Perth. 45
Mordington,

WORKS
ON ANCIENT PAINTING, SCULPTURE, TOPOGRAPHY, &c. OF ENGLAND.

Published by JOHN BOOTH, *Duke-street, Portland-place.*

1. CARTER's SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT SCULPTURE AND PAINTING IN ENGLAND, 2 vols. folio. Price 15*l.* 15*s.* There are but a very few copies of this importantly valuable work left.

2. ECCLESIASTICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF LONDON; being an Architectural Series of Views of every Parish Church in London; from original Drawings. To which is added a concise Historical Account of the Buildings. The work will consist of 12 [illegible] plates, price 15*s.* each. India paper, price 2*l.* 2*s.* This work differs from, as an accompaniment to the new edition of *Ingrid's Monasticon*; *Smith's Antiquities of Westminster*; *Pennant's London*, &c. but does affording a valuable Topographical record.

3. SMITH's ANTIQUITIES OF WESTMINSTER, sixty-two additional and supplementary plates, which are requisite to complete this elaborate work, upon the Antiquities of St. Stephen's Chapel and Westminster. Price 2*l.* 2*s.*

4. CELTIC RESEARCHES, or the Origin, Tradition, and Language of the Ancient Britons, with Sketches on Primitive Society, by the Rev. Ed. Davies. 18*s.*

5. VOL. II. of DITTO, or THE MYTHOLOGY OF THE BRITISH DRUIDS, with Remarks on Ancient British Coins, by the Rev. Edward Davies. Price 18*s.* in boards, each volume of similar size to the Archæology of Wales.

6. JONES'S HISTORY OF BRECKNOCKSHIRE, 3 vols 4to. 7*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

7. ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES OF ST. DAVIDS, by Charles Norris, esq. The Plates by eminent Engravers, and the Letter-press from authentic records.

8. TENBY; forty Etchings, with some account of the Town and Principal Buildings in the neighbourhood, by Charles Norris, esq. This work includes many ancient edifices now destroyed, viz. 1. General View of Tenby, 4 plates. 2. Fragments of Ecclesiastical Architecture, 15 plates. 3. Remains of Ancient Fortifications, 12 plates 4. Ruins of Mansions and Colleges, 10 plates. Price 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in 4to. boards; 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s.*

9. FOUR VIEWS OF PEMBROKE CASTLE, by C. Norris, esq. 1*l.* 1*s.* proof 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

10. BLORE's RUTLAND, Part II. vol. 1. folio.

11. TURTON's BRITISH FAUNÆ, 12mo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

12. TURTON's CONCHOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, to be composed on a Popular and Scientific Plan, adapted for the reference and use of Tourists, is preparing for publication.

Printed by W. Wilson, Clayton's Court, Chancery Lane.

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
AA 000 098 643 0

a